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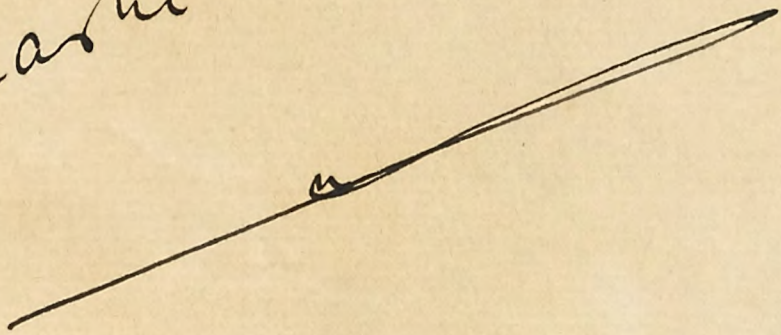

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# THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

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*Field Marshal*
*H.R.H. Arthur, Duke of Connaught & Strathearn,*
*K.G. etc. etc.*
*Colonel-in-Chief of the Inniskilling Dragoons.*

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# THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

THE RECORDS
OF
AN OLD HEAVY CAVALRY REGIMENT

BY

MAJOR E. S. JACKSON

LONDON:
ARTHUR L. HUMPHREYS
1909

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# INTRODUCTION

IN submitting this history to the approval of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who are serving and who have served in the Inniskilling Dragoons, which I do with a diffidence commensurate with my knowledge of its shortcomings, I express a hope that it may only be an introduction to their study of the glorious records of the Regiment in which I spent the most important years of my life, and that at some future time some one more capable than myself may improve upon and continue it.

Of the earliest years of the Regiment's existence I have spoken as one walking on thin ice; susceptibilities are on edge in Ireland when the battle of the Boyne is mentioned; but I would have all Irishmen recognise the fact that the war was really between William of Orange and Louis XIV. of France.

Soon after peace was restored the Inniskilling Dragoons left Ireland and were placed on the English establishment, not returning until after the system of separate establishments, so disastrous to the Irish one, had been put an end to at the Union.

It has been difficult to write of the war of the Austrian Succession and the Seven Years' War; matter is very scarce. I owe most of what I know of the latter to Mr. Walter Evelyn Manners' *John Manners, Marquis of Granby;* and the many interesting details of the period between the two campaigns to an old manuscript

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book of Paymaster's Accounts, &c., which Mr. H. W. Harrison has lately presented to the Regiment.

The war of the French Revolution has been much more written up, and I have been able to add a little to the well-known accounts from some old order books kept by an ancestor of the Rev. W. W. Beckett, who has been kind enough to lend them to me for the purpose.

I think historians of the Waterloo campaign are apt to overlook the importance of the cavalry in Flanders warfare. Cavalry covered the infantry when forming for action, formed the reserve for it to fall back on, supported the line whilst under fire, and covered it in case of retreat. To 'the man in the street,' at any rate, of 1815 the charges of the two heavy brigades appeared the principal events of the day, and I am inclined to the belief that the wish to pass over the plight the centre of Wellington's line was in at the time of D'Erlon's delivering his assault against it has caused English writers to minimise the effect of those charges, the failure of which must have been followed by the irruption of the French army corps into the heart of the position.

I am much indebted to the authorities at the Hotel de Ville in Rouen and to Monsieur Louis Fabulet for particulars of the time spent in Rouen after the occupation of Paris.

The next event of importance is the Crimean War, when the Regiment was fortunate enough to find itself under one of the most capable Lieut.-Colonels who ever commanded it; and I have considered it due to Colonel White (afterwards General Sir H. D. White, K.C.B.) to give, in an Appendix, a special record of his services.

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It became a saying in the Army after his day that the whole of the cavalry went to the Inniskillings for commanding officers. Regimental tradition dies hard, and it says much for the state in which Colonel White and his able successor, Colonel Shute (afterwards Sir Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B.), left it that it survived the troublous times that followed when they retired. My thanks are due to Lady White for the loan of her late husband's letters from the Crimea, from which my account is largely written, and to Lady Shute for a mass of carefully preserved correspondence of General Shute's covering the Crimea and the Crawley Court-martial, and including letters from many well-known and distinguished officers of the period.

Lieut.-Colonel Fynmore, late of the Kent Artillery Volunteers, has been good enough to supply me with the newspaper cuttings relating to the burning of the *Europa*, and the entertainment to the Crimean heroes on their return to England.

Regimental tradition, again, was undoubtedly an immense help to the Inniskillings during the late war in South Africa. Ten years of soldiering on the veldt in the 'eighties,' the subject of much complaint at the time, prepared them for the campaign that they fought through from beginning to end with such success that their Colonel-in-Chief was able to tell them at its conclusion that on all hands he heard their name stood first.

I have not gone into any details of this latest campaign, Colonel J. W. Yardley having supplied the Regiment with a very copious record in his book, *With the Inniskilling Dragoons* (Longmans, Green, & Co. 1904).

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Like all students of English military history, I owe a deep debt of gratitude to Mr. J. W. Fortescue for his *History of the British Army*, of which I have made constant use; and like so many writers of regimental records, I have been helped in every way by my friend of many years' standing, Mr. S. M. Milne.

The Rev. W. S. Miller, of Radway Grange (son of the Inniskilling Waterloo officer of that name), kindly supplied me with the old mess rules in the Appendix, and Mr. T. W. Rolleston has been good enough to put into shape the words of the old Irish ballad, 'The Inniskilling Dragoon.'

Lastly, let me here thank Mr. J. W. Steele, late Regimental Sergeant-Major of the Inniskillings, who has been indefatigable in responding to my many appeals for assistance.

THE AUTHOR.

P.S.—I have neglected the old custom of taking the 1st of April as the first day of the year, and any events that occurred during the months January, February, and March are placed in the year to which they belong according to the present system.

All dates up to 1752 (the year of the change) are given in the Old Style; after that year in the New Style.

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THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS IN THE CHARGE OF THE HEAVY BRIGADE AT BALAKLAVA, Oct. 25th, 1854. Reproduced by permission of Messrs. Henry Graves & Co., Ltd., 6 Pall Mall, owners of the copyright and publishers of the engraving, from which this is taken, of the picture by G. D. Giles. (General Sir Charles Shute took great interest in the painting of this picture, and was responsible for the accuracy of details) . . . . . *to face page* 162

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A SQUADRON GUIDON.

(*Fringe missing.*)

*This guidon is really of the pattern described in the Regulations for* 1751. *The presence of the shamrock in the wreaths shows it to have been made after the Union with Ireland* (1801), *while the fact that the 'Waterloo' scroll has been a subsequent addition proves that it was made before the date of the battle.*

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# ERRATA.

Page 8, footnote 2, *for* 'see p. 6,' *read* 'see p. 7.'
,, 93, line 13, *for* 'Corve,' *read* 'Corvey.'
,, 94, ,, 4, *for* 'Fulda,' *read* 'the Fulda.'
,, 101, ,, 5, *for* 'Haldorf,' *read* 'Halsdorf.'
,, 101, ,, 10, *for* 'Johannisburg,' *read* 'Johannisberg.'
,, 153, footnote, line 2, *for* 'before,' *read* 'after.'
,, 173, line 20, *for* 'Tchernaya,' *read* 'the Tchernaya.'
,, 181, ,, 4, *for* 'Lt.-Col. Shute, C.B.,' *read* 'Lt.-Col. Shute.'
,, 188, footnote, line 29, *for* 'promply,' *read* 'promptly.'
,, 200, line 26, *for* '2nd,' *read* '3rd.'
,, 203, ,, 3, *for* 'Rensberg,' *read* 'Rensburg.'
,, 239, footnote 2, line 1, *for* '1689, note 3, *read* '1689, note 2.'
,, 246, ,, 2, *for* '1715, note 6,' *read* '1715, note 7.'
,, 271, list for 1791, *for* 'Horace George Johnston,' *read* 'Henry George Johnston.'

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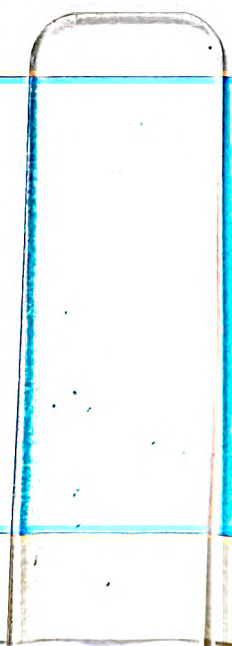

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# THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

## CHAPTER I.

### THE RAISING OF THE REGIMENT AND THE WAR IN IRELAND.

Introductory.

TOWARDS the end of the year 1688, William, Prince of Orange, at the instance of a large section of the English people, which was on the verge of revolt against James II., landed in England and assumed the reins of government; but, whilst public feeling in Great Britain was almost solid for the change, James's authority remained paramount in Ireland, meeting with resistance only amongst a small portion of the population in the North.

James had appointed Richard Talbot, Earl of Tyrconnel, commander of the forces in Ireland, with instructions that none but staunch Jacobites should be permitted to carry arms or hold any public office, and by degrees the Northern colonists came by loss of position and insecurity of property to fear for their lives.

In December, the towns of Inniskilling and Londonderry shut their gates against Tyrconnel's troops, but, whilst Londonderry underwent all the horrors of a close investment, with the attendant sickness and starvation, Inniskilling, by the maintenance of an ever-increasing field force under capable officers, not only kept the



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enemy from its gates, but inflicted a succession of reverses upon him in the surrounding country.

Commencing with the election of a Governor,[1] and the gradual formation of companies of Foot and troops of Horse, from small things the townsmen came to greater ones; the walls were strengthened, officers elected, certain standing orders drawn up for their guidance, and arms and ammunition collected from the gentlemen's houses of the county.

1689. James landed in Ireland, March 12th, and a week afterwards Lord Galmoy appeared before Inniskilling at the head of a small mixed force of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, and summoned the place in his name. Having answered that he held the town for King William, the Governor sallied out at the head of his Inniskilliners to attack him, and the first action took place at Crom Castle, which Galmoy was found besieging, and the enemy were driven back with a loss of some forty men, and retreated to Belturbet.

Early in May, Lieut.-Colonel Lloyd, the ablest of the Inniskilling officers, who had already begun to make a name for himself, went, with twelve companies of Foot and some troops of Horse, to the relief of Ballyshannon, and defeated the forces threatening it at Belleek, killing 120 of the enemy and capturing a few horses and some arms.

The following month the Inniskilliners attempted the relief of Londonderry, but had to give up the idea as the enemy promptly took advantage of the absence of the force to move against Inniskilling itself from Belturbet. However, Lloyd turned against Belturbet instead and captured that place and its garrison of 280

[1] Gustavus Hamilton.



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men, with a much-needed supply of horses, arms, powder, and provisions.

In July, the Duke of Berwick paid the town a surprise visit and cut up two companies of men at Cornigrad House, a quarter of a mile out, the greater part of the garrison being away at Ballyshannon, receiving a consignment of warlike stores which had been sent them by sea. The Inniskilling people took the opportunity of the ship's return to Lough Foyle to send a deputation to Major-General Kirke, who was there in charge of the forces for relieving Derry, with a request for assistance. They stated that they had raised 'seventeen troops' (of Horse), 'thirty Foot companies, and some few troops of Dragoons . . . . the Foot were indifferently well armed, but the Horse and Dragoons not so well.'[1]

In a fortnight's time Kirke sent them some regular officers, including Colonel Wolseley (of Wolseley in Stafford, whom James had deprived of his commission for tossing the Mayor of Scarborough in a blanket) as Colonel of Horse and Commander-in-chief, with commissions for a regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, and three regiments of Foot. These officers reached Inniskilling, July 28th, amidst great rejoicing.

Battle of Newtown-Butler.

Wolseley had no sooner taken over command at Inniskilling, than an urgent appeal for aid came from Crom, before which place Major-General Justin McCarthy, Viscount Mountcashel, had suddenly appeared. Wolseley immediately despatched what troops he had under Lieut.-Colonel Berry to reconnoitre, and sent for the remainder of his forces from Ballyshannon. Berry defeated a detachment of Mountcashel's at Lisnaskea on the morning of July 31st, and shortly

[1] Hamilton's *Actions of the Inniskilling Men.*



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afterwards Wolseley joined him with the main body. Wolseley's order of march is thus described[1]:—'Colonel Wolseley drew out four Men out of every Troop with an Officer to command them, for a Forlorn'—ordered 'the Forlorn' to march on half a mile before the army —'he ordered Colonel Tiffan to lead on the first Battalion of Foot, consisting of about five or six Companies, seconded with some few Troops, Colonel Lloyd led on the next Battalion of Foot, consisting of about the same Number, and the same way seconded, then followed the Dragoons: and Colonel Wolseley himself led on the main body of Foot, followed with the rest of our Horse, under the Command of Lieut.-Col. Berry and Major Stone.'

In this formation they marched from Lisnaskea to Donough, and to within half a mile of Newtown-Butler, where line of battle was formed before the enemy's eyes. The Inniskilliners' formation was as follows:—The Infantry formed the right and left wings, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonels Lloyd and Tiffan—the Horse under Lieut.-Colonel Berry occupied the centre of the line—the Dragoons were apportioned equally to the support of the two wings, and Wolseley followed in command of the main body of the Infantry. The units composing the little army were sixteen troops of Horse, three troops of Dragoons, twenty-one companies of Foot—'besides some that were not under command'—in all, a little over two thousand men.

Doubtless, their advance under their new regular officers appeared to the Inniskilliners the *ne plus ultra* of drill, but Avaux wrote to the King of France that 'the Inniskilliners came *in great disorder*, but with great courage, to attack Mountcashel.'

[1] Hamilton's *Actions of the Inniskilling Men.*



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Mountcashel numbered about six thousand men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons. He apparently had a portion of his force in position to his front, perhaps in the hopes that the Inniskilliners would break their ranks, after driving in the skirmishers, and fall an easy prey to his main body in the rear. This the Inniskilliners would most certainly have done but for the restraint placed upon them by their English officers, and they advanced upon the second position in serried ranks. This was in rear of Newtown-Butler, between that and Wattlebridge (Wattlebridge spans an arm of Lough Erne), Mountcashel's guns commanding the causeway across the bog that covered his front, his Foot right and left of the guns, all well concealed, his Horse upon the right of all on a hill. When the Inniskilliners marched up to the bog, the fire of Mountcashel's guns prevented the advance of the Horse along the causeway until the Infantry and Dragoons (the pikemen and colours had been left in rear), by the accuracy of their fire as they waded across the bog, had driven back the enemy's Foot, and had captured his guns; the Horse then slipped across eagerly enough. The sight of them was quite enough for Mountcashel's Horse and such of his Dragoons as had remained mounted, and they fled, without waiting to be attacked, through Wattlebridge towards Cavan, pursued by the Inniskilling Horse, who thoughtfully dropped a detachment at Wattlebridge to prevent any more of the enemy escaping that way, as indeed some five or six hundred tried to, but, being caught between that body of Horse and the victorious Foot, took to the water, and were all drowned or shot as they swam, but one man.

The main body of Mountcashel's force broke and



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fled towards Crom, and, casting away their arms, sought concealment each man for himself; and the Inniskilliners, throwing discipline to the winds, spent the night beating the bushes for them and were not to be assembled again before ten o'clock next morning. Mountcashel, refusing to fly, was taken prisoner, together with some four hundred of his people, principally officers, and the Irish guns and ammunition, and abundance of arms and colours, fell into the hands of the victors. The number of killed was never known, but the enemy owned to some three thousand men being missing.

The effect upon Sarsfield's[1] army on the Bundrose River was such that he struck camp and retired to Sligo, and the siege of Derry being raised August 1st, the Inniskilliners rested for awhile on their laurels.

Raising of the Regiment.

On August 4th, Wolseley wrote to Kirke reporting that he had given Sir Albert Conyngham orders to raise a regiment of Dragoons of twelve troops, and desired that a commission might be sent him. Conyngham had anticipated the order, for there exists a list of his officers for June of this year. His men were mostly of the Co. Donegal,[2] and raised thirty miles from Sligo. Conyngham chose the locality wisely, for thirty-six years previously Cromwell had disbanded and settled one of his veteran regiments there, and the first muster-rolls of the Inniskilling Dragoons may well have borne the name of many a man whose father had soldiered under the greatest cavalry leader England has ever produced.

[1] Colonel Patrick Sarsfield—afterwards Lieut.-General and Earl of Lucan, one of James's most trusted officers

[2] As mentioned in a letter of his, bearing date August 29th, 1691.



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*Colonel Sir Albert Conyngham,*
*who raised the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1689*
*and was killed at Colooney 1691.*

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Sarsfield presently vacated Sligo, and Sir Albert Conyngham was put in command there, taking with him two troops of Horse, three of Dragoons, and five companies of Foot.

Wolseley, with nearly all the remaining Inniskilling Horse, Wynne's Dragoons, Lloyd's, and Tiffin's Foot, was ordered to join Schomberg,[1] who commanded William's forces in Ireland, and was now on his march from Belfast to Dundalk.

Story, author of the best account of the campaign, gives the following account of the appearance of the men, of whose bravery the army had heard so much: 'As our Army was marching up (to Loughbritland) I went three Miles beyond the Camp, where I met with the *Inniskilling* Horse and Dragoons, whom the Duke had ordered to be an Advance-Guard to his Army. I wondred much to see their Horses and Equipage, hearing before what Feats had been done by them; they were three Regiments in all and most of the Troopers and Dragoons had their Waiting-men mounted upon *Garrons* (these are small *Irish* Horses but very hardy); some of them had Holsters and others their Pistols hung at their Sword-Belts; they showed me the Enemies' Scouts upon a hill before us; I wisht them to go and beat them off and they answered, "With all their hearts, but they had orders to go no further than where they saw the Enemies' Scouts," tho' they seem'd to be dissatisfied with it; and added, "*They should never thrive, so long as they were under Orders.*"'

Story was the newspaper correspondent of the period, and a speech like this was grist to his mill, but the Inniskilliners should not have forgotten so soon that

[1] Frederic, duc de Schomberg.



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it was entirely owing to their being 'under orders' that they had won the victory of Newtown-Butler.

Another witness describes the Dragoons particularly: 'The Inniskilling Dragoons came there to us; they are but middle-sized men, but they are, nevertheless, brave fellows. I have seen 'em like masty [mastiff] dogs run against bullets.'[1]

Schomberg marched by Newry to Dundalk in very bad weather and short of provisions, arrived September 7th, and encamped a mile east of the town on the left bank of the river. Here he spent the first part of the winter with disastrous results, for he lost from sickness between five and six thousand men.

'Conyngham's Dragoons' were, fortunately for them, never in this camp. Whether Story is mistaken in mentioning *two* regiments of Dragoons at Loughbritland, or whether some of Conyngham's were actually there and returned to Sligo soon afterwards, it is impossible to say; their Colonel, with three of his troops at any rate, was (as before said)[2] at Sligo; and on September 10th, Colonel Lloyd arrived there[3] to take over the command, bringing with him three troops of Horse, the remaining troops of Conyngham's Dragoons, and six companies of Foot (Hamilton's).

Lloyd had not been long there when he determined to move against Boyle, thirty miles away, where the enemy were reported to be assembling. Leaving Sligo September 19th, he moved by night, and with all possible secrecy, through Colooney over the Curlew Mountains. At daybreak an advance guard of twenty Foot with a troop of Dragoons in support, surprised the enemy's outposts near Ballinafad, but the alarm was

[1] Bonivert. [2] See p. 6. [3] Lloyd's letter to the Duke of Schomberg.



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given and the Irish came pouring out of Boyle much stronger than Lloyd had expected.

Conyngham's Dragoons commenced the attack with their Colonel at their head, by moving against the enemy's right flank, which was stationed behind a park wall. Taking advantage of the early morning mists, Conyngham gained the inside of the park, charged down the wall, and drove the enemy in on their main body. Lloyd, whose line of advance had hitherto been enfiladed by this force, attacked in front and gained a complete victory, his Horse continuing the pursuit as far as Roscommon.

Lloyd's army consisted of but four hundred and fifty men, while O'Kelly's (who commanded the enemy) numbered some eight hundred and fifty Horse and Foot, not including the garrison he left behind in Boyle on his retirement. Lloyd took Boyle, and on October 1st moved on and took Jamestown and Drumsnaw House.

When the news of these successes reached Schomberg in camp at Dundalk, he had all the Inniskilling troops paraded and rode down their ranks with his hat off, complimenting them on their comrades' deeds, and ordered a *feu-de-joie* to be fired.

Lloyd was now hanging on to a long line with a skeleton force, but all his requests for reinforcements were refused, Schomberg saying he had enough men, 'were all present at their duty,' and forbade him to give up a foot of ground.

Sarsfield attacked and drove the Jamestown garrison in on Sligo, October 15th, and the same day the Boyle garrison broke through the enemy's forces in a gallant action and also reached Sligo, closely followed by Sarsfield. On October 16th, Lloyd sallied forth from



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Sligo to meet Sarsfield in the open, but was driven back under the walls of the town, outnumbered five to one. Colonel Russell, who had arrived alone from Dundalk the night before, the tardy reinforcements he was bringing having been unable to keep pace with him on the road, advised retirement on Ballyshannon, and this was done, except that a garrison was left in Sligo, which, however, had presently to surrender, marching out with all the honours of war, October 21st.

Schomberg broke camp in Dundalk at the end of the first week in November, and sent his army into winter quarters. The Inniskilliners all went home, taking up their quarters in Clones, Omagh, Monaghan, Ballyshannon, Inniskilling, &c.

On December 4th, Wolseley, with a party of Inniskilliners,[1] took Belturbet by a surprise visit at night.

1690. On the 1st of January, the Inniskilling forces were put on the Royal Establishment by the following order: 'William R. Whereas we have thought fit to forme a regiment of Horse together with two regiments of Dragoons, and three regiments of Foot out of Our Inniskilling forces and to take them into Our pay and entertainment, we do hereby pass this, Our Establishment of the said forces, to commence on the 1st day of January, 1689–90, in the first year of Our reign.'[2]

The following note occurs in King William's Chest, State papers: 'The Inniskilliners do not care for the

[1] 'Some Inniskilling Horse and Dragoons.'—*London Gazette.*

[2] The regiment of Horse was disbanded after the Treaty of Ryswick, in 1697. The two regiments of Dragoons were retained on the establishment of the army, and were subsequently known as the 5th or Royal Irish Dragoons and the 6th or the Inniskilling Dragoons. The three regiments of Foot were consolidated into one, which is now the 27th, or the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.



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English, but they like the Scots, most of their parents being Scotch. It is well therefore not to have too many English in their regiments.'

In February, Schomberg wrote to the King about the Inniskilling and Londonderry regiments, incidentally laying the blame for the loss of Sligo on the force drawn from them, which he had despatched to its relief under Colonel Russell. He says, 'Hitherto these troops have been upon the footing of a licence both to rob and steal; which was the reason why Colonel Russell could not carry with him all the Inniskilling troops whom I had ordered to seize and maintain the post of Sligo.'

[It appears elsewhere that Colonel Russell arrived at Sligo alone.]

Schomberg goes on, writing of Wynne's Dragoons, 'That regiment, as well as all that cavalry and the Inniskilling Dragoons, are very ill-mounted and many of the officers and soldiers ill-made. But since your Majesty does them so particular a favour as to pay them like troops raised in England, they should be obliged to have officers and soldiers better made.'

It is only fair to say, however, that Conyngham's Dragoons had probably never come under Schomberg's eye, so that none of the above actually refers to them.

In the second week of February, Wolseley, at Belturbet, had news that the enemy was collecting his forces at Cavan, seven miles off, for an attack upon him. In accordance with the custom of the men he commanded, Wolseley took the initiative and moved out from Belturbet at 4 p.m., February 12th, at the head of 300 Dragoons and 700 Foot to have what he called 'a bout with Cavan.' Crossing the river two miles from Ballyhaise at midnight, he only came within sight of



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Cavan half an hour after daybreak, owing to the bad state of the roads, and found the Duke of Berwick in command and drawn up ready for him with 4000 men, he having arrived with reinforcements the previous evening.

Wolseley formed for action, which he commenced with his Dragoons, and they were promptly charged by the enemy's Horse and thrown back, Kirke's and Wharton's Infantry firing into the struggling mass, pursuers and pursued suffering alike. However, the pursuit was checked, the Dragoons reformed and joined the Foot, and a general advance was made. The enemy, after an hour's fighting, were driven from the field, and Wolseley's men pursued them into the town, and, as had happened before, forgot discipline in their lust for plunder. The enemy rallied under the fort and returned to the attack, and Wolseley, galloping back to where he had left his reserve, was thankful to find it still where he had left it. With this he successfully resisted the fresh attack, at the same time setting fire to the town as the only way of getting his plunderers out. When these latter finally rejoined their ranks, the enemy was driven into the fort, which, however, Wolseley did not consider himself equal to taking. He lost four or five officers and twenty men killed and brought away 200 prisoners, including a dozen officers, claiming to have killed two or three hundred of the enemy, including one or two officers of distinction. In burning the town he burned six months' provisions and a certain amount of ammunition. He then returned to Belturbet.

Dissatisfied with his previous attempt on Cavan, Wolseley, on the 3rd of March, despatched Lieut.-Colonel Echlin[1] and Major Billing in command of a

[1] Echlin was Conyngham's Lieut.-Colonel.



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party consisting of 100 Horse and Dragoons, 130 Inniskilling Foot, 120 of Earle's, 100 of Kirke's, and 80 of Carlon's, against the place. Profiting by their previous experience, they went another way, making a détour of sixteen miles, and crossed the Annalee River by a ford, the Horse carrying the Foot over, in the middle of the night. They attacked Cavan in the early morning and claimed to have killed seventy of the enemy and burnt what remained of the town, but made no attempt on the fort.

Meanwhile Wolseley had had an eye to their safety, and in the morning, after they had left Belturbet, sent out some Horse and fifty Foot along the direct road to Cavan to attack and hold Butler's Bridge over the Annalee River, which they succeeded in doing with great credit to themselves, killing twenty and taking sixteen of the enemy's post there prisoners, including a Captain and Ensign, which laid open Lieut.-Colonel Echlin's line of retreat and enabled him and his people to retire direct on Belturbet.

On April 6th, Wolseley attacked and took Killasandra (near Belturbet), Conyngham's Dragoons being engaged, for Conyngham reports Cornet Johnston as having been 'backward in this and other actions'; and, besides them, some Inniskilling Horse, and men of Kirke's, Earle's, and Groven's (Danish) regiments, 700 in all.

On May 12th, Wolseley marched out from Belturbet with 1200 men, 'including some Horse, Conyngham's Dragoons, Foulkes', Hamilton's, and one Danish regiment of Foot,' arriving next day before Ballingarvy Castle, which Wolseley describes as the strongest place he had seen in Ireland. It was garrisoned by 200 men.



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However, once Wolseley's men were started, there was no stopping them, and the garrison presently surrendered on condition of their lives being spared. Wolseley himself was wounded and lost three officers and seventeen men killed and forty-three wounded.

Schomberg meanwhile had not been idle. He took Charlemont, near Dungannon, on May 14th. Charlemont's governor was a well-known character named Teague O'Regan, of whom Story gives the following account: 'Old Teague, the Governor, was mounted upon an old Ston'd Horse and he very lame with the Scratches, Spavin, Ring-Bones, and other Infirmities, but withal so vitious that he would fall a-kicking and squeeling if any Body came near him. Teague himself had a great Bunch [hump] upon his Back, a plain Red Coat, an old weatherbeaten Wig hanging down at full length, a little narrow white Beaver cock'd up, a yellow Cravat String, but that all on one side, his boots with a thousand wrinkles in them; and though it was a very hot day, yet he had a big Muff hanging about him, and to crown all, was almost tipsy with Brandy. Schomberg remarked that 'Teague's horse was very mad and himself very drunk.'

As the English escorted the garrison towards Armagh, there happened what Story calls 'a pleasant adventure' between a priest of the garrison and one of the escorting Dragoons. The two 'fell into discourse about religion,' a dangerous subject in Ireland. 'The Dragoon being a pleasant, witty fellow, droll'd upon the Priest and put him so to it, that he had little to say, upon which he grew so angry that he fell abeating the Dragoon, but he, not being used to Blows, thrash'd his Fatherhood very severely. Upon which, complaint



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being made to Teague as he was at dinner with our officers at Armagh, all he said was, that he was "very glad of it, what te Deal had he to do to dispute Religion with a dragoon?"'

On June 14th, King William landed at Carrickfergus to take the field in person, and his troops assembled at Loughbritland, where they went into camp.

On Sunday, June 22nd, the King came to the camp and reviewed his army. On June 25th he moved from Loughbritland to Newry, and on the following day to the neighbourhood of Dundalk; on the 27th through Dundalk and camped about a mile beyond (that is, south of) it. Here the whole army, to the number of 39,000 men, assembled.

Conyngham writes that he left Belturbet in June, so that his regiment apparently wintered there; subsistence accounts show that it was in camp near Dundalk on the 28th of the month.

On Sunday, June 29th, the whole army marched in three lines beyond Ardee, in sight of the sea a great part of the day. The next day, Monday, the army moved in the early morning to the Boyne. The King was with the advanced guard by the time it was two miles from Drogheda, and held a council of war on a hill that overlooked both Drogheda from the North and the enemy's camp from the East; after which he rode West along the left side of the river, and then down to Oldbridge, and 200 yards further up the river, opposite the west end of the enemy's camp. Here he got off his horse and sat down for awhile, when the enemy took the opportunity of firing a couple of guns at him as he mounted to ride away, and a ball grazed his shoulder.



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Battle of the Boyne.

On Tuesday, July 1st, William detached Count Schomberg (son of the Duke of Schomberg) and Major-General Douglas with 10,000 men to turn James's left, by crossing the river at Slane; and James, perceiving the movement, moved more troops than he could well spare to meet it, under the impression, which was general at the moment, that the action would be decided there. He would have done better to have watched William, who, as soon as he knew that his right had crossed, gave the word for his main attack at Oldbridge to go forward, and went himself to lead his left wing of Cavalry through a ford which he had already noted for the purpose. His Infantry immediately asserted its superiority of numbers and training over the raw levies opposed to it, notwithstanding that it had a river to wade through and trenches to attack. James's Foot made no serious resistance, and the appearance of Cavalry on its flank completed its discomfiture. William, getting to the river through a bog, out of which his horse was extricated by Private McKinlay of Conyngham's Dragoons,[1] crossed in safety, to find his French, Danish, Dutch, and Inniskilling Infantry held in check by the Irish Horse.

His own passage of the river had been watched, but not opposed, by a dragoon regiment, which greeted him with derisive shouts of 'Pass, if you can!' a phrase which still gives a name to the ford. The sight of the dreaded grey uniforms was too much for James's country-bred Infantry. 'The Horse! The Inniskilliners!' was their panic-stricken cry, and away they went, best pace, up the hill to Donore. Very different was

[1] Tradition mentioned in Graham's *History of Ireland;* Graham's grandfather was a Cornet in Conyngham's Dragoons at the time.



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the behaviour of the Irish Horse. Time after time they attacked, rallied, and attacked again; and Dutch, Dane, and Inniskilliner in turn gave before their gallant charge; and in turn again, William, his courage always burning brightest when most tried, rallied first one regiment, then another. Further to the left, close to the Drogheda road, General Ginckel, leading more Horse, was overpowered and forced back down the hill along a lane up which he had charged, but was ably supported by part of Conyngham's Dragoons,[1] under their Lieut.-Colonel, and some of Levison's Dragoons, who dismounted behind the hedges of the lane, and emptied many a saddle as James's cavalry came on in over-eager pursuit.

For half an hour the Irish Horse kept the upper hand here, and it was entirely owing to their self-sacrificing bravery that James's army was saved from total disaster. James himself was the first to fly. He reached Dublin the same night, and the remains of his followers, such of them, at any rate, as stuck to their colours, dribbled after him in various stages of indiscipline. But, whilst they fought the campaign out, James embarked for France within forty-eight hours and left them to their fate. On the night of the battle William's army bivouacked at Duleek, and sent back to the Boyne next day for the camp equipage; then, after halting a night at Balbriggan, marched to Finglas, a thousand Horse going on to occupy Dublin.

Whilst at Finglas, William reviewed his army, and 'Conyngham's' had 337 men on parade mounted, besides officers and sergeants, and twenty-one dismounted; Conyngham reporting that he had lost forty-

[1] The remainder were with the King.



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five horses, saddles, and cloaks, at the battle, 'which were swipt away, having been left behind while the Dragoons were dismounted and on service' (probably belonging to the party under Lieut.-Colonel Echlin, who had saved Ginckel's Horse).

On July 9th, the army divided into two parts, that portion under the King marching south-west to Naas, his objective being Waterford viâ Kilcullen and Carlow, while General Douglas with the following troops:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Langston's Horse, | Conyngham's Dragoons, |
| Russell's Horse, | Wynne's Dragoons, |
| Wolseley's Horse, | |

and ten regiments of Foot, including Tiffin's 27th, moved to Chapel Issard. The following day General Douglas went on to Maynooth; by the 12th he was at Clenard Bridge, staying there over the Sunday, plundering, 'especially among the Northern men, who are very dext'rous at that sport,'[1] beginning already, in spite of the orders to the contrary.

On Monday, July 14th, Douglas was at Mullingar, and remained there over the 15th. On the 16th he was at Ballymore, and on the 17th arrived before Athlone and encamped close to the town. However, he found the place stronger than he had expected, and his artillery quite inadequate, although he was said to have all he had asked for. He marched away, July 25th, Sarsfield being reported as approaching to relieve the place, and supplies getting scarce. Altogether, Douglas was nearly in a tight place.

Having spent four days at Ballymore, Douglas moved, on July 30th, to Stonycross, then to Ballyboy, where a man was shot 'for Morodeing (as they called

[1] Story.



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it).'[1] On August 1st he moved to Roscrea, stayed there the 2nd, and on the 3rd marched on beyond Devilsbitt, and camped. Proceeding by Dundrum and Cullen he arrived at Cahircoulish on the 8th, and joined that portion of the army under the King.

On August 9th the siege of Limerick commenced, with an insufficient train of artillery. The siege guns were still on the road from Dublin, escorted by two troops of Villiers' Horse (2nd Dragoon Guards). On the morning of the 11th, a country gentleman came into camp with the news that Sarsfield had left the town during the night just past, with a body of Horse, and had crossed the river. It was some time before his news got to the King, who ordered out 500 Horse to go and escort the train into camp; this party did not start till one or two o'clock next morning, and an hour afterwards had the mortification of seeing the light and hearing the noise of Sarsfield succeeding in his attempt and blowing up the guns and ammunition at Ballynedy, only seven miles from the camp. The Horse saw the enemy making off, but managed to lose touch of them, and Sarsfield would have got back to Limerick safely, but that 'Sir Albert Conyngham, with part of his regiment of Inniskilling Dragoons that lay not far from thence, being timely alarmed by a deserter, marched immediately towards the enemy, charged them, killed about twenty, with a Major and a Captain, and pursued them as far as was safe.'[2]

On August 20th, Conyngham wrote that he had sent 120 Dragoons, sixty from Clonmel and sixty from Cashel, on convoy, and that he was 'detached to the very stumps,' so perhaps the regiment's work at the time

[1] Story. [2] *London Gazette.*



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was that of protecting the lines of communication with Waterford. Conyngham's own quarters were at Clonmel. On August 27th a general assault was delivered against the town and failed, and the King drew his army off on the 29th to Cahircoulish and returned to Cullen.

On September 6th the army was at Tipperary, and on September 7th commenced to break up for winter quarters, when the King went over to England.

On September 13th, Major-General Kirke and Sir John Lanier with a mixed force (which included part of 'Conyngham's') marched towards Birr, on the news that Sarsfield was at Banagher and making that way with a force of 5000 men. On arrival within three miles of the place, they found Sarsfield there before them, and already besieging it, and, deciding that he was too strong to be attacked, retired to Roscrea for the night (Conyngham writes from Roscrea, September 15th).

Next morning they were joined by Douglas' Horse from Maryborough and again advanced against Sarsfield, who declined an action and finally decamped on the 19th, and Conyngham was left camped near Birr till it had been put in a state of defence. By October 7th the whole army was in winter quarters.

In December King William's forces were all on the move again, and Douglas, with whom were 'Conyngham's,' marched on Sligo, without effecting anything worthy of notice, 'Conyngham's' getting as far as Jamestown. Conyngham later complains of this expedition as the cause of his horses being defective.

1691. On January 10th, Conyngham writes to the Secretary 'at Warre,' that he stands in need of no men, as he had caused his officers to fill up their troops as men were lost, 'tho' badly mounted on Garrans, as they



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term them,' but that twenty-five horses per troop are needed. The greatest need he has is of good saddles, more horses having been disabled by bad saddles than by the enemy. There are none in store, and the Dublin prices are double the English. He mentions that he is on the march to his winter quarters in Co. Donegal, and describes himself a 'harass'd marcher, who has no leasure to recollect himselfe.'

On January 19th the regiment was quartered, five troops in the barony of Kilmacrenech, two troops at Cavan, one troop at Killebegs.

On March 16th, Conyngham writes of his regiment from Mount Charles, '. . . . the great defects are horses, which have been so disabled and harrass'd by the campaign and the march to Jamestown, that the time wanted to get them fit again is too short . . . . a great want of saddles, these hard to get and then bad . . . . trees made of green wood . . . . never had any bayonets and but few cartouche boxes. Above all we want good broad cutting swords with three barred hilts. If I had these I would not doubt to make my Dragoons charge the best Horse the Irish have and cut them down. I want some clothes, but there are a few left in Belfast of the same we had formerly . . . . I think none else will desire them, being the livery of my regiment. I shall want only a few firelocks. I have very good gunsmiths, who are daily at work repairing and fixing what are defective. . . . We never had any carriages for ammunition. I furnished a few baggage horses for that use. . . . All I have to say now is I have as good men as can face an enemy and desire to have them well fitted for service. . . . . To the Secretary of War.'



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On May 4th, the regiment was still at Mount Charles—at least Conyngham writes from there. On May 19th, Colonel Stewart writes from Belturbet that 'Conyngham's' arrived there 'last night,' also 'Wolseley's,' 'Wynne's,' 'Tiffin's,' and 'St. John's.'

The troops were now taking the field, and when General Ginckel arrived at Mullingar on May 31st, to take command, he found the following troops assembled :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Lanier's Horse, | Rydesel's Horse, |
| Villiers' Horse, | Rocour's Horse, |
| Langston's Horse, | Monopovillon's Horse, |

Col. Leveson's Dragoons, and eight battalions of Foot.

On June 6th, Ginckel moved to Rathcondra and was joined there by General Douglas with Wolseley's Horse, Conyngham's and Wynne's Dragoons, and eight battalions of Foot, including Tiffin's (27th). This force marched to Ballymore on June 7th, preceded the previous evening by a strong party of Dragoons, and took the town next day, remaining there till the 18th, fortifying the place, when it moved on to Ballyburn Pass, where it was joined by 7000 foreign troops.

Siege of Athlone.

On June 19th, the siege of Athlone commenced. The place fell June 30th, and after putting it in a state of defence the army moved to Ballinasloe, arriving there on July 11th, and camped along the river Suck in Roscommon.

Battle of Aghrim.

Sunday morning, July 12th, broke to a thick mist, and Ginckel's army, after leaving camp and crossing the Suck, had to stand to till it cleared about mid-day. The enemy, under General St. Ruth, who had been sent over from France this year, were then seen to be holding Aghrim Hill, facing, roughly, east; their position



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extending from Aghrim Castle on their left to Kilcommoden Church on their right. Ginckel advanced and formed his line of battle on the ridge of Urachree immediately opposite, but separated from the Irish position by a bog that grew wider and deeper as it ran round their left flank; Aghrim Castle commanding the only causeway across it on that side, the road from Ballinasloe; in front of the English left was another crossing, called the Urachree Pass, and further still to the south the bog became drier and firmer, and hillocks of sound ground appeared, so that the flanks of both armies were, on this side, 'in the air.' One of the two passes had to be forced, and Conyngham's Dragoons were brought from the right of the army with orders to seize and hold certain ditches near Urachree; and having accomplished this, they received fresh orders to cross the bog and push on against the enemy on the other side, where they got seriously engaged; whereupon Eppinger's Dragoons were sent to their support, and then Portland's Horse, and reinforcements poured in from both sides, until a large number of men were engaged.

Ginckel, having decided, after a consultation with his generals, to continue the action though it was now 5 p.m., rather than draw off and attack again in the morning, gave orders for a general assault in front all along the line, whilst his cavalry tried to turn the enemy's left, and eleven regiments of Foot were soon in action, the battle becoming the most desperate of the campaign. Again and again the English were driven back into the bog, and St. Ruth saw victory almost within his grasp. Back came the attackers again, their courage seemingly only whetted by the sight of their comrades' blood, and assistance being at hand, as on the



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Aghrim side the English Horse, supported by two infantry battalions, made its effort. St. Ruth saw with wonder, but without realising his danger, the Blues struggling by one's and two's across the marshy streams that guarded the Irish left, and after riding in this direction to see that his own cavalry went to meet them, he was returning to the centre when he was cut to pieces by a chain-shot. The Irish fought doggedly on, short of ammunition, without a leader, and with the English Horse closing in on both flanks. The survivors owed their preservation only to the fall of night.

The loss sustained by 'Conyngham's' on this occasion showed how seriously it had been engaged: Captain Leslie wounded and subsequently dead of his wounds, two other officers killed and one more wounded, and 41 men killed and 27 wounded.

After the battle the Irish fell back on Limerick, and the English marched on Galway, which fell July 21st. On their departure Conyngham was left there with four of his troops, the remainder being at Loughrea, Headford, Shrule, and Gort. He writes to the 'Secretary of Warre,' to ask to be sent to Ballinrobe to assist in getting Baldearg O'Donnell, a prominent rebel, to submit.

On August 4th, Conyngham moved to Athenry and Portumna, and presently to Ballinrobe, while the army moved on Limerick. On August 29th, Conyngham writes from Castlebar to Sir H. Bellasis, commanding in Connaught; 'On Wednesday last (26th) I marched with the 150 dragoons from Ballinrobe to this place . . . . When you think fit to reinforce me with any more of my dragoons *I beg* you will send my son to me with them, and when Sligo is in the General's hands, I doubt



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*not* you will inform his Excellency how advantageous it would be for me for re*cruiting* my regiment which was raised in the County of Donegal, about thirty miles from Sligo. *Besides, I* commanded once in that place in a troublesome time with good success, and should now be *glad to* have the command of it for a winter quarter for the good of my regiment.'[1]

By September 4th Conyngham had got to Colooney, from which place he writes again to Sir H. Bellasis to explain that his delay in getting nearer to Sligo is caused by his having to wait for O'Donnell's men to join him (Conyngham had been successful with O'Donnell), and that he hopes to move next day; he says, '. . . . I wish my son with more of my regiment were sent to me . . . .'

Sir Albert Conyngham and his 150 Dragoons were attacked next morning by seven or eight hundred of the the enemy and Sir Albert Conyngham killed. Letters from Bellasis and Echlin give the following details of the disaster: Most of O'Donnell's men were away foraging. Colonel Scott with a party of 700 men marched out from Sligo in the night and was amongst the tents as day was breaking, There was a thick fog and the out-guards were surprised. The place where the camp was, was full of ditches and bogs, and the men when mounted could do nothing; Sir Albert was taken a prisoner and killed by a sergeant, who exclaimed, 'Albert is your name and by a halberd you shall die,' and twenty of his men died with him. Captain Gorges reported (with a note that Captain Montgomery corroborated his statement—they both seem to have

[1] That portion of the letter in italics is missing from the original document and filled in by the author.



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been present) that Sir Albert's horse became unruly as he was trying to mount and broke away from him, and that he was made prisoner and carried off in spite of all they could do. The Dragoons lost all their tents and baggage, and Echlin, when he arrived on the 15th September, found the survivors in a parlous state. Since the 5th they had been living with their horses in the open, without tents or cloaks and with little food. They had been constantly at their horses' heads, and not eighty of them fit to mount, so many being sick with the fatigue they had undergone. Echlin requests he may be given the regiment, considering that 'all the officers are my relations and the men raised in the country where I lived,' and says, 'It is well known that it was my industry and pains that made it a regiment,' and he moved with the Dragoons to Ballyshannon.

End of the war.

The end of September saw the fall of Limerick and the close of the war. In December, Echlin was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the regiment, with Henry Conyngham, Sir Albert's son, as Lieut.-Colonel.

Interior economy.

Turning to the interior economy of the army at that time, the following table shows the rates of daily pay of a 'regiment of Dragoons of eight troops, sixty men in each troop, besides officers, to remain in Ireland':—

| | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel as Colonel (he drew in addition 10*s.* a day as Captain of his own troop) ... ... ... ... | 12 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel as Lieut.-Colonel (he drew in addition 10*s.* a day as Captain of his own troop) ... | 7 | 0 |
| Major (who has no troop) for himself, horse, and servants ... ... | 14 | 9 |



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*Lieut.-General Robert Echlin*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1691-1715.*

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| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Captains, of whom there were six, each | 10 | 0 |
| Lieutenants,[1] of whom there were eight, each ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Cornets, of whom there were eight, each ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Quartermasters,[2] of whom there were eight, each ... ... ... | 3 | 0 |
| Sergeants, two per troop, each ... | 2 | 6 |
| Corporals, three per troop, each ... | 1 | 6 |
| Drummers, two per troop, each ... | 1 | 6 |
| Soldiers,[3] sixty per troop, each ... | 1 | 2 |
| Chaplain ... ... ... ... | 6 | 8 |
| Adjutant ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Chirurgeon ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Gunsmith ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 |

Pay was then, as now, an ever-present source of trouble; non-commissioned officers and private Dragoons received 9½*d.* a day out of their pay as 'subsistence money,' out of which they fed and lodged themselves and their horses (there were no barracks); the remaining 4½*d.* a day was called 'off-reckonings,' and went to clothe them, to buy horses, accoutrements, and ammunition, to pay riding-masters and farriers, to support Chelsea Hospital, &c., &c. The Colonel clothed his regiment out of the 'off-reckonings,' making what he could out of the business himself. The main articles of uniform were issued every two years, but a Dragoon had a pair of breeches and a hat yearly; accoutrements

[1] The Lieutenant of the Colonel's troop was called Capt.-Lieutenant.

[2] The Quartermaster was to the troop what the Sergeant-Major is to the squadron at the present time (1908).

[3] The men, and presumably the non-commissioned officers, drew an extra 4*d.* a day during the war.



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at various intervals of time. During the summer months, the horses went out to grass for five or six months, and the captains of troops recovered from their men 4*s.* a month each from their 'subsistence money,' which went to form a fund for the purchase of any remounts necessary for the troops, besides paying for the grass. Thus the men had individual property in their clothing and accoutrements, and owned collectively their horses, and, in the case of a troop being disbanded, went off with them.

The uniform of the regiment at this time was, like that of all newly-raised corps, iron grey: a colour that survived till a few years ago in the infantry great-coat.

The Dragoons' arms were firelock-muskets, broad-swords with three-barred hilts, bayonets, and pistols; the first carried on the off-side, the butt in a bucket in front of the flap of the saddle with the barrel uppermost under the right arm; the sword and bayonet were both worn on the near side in a waist-belt, while the pistols were carried one on either side of the pommel of the saddle, muzzle down in holsters with the curved butts to the front, a goat-skin, strapped over the holsters, affording them protection from the weather. The ammunition was carried in a cartouche box on the right side, an enormous affair slung over the left shoulder, which just came low enough to clear the Dragoon's elbow when mounted.

Horses were the serious trouble; the campaign had used up the whole of the supply in the country and Echlin had to buy his remounts in England. He had taken over the regiment badly mounted, the result of two years of warfare, and before he got things right, the whole regiment had to be remounted.



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Military records are a complete blank as far as the regiment is concerned from 1691 to 1697, except for the following paragraph from Grose's *Military Antiquities*, which shows that they were in Dublin in 1694.

According to this authority, trouble about pay arose 'respecting the Inniskilling regiment of Dragoons, who for a long time received no pay, but subsisted themselves at their own expense. At length, A.D. 1694, a great number of both officers and soldiers, unable to procure any payment, though repeatedly promised by General Ginkle, surrounded the coach of the Lord Lieutenant Capel, when going in state to St. Patrick's Church, and declared that if they did not in a few days receive what was due to them they would use force to obtain it. The Lord Lieutenant promised them redress and threw out his purse with thirty guineas in it to one of the soldiers, who contemptuously threw it back into the coach through the glass of the window. As Queen Mary was then Regent, the King being in Flanders, an account of this matter was sent to her, whereupon she ordered a thousand pounds to be paid to the officers and men out of her Privy Purse, promising that the remainder should be shortly paid, their demands being then settling by a board of officers. In the year 1702, two thousand pounds more was paid, which was all they got for their pay from the year 1689, a very small portion considering they were then a regiment of nine troops.'

Whatever truth there may be in Grose's anecdote about the disturbance, I can find no support for his statements in the last sentence, either as to the amount paid, or as to there being nine troops in the regiment.



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In 1697, Echlin's Dragoons, to the number of 304 rank and file, went into camp near Clonmel on July 16th for a week for their annual review, and were afterwards quartered in the south-east of Ireland. In 1699, seven troops of the regiment (the eighth remaining at Inniskilling) assembled from various towns in Meath, Westmeath, Monaghan, &c., to camp at Cavan during the first week in September. Ten tents were allowed for the private men of each troop, and three other tents per troop were allowed for corporals, subalterns, and quartermasters.

After the review the regiment returned to its former
1700. quarters. In 1700 the regiment was reduced from eight to six troops of thirty-six private Dragoons each.

The matter of the mounting had by this time become acute. Three years before a Captain had been suspended for 'making false musters,' and his pay ordered to be escheated towards the remounting of his troop; the men of the troop had their subsistence reduced to fivepence a day towards the same end; and an army order had appeared that 'to prevent false musters of horses by Dragoons appearing on borrowed ones, the first letter of the Colonel's surname and the first letter of the Captain's name and surname should be burned on each horse.'

Towards the end of May the whole regiment was dismounted, as was also Henry Conyngham's (the present 8th Hussars), and the horses sold. In June, 'Echlin's' were shifted to Birr, Roscrea, Inniskilling, &c.,
1701. where they remained till the same month of 1701, when they moved to Wexford and Wicklow, and in August to Dublin, where they remained till November 4th, doing duty as Foot. Whilst in Dublin, orders were



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received to remount the regiment, Echlin undertaking to accomplish this by the following January. On leaving Dublin they moved to Monaghan, Newry, Carlingford, Armagh, &c., and in the following March to Clonmel, Dungannon, &c. In May, the six troops were 1702. quartered respectively at Colooney, Boyle, Loughrea, Roscommon, Headford, and Castlebar.

This year we find the first mention of 'Barrack damages': 'An order to the vice-treasurer to pay to Mr. Goodwin, providore of the barracks at Birr, 4*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, for damages reported by the overseer of the barracks, to have been done by the regiment to the barracks and utencills.'

In 1703, the regiment was inspected in camp at 1703. Athlone, during July, by the Duke of Ormonde. In 1704, the two junior troops were made up to a war 1704. footing and drafted to regiments (one of them being Henry Conyngham's) under orders for Portugal, and Captains James Butler and Toby Mulloy raised two more troops to replace them.

The matter of barrack damages was even in those 1705. days a trouble to soldiers: order dated May 2nd, to allow yearly, 1*s.* 6*d.* to each trooper or dragoon, 'who shall be quartered in barracks,' for furnishing the following 'utencills,' hitherto provided by the direction of the several chief Governors, and now become unserviceable:

PER TROOP.

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 pairs Bellows. | 12 Drinking Horns. |
| 28 Wooden Platters. | 20 Brown Chamberpotts. |
| 40 Wooden Bowl Dishes. | 4 Shovels for Stables. |
| 9 Ladles. | 4 Pitchforks. |
| 6 dozen Trenchers. | 1 Lanthorn. |



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This summer the regiment encamped for its review on the Curragh of Kildare, returning afterwards to its old quarters at Colooney, Boyle, &c., as in 1702, where it
1706. remained till the following midsummer, when after the usual week in camp together, the troops separated for Carrickfergus, Down, Lifford, Antrim, Dungannon and
1707. Newtown-Limavady. In 1707, 'Echlin's' assembled in Dublin from August 14th to the 19th, when they left again for Cappaquin, Athlone, Portumna, &c.

Whilst they were in Dublin, a court-martial, composed of a Lieut.-Colonel and twelve Captains, tried James Mason, Thomas Routlidge, Alexander McBea, and Garrett Russell, for mutiny. A petition signed in a circle by nineteen men of Captain Dumas' troop, to the Earl of Pembroke, Lord-Lieut.-General and General Governor of Ireland, had been presented, charging their Captain with wronging them of their pay and other allowances, oppressing them with unreasonable duty and hardships, and making them save their hay, and pay for it 'as if done,' with other particulars of the like nature. Routlidge was further charged with twice breaking his arrest, and insubordination, and an attack with a knife on a corporal, and McBea with presenting an abusive petition against three officers. Mason and McBea were ordered 600 lashes each, and Russell half that amount; the three being retained in or discharged from the service as Colonel Echlin elected. Routlidge was sentenced to be shot, but the sentence was commuted to 600 lashes, and 'that he be drummed out of this garrison with the marks of infamy usual on such occasions.'

There is an order, dated March 19th of this year, to deliver out of Her Majesty's stores of war unto Lieut.-



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Colonel James Butler (of Major-General Echlin's), 100 cases of pistols 'that are fittest for service' for use of the said regiment.

In the year 1708 several orders appeared concerning the interior economy of the army. One concerning clothing assigns for each sergeant, corporal, drummer, and private Dragoon, one coat, one waistcoat, two hats, two pairs of gloves, two pairs of boots, one pair of breeches, every two years; besides cloaks and 'hoose' once in four years; saddles and all other accoutrements as often as there shall be occasion, all of which are to be paid for out of the 'off-reckonings.' 1708.

Another order, to the end that 'no Papist, or reputed Papist soldier, shall be continued or admitted into any regiment in this kingdom.'

In the spring most of the troops in Ireland were moved towards the North and East, there being fears of the French landing in Scotland, and in the autumn the regiment left the country of its birth, not to return for over a hundred years. Three troops embarked for Great Britain on October 8th, one on October 13th, and the remaining two on October 20th, all from Belfast. The Inniskillings leave Ireland.



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## CHAPTER II.

### SERVICE IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

ON landing from Ireland, the regiment was ordered to Chapell (perhaps Chapel Rossan, in Wigtownshire), and on the third or fourth day afterwards, two troops were ordered to proceed to Carlisle, and one each to Boroughbridge, York, Knaresborough, and Wetherby —'the officers are to take care that the soldiers behave themselves civilly.' At the end of the year the regiment was stationed at Carlisle, Wigtown, Alnwick, Ellesdon, and Brampton. Two additional troops appear to have been raised this year by Captains Duquerry and Rogers, but they were reduced again after two or three years.

1709. In January, 1709, the different troops moved as follows :—

The Colonel's and Lieut.-Colonel's, to Perth.
Captain Alway Serjeant's, to Cupar, Fife.
Major William Butler's, to Dunfermline.
Colonel James Butler's, to Falkland.
Captain James Dumas', to Forfar.

The strength of the regiment, 589 of all ranks.

1711. In 1711 the regiment was apparently in Scotland still, for Major Butler's troop is mentioned in the regimental records as being at Jedburgh. The regiment was placed under orders for Flanders in February, but countermanded.



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In 1713 the regiment was still in North Britain, with an establishment of six troops and 383 men. In 1714 the officers of the regiment celebrated King George I.'s arrival in England in September at Stirling, along with the officers of General Hans Hamilton's Foot (16th). Captain Serjeant's troop was quartered in Stirling in October. 1713.

There were many changes in the army on George I.'s accession, and the Colonel of the Inniskillings left, being obliged by the King to part with his regiment for 3000*l.*, 'he having no troop.' Colonel Echlin is mentioned as being a brave soldier, but suspected of Jacobite principles. On being deprived of his command he joined the rebel army which was being raised in Scotland to support the Pretender, and the Earl of Stair was given the regiment. 1715.

In June, part of the regiment was engaged suppressing riots in Manchester, but left shortly afterwards for Scotland, again to camp near Stirling, where the King's forces were being hurriedly assembled to meet the rebel Highlanders. The regiment was in camp at Stirling in September.

The *Evening Post* of September 17th–20th reports: 'A detachment of Greys and Inniskillings arrived in Edinburgh from Stirling and some of them left next day (12th) for Haddington to wait upon the Duke of Argyll, who was expected from London.' Argyll, having collected his little force together, gave the rebels battle at Sheriffmuir on November 13th. The Duke's force consisted of the 3rd, 11th, 17th, 21st, 25th, and Grant's Foot, all in line, flanked on the right by one squadron of Stair's Inniskillings, Lord Portmore's Greys (two squadrons), and Evans' 4th Dragoons (two

The Battle of Sheriffmuir or Dumblain.



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squadrons), three of these squadrons in the first line and and the other two supporting it, and on the left by the other squadron of Stair's and two squadrons of Carpenter's (3rd Dragoons). There were also present some volunteer squadrons. Lord William Kerr's Dragoons (7th) formed the reserve.

The action commenced well on the left by Carpenter's and Stair's capturing a standard from the rebel cavalry, but the whole of the left wing was presently in full retreat, being utterly defeated by the charge of the Highlanders.

However, things had gone better on the right. After the Greys, halfway up a hill, had had to retire on 'Stair's' on seeing the enemy's Cavalry top the hill in front of them, the advance was continued, and the Duke of Argyll found the rebel line still unformed. Evans' two squadrons and Major Otway's squadron of 'Stair's' promptly charged and broke the enemy, and these squadrons and the Greys, supported by the Infantry, chased the enemy from the field with great slaughter and pursued them to the river Allan.

Colonel Blackader, speaking of Argyll's army after the battle, says, 'The regiments are cantoned round about us, and consequently the company here is very bad . . . .'

The rebels went up into the hills after the battle, and Stair's Dragoons took up their winter quarters in Aberdeen.

The Earl of Stair was Colonel of the regiment for many years. 'According to a custom not uncommon in the army at that time, he provided (by arrangement with the Government) winter quarters and forage for the men and troop-horses, when not on duty, in his



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*Field Marshal John Dalrymple*
*2nd Earl of Stair, K.T.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1715-1734 and 1743-1745.*

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grounds at Castlekennedy in Wigtownshire, where fatigue-parties of the men were occasionally employed in country labour upon the estate. . . .

'He had built barracks for them near his residence in the shire of Galloway, he furnished the horses of the private men with hay and stabling at the moderate rate of 2*s.* per week through the year; the officers dined with him daily, a dozen at a time by rotation, and no dragoon or private man ever came to his house without being hospitably entertained, and what was still more encouraging, he gave 8*d.* per diem to above 300 of the private men whom he employed in fencing his park, cutting ditches, and laying out enclosures.'[1]

On March 31st, the *British Weekly Mercury* announces the arrival at Brechin from Aberdeen of the Earl of Stair's regiment of Dragoons; probably on its way south, after the rebellion had been suppressed. At the end of the year the regiment was quartered in Cumberland, two troops at Carlisle, one at Hexham, and so on. 1716.

In November, Castlekennedy, which Stair had appointed as quarters for his dragoons, was burned, and Innermessan acquired in its place.

In 1717, Stair's Dragoons returned to Scotland from Cumberland and were quartered as follows:— 1717.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Stair's troop ... ... | Kirkcudbright. |
| Lieut.-Colonel Otway's troop | Stranraer. |
| Major Duquerry's troop ... | Wigtown. |
| Captain A. Serjeant's troop ... | Wigtown. |
| Colonel Upton's troop ... | Whithorn. |
| Captain Nugent's troop ... | Minnigaff. |

[1] Graham's *Annals of the Viscount and first and second Earls of Stair*,



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In November they were near Glasgow.

1721. The following letter from John Ross (land-steward at Castlekennedy) to the Countess Dowager of Stair, is interesting, and shows that Castlekennedy was still used as quarters for some of the regiment:—

'Stranraer, July 20th, 1721.— . . . . If more Dragoons be at Castlekennedy than was last year, they will need more blankets than were provided last year for them, and there must be another little house put up for them to lie in. Sir John McCaull's house will hold but two beds, and they will not be so far from their horses in the winter as the change-house at the kirk or the Lochend. Neither will it be so proper for them to lie in the haylofts, lest by their candle through carelessness or drink they may set the hay in fire. They will also demand a pound of candles a week. . . . .'

1725. From this year on the regiment appears to have been constantly in the neighbourhood of Stranraer. In 1725, orders were sent to the Earl of Stair's Dragoons to take up their horses from grass and march to the neighbourhood of Glasgow. Here they were engaged with the Greys in suppressing disturbances during the summer.

In 1726 the Inniskillings and the Greys were reviewed at Musselborough by General Wade in October, and in the same month the Inniskillings were ordered to Ayr from Stranraer. In 1728 they moved from Stranraer (Innermessan was near Stranraer) to Reading and neighbourhood early in the year. In May they were quartered at Windsor, Maidenhead, Staines, &c., and were reviewed by King George II. at Datchet Common, June 3rd. After the review the regiment went north again and spent the winter in Cumberland and Lancashire. When on the march, troops were



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ordered never to rest more than one night in the same place, Sundays excepted, and mention is made of the inconvenience caused to travellers by soldiers occupying the whole of a town. In 1729 the regiment moved to Scotland in April, and remained there till May 1st, 1733, when it marched viâ Carlisle for the south of England. The move was made in three divisions, each division one day behind that preceding it. According to the regimental records they expected to go to Hounslow, but they were stopped at St. Albans, where they were joined by the recruits and remounts which the recruiters had been collecting in London during the winter. In June, the regiment was quartered in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire, and there it remained till the spring of 1735, when it moved to Lichfield, Uttoxeter, and Stafford, two troops in each town. 1733. 1735.

At this time 'clothing' was issued biennially. In alternate years (*i.e.*, when there was no 'clothing') a 'second mounting' was issued—an interim issue, in fact. Clothing.

Year in, year out, the issue was:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Every year | ... | New hat and gloves. |
| Every 2 years | ... | New coat, waistcoat, breeches, and horse-collar; and to each troop of fifty-two men, six saddles with holster-pipes, buckets, stirrup leathers and irons, and nine bits. |
| Every 6 years | ... | New boots, headstalls, reins, breastplates and cruppers. |
| Every 10 years | ... | Housings and caps. |
| Every 12 years | ... | Cloaks. |
| Every 20 years | ... | Accoutrements. |



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1736. In the spring of this year the regiment moved to Sudbury, Ipswich, Colchester and Chelmsford, where it was employed on coast duty, that is, the prevention of smuggling. William Cam, a Dragoon, was killed on this duty.

1737. In April, 1737, leaving detachments behind to look after the 'Owlers and smuglers,' the regiment moved to Nottingham and Derby, and in the following year to Leicester (three troops), to Stamford (two troops), and to Peterborough (one troop). In these days there were 'riding-houses' in the towns, and there is constant mention of detachments being sent into town 'for the conveniency of the riding-house' during the winter, which was the busy time of the year for the soldiers, as during the summer months the horses were out at grass, and only taken up in September.

1739. The regiment still in Leicester. Lord Crichton (Major-in-command) writes from Loughborough, September 20th, '. . . . Lord Cadogan[1] says in his last letter to me that we shall be reviewed before the end of the month, but the horses are still at grass, and no order for their taking them up; so I wish we are not caught napping like the foolish virgins with no oil in their lamps. . . .'

The regiment, at this time, consisted of six troops, 49 private Dragoons in each; counting N.C. officers, a total strength of 294; officers included, 315. It was augmented, August 27th, by one sergeant and ten private men per troop.

In 1739 the cost of accoutrements and horse furniture was as follows.

[1] The Earl of Stair was succeeded in the command of the regiment, in 1734, by Lord Cadogan.



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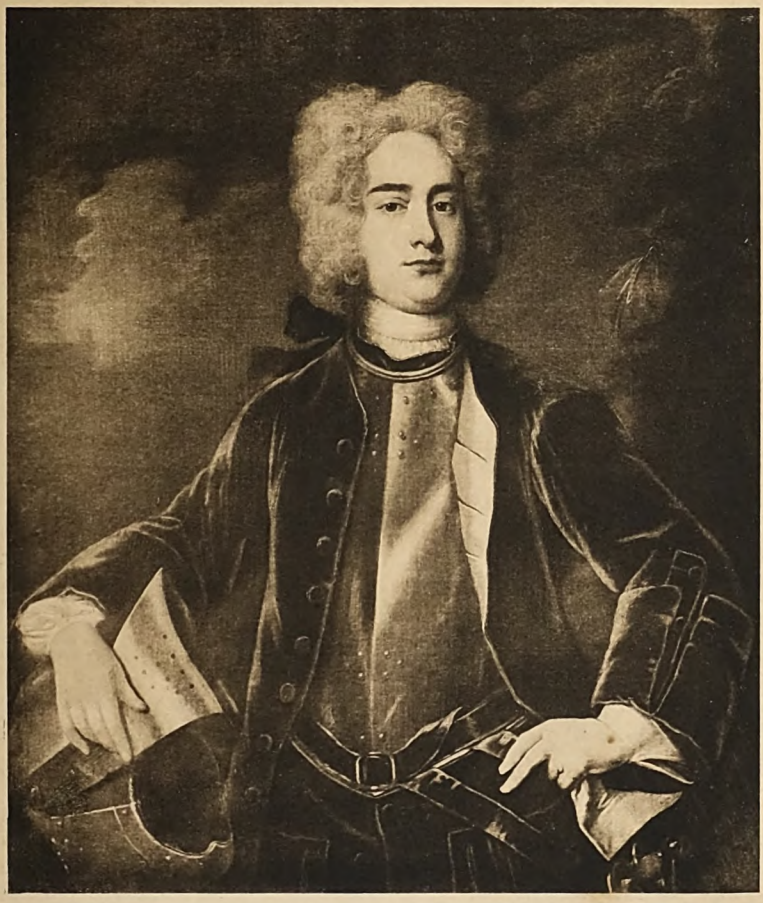

*Major-General Charles, Lord Cadogan,*
*(2nd Baron Cadogan of Oakley.)*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1734-1742.*

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FOR ONE SERGEANT:—

A pouch, sling, and waistbelt, laced with gold, 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; a sword, 1*l.* 4*s.*; housings and caps, laced, 5*l.*; a saddle, 'girt,' and surcingle, 1*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; holster-pipes and straps, 6*s.*; 'bitts,' stirrups, buckets, and straps, 13*s.*; 'cloke'-pads and straps, 2*s.* 2*d.*; headstalls and reins, breastplate and crupper, 8*s.*; bridoon, snaffle, and collar, 4*s.* 2*d.*—Total, 12*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*

FOR ONE PRIVATE DRAGOON:—

A pouch, sling, and waistbelt, 17*s.*; a sword, 12*s.*; housing and caps, 1*l.* 2*s.*; a saddle, 'girt,' and surcingle, 1*l.* 6*s.* 4*d.*; holster-pipes and straps, 6*s.*; 'bitts,' stirrups, buckets and straps, 12*s.* 10*d.*; 'cloke'-pads and straps, 1*s.* 4*d.*; headstalls and reins, breastplate and crupper, 8*s.*; bridoon, snaffle, and collar, 4*s.* 2*d.*—Total, 5*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*

In 1740 the regiment was still in Leicestershire, and encamped during the summer near Leicester with the Greys and 11th Dragoons for instruction under General Wade. In October the regiment was ordered to Cumberland. 1740.

In 1741, in the early part of the year, the regiment, which was scattered over Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, was ordered to Scotland, 'the adjutant, quartermaster, or some other officer to march always two days before the first division,' to prevent the march of the troops being through any town where a Parliamentary election was taking place. 1741.

Before its destination was reached the regiment was countermanded to Reading, Newbury, and neighbourhood, but was stopped at Aylesbury and went into camp



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with the Royals, Greys, and 3rd Dragoons 'to be in readiness for any service which His Majesty may please to order.' Having reached Reading by October, the regiment was ordered to Berwick, *en route* for Scotland the following month, but soon after its arrival at Berwick was sent back to Northampton, Wellingborough, &c. This was in the spring of 1742, and in August, orders came for active service, and a move to Maidstone, Croydon, Seven Oaks, and Tonbridge, to await transport to Flanders.

1742.



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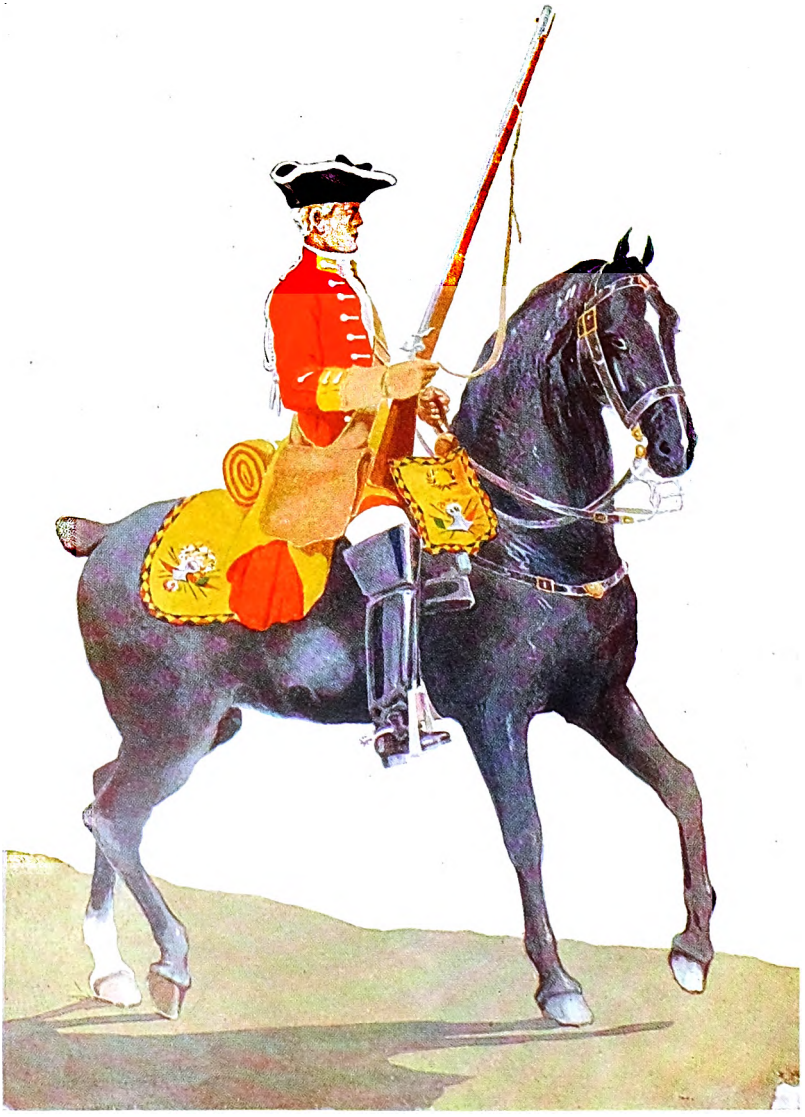

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A PRIVATE DRAGOON.

*From 'Pictures of the Uniforms and Equipments of the Cavalry of Great Britain as it existed in* 1742 *and* 1745.'

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## CHAPTER III.

### THE WAR OF THE AUSTRIAN SUCCESSION.

THE year 1742 found Europe in arms over the dispute as to the Austrian succession, and, though war was not declared between the two countries till 1744, the forces of England and France took part on opposite sides, England supporting the claims of Maria Teresa. The Earl of Stair was appointed Commander of the English forces, which included the Hanoverians and Hessians in English pay, and by degrees the following regiments were landed in the Netherlands:—

HORSE.

3rd and 4th troops of Life Guards (generally called Horse Guards).
2nd troop Horse Grenadier Guards.
The Royal regiment of Horse Guards, Blue.
The King's or 2nd regiment of Horse (K.D.G.s).
Ligonier's or 8th regiment of Horse (now 7th D.G.s).

DRAGOONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hawley's (or Royals). | Rich's (4th Dragoons). |
| Campbell's (Scots Greys). | Cadogan's (Inniskillings). |
| Honeywood's (3rd Dgns.). | Cope's (7th Dragoons), |

and fifteen battalions of Infantry, including three of Guards.



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The Inniskilling Dragoons embarked at Woolwich in August and landed at Ostend, whence they proceeded to Bruges, and soon afterwards the army went into winter quarters. The regiment, with all the rest of the Cavalry, was quartered for the winter in Ghent.

On October 30th, the Earl of Stair held a review outside the town in honour of the King's birthday, in anticipation of which the following order was issued to the Horse and the Dragoons:—'Horse and Dragoons . . . . to take all their small accoutrements to pieces and see that they are very well clean'd and black'd and then put together again, the Bosses, Bitts, and Curbs, &c., to be made as bright as hands can make 'em, the Boots to be as black as possible, and their Knee-Pieces not to appear above three Pieces above the Boot-Top; all their arms to be as bright as silver; the whole Buff accoutrements to be one light Buff colour, the Swords to be all brighten'd, the Hats new cock'd and made as clean as possible, the Linings of the Clokes that are soil'd to be wash'd, and in rolling up their Clokes, a stick to be put in the length of the Roll and three Straps to each Cloke; the Horses to be all trimm'd and made as clean as possible, the Bridoons to be all clean'd, the Pouches of the Dragoons to hang all of an equal size, one not higher than another, and the Gloves to be made as clean as possible. No Officer to stir from his Post during his being in the Field and that they do all appear in their Regimentals and wear their Sashes over their shoulders' (a new fashion of wearing the sash, which had hitherto been worn round the waist). 'After the review the Dragoons to stable their Horses and line the Ramparts and give a running fire three times.'

On an alarm: 'Two squadrons of Lord Cadogan's



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to post themselves in the High Street before the church of St. Saviour's towards Sass-Port, and the third to be drawn up in the most convenient place between the two Ports.'[1]

This year (April) the Earl of Stair was re-appointed Colonel, and Lieut.-Colonel James Gardiner, who had been for many years Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment, was promoted to the Colonelcy of another regiment, his place being taken by Lieut.-Colonel Cuthbert Ellison. 1743.

Lieut.-Colonel James Gardiner was a remarkable man; he had served with great distinction in Marlborough's wars, and, till converted by a vision in 1719, was as well known for his gallantry in time of peace as in time of war. Upon his conversion he became a leading spirit in the little band of Methodists who wrought a second Reformation during the 18th century.

Philip Doddridge in his *Life of Gardiner* says:—'It has often been observed that the regiment to which he was so many years Lieut.-Colonel was one of the most regular and orderly regiments in the public service, so that perhaps none of our Dragoons were more welcome to the towns where their character was known. . . . . Lord Cadogan's Dragoons, during the time I have mentioned, while he was Lieut.-Colonel of it, was quartered in a variety of places, both in England and Scotland . . . . the Colonel's last residence at Northampton was in June and July, 1742, when Lord Cadogan's regiment of Dragoons was quartered here; and I cannot but observe, that wherever that regiment came, it was remarkable, not only for the fine appearance it made, and for the

[1] Joseph Yorke's Orderly Book.



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exactness with which it performed its various exercises (of which it had about this time the honour to receive the most illustrious testimonials), but also for the great sobriety and the regularity of the soldiers. Many of the officers copied off the excellent pattern, which they had daily before their eyes, and a considerable number of the private men seemed not only to be persons of strict virtue but of serious piety.'

Lieut.-Colonel Gardiner's new regiment broke on the charge of the Highlanders at Prestonpans and left him, whereupon he joined some Infantry, and continued fighting till mortally wounded with a Lochaber axe.

The army left its winter quarters in February, marching east in small divisions; that to which the Inniskillings belonged was completed by the 8th and 11th Foot, all under Lord Rothes, and left Tongres, March 7th, crossed the Maese at Maestricht, and moved to Aix-la-Chapelle, where the Inniskillings were ordered to halt. The Infantry were sent on to Frankfort two months ahead of the Cavalry.

In May the regiment[1] together with the 3rd Dragoons and five battalions of Infantry, including three of the Guards, formed a detached camp on the Maine below Höchst. The English Horse did not leave the Low Countries till May 1st, and joined at Höchst, which was army headquarters, towards the end of the month.

The Earl of Stair, who had now collected all his forces with the exception of 12,000 Hessians, who were on the march to join him, was at Höchst when de Noailles, the French commander, crossed the Rhine

[1] Regimental strength, May 27th: 16 officers, 22 non-commissioned officers, 12 drummers, and 284 men fit for duty; 332 horses.



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with 60,000 men and advanced towards him through Darmstadt. On May 23rd Stair crossed the Maine at Killingbeck, and offered him battle, which de Noailles declined, and Stair re-crossed the Maine below Aschaffenburg on May 30th (in deference to repeated orders from England to remain north of the river), and placed his headquarters there. But this left the French in possession of the left side of the river, and they prevented Stair from getting any supplies down the Maine from Franconia; besides which de Noailles seized Seligenstadt, between the Allies and Hanau, so cutting their communications with the latter place, and Stair's army soon found itself on half-rations, with its horses starving, 'in three days but one feed of corn, and neither hay nor water.'[1]

At this juncture George II. arrived, accompanied by the Duke of Cumberland, and held a review.

The Battle of Dettingen.

After a week of consideration and famine, which de Noailles spent in perfecting his own preparations, the King determined to move back to Hanau, and, striking camp in the early morning of June 16th, set off on his sixteen-mile march. On his left ran the Maine; on his right the Spessartwald, a range of steep wooded hills, rose and made his route a defile scarcely a mile wide. De Noailles was quite ready. Having placed de Grammont with 28,000 men to block the march of the English at Dettingen, he occupied Aschaffenburg with artillery the instant the allied rearguard under the King in person had quitted it, and dispersed his remaining batteries along the west bank of the river to enfilade the march. He might well have looked forward to the capture of the whole army.

[1] Letter in *British Glory Revived.*



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The Allies moved in two columns abreast of one another, British and Austrian Cavalry in the van, till they reached Klein Ostheim, where the road became too narrow for their front, and they had to form one column, which delayed the march. The Cavalry, having cleared the defile, formed up in line facing the river and remained halted under fire, while the Infantry continued their march behind them, till intelligence came from the advanced guard of the presence of de Grammont's force at Dettingen.

The King came galloping up from the rear, while Stair and d'Arenberg[1] were forming a line of battle; and de Grammont proceeded to do the only thing which could deprive de Noailles of success: he left his position, advanced across the Dettingen brook, and attacked in the open plain.

The initial stages of the battle were all in favour of the French; their Cavalry, which commenced the attack, were superior in numbers to the allied Cavalry. The 3rd Dragoons, who stood on the left of the line of Infantry, between it and the river, had to bear not only the attack of the French Horse, but also the fire from de Noailles' guns across the Maine, and suffered heavily, and the Blues and King's Dragoon Guards, on coming up to support them, were overthrown and forced to fall back to reform.

However, the Household Cavalry of France pursued their advantage too far, and were very roughly handled by the Infantry, who kept up such a regular fire as had never been known on a battlefield before. The 7th Dragoon Guards came up to reinforce the Blues and King's Dragoon Guards, followed by the 4th

[1] Count d'Arenberg, who commanded the Austrian contingent.



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Dragoons and Inniskillings[1] and two regiments of Austrian Cavalry, and by degrees, thanks to the steadiness of the English Infantry, and the misbehaviour of the French, victory began to show on the side of the Allies.

Presently the 'Black Musketeers' of France, leaving their position in line, galloped to their left between the two opposing armies, and made a dash at the English Cavalry on the right, with the intention of capturing the King. The Royal Dragoons moved out and met them, while an Austrian regiment took them in flank, and together threw them back on their Infantry, which now completely gave way and fled across the Maine, in which many were drowned; the conduct of the French Guards on this occasion being thrown in their teeth subsequently at Fontenoy by the officers of the English Guards, who called them the 'Ducks of the Maine.'

The allied Cavalry of the left wing now had their chance, and made good use of it; they almost annihilated the enemy's Horse and Dragoons, who were covering the retreat of their Infantry.

Bland (commanding the 3rd Dragoons) writes[2]:—'. . . . My regiment . . . . being . . . . towards the end of the action obliged to charge nine squadrons of the Household of France, through which they forced their way three different times. . . . . My regiment was sustained by Lord Stair's Dragoons, the Blues, and Honeywood's Horse (King's Dragoon Guards), so that few or none of the Musketeers and the rest of the French squadrons escaped, about thirty of the Musketeers and officers of distinction being taken prisoners, and the greatest part of the others being killed.'

[1] Fortescue. [2] *London Gazette*, July 16th.



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The King, though urged thereto by Stair, would make no pursuit, but spent the night on the field in heavy rain, and moved off in the morning to Hanau, leaving his wounded to the care of the enemy, from whom they received the utmost kindness.

The Inniskillings lost two men killed and one wounded, and eighteen horses killed and nine wounded. (There is also a note in the Treasury Board Papers of their having lost twenty horses and accoutrements at Dettingen.)

Early in August the Allies left Hanau, crossed the Rhine near Maintz, and advanced by Oppenheim and Worms to Spires, and acting from this place they advanced through Germersheim and demolished the French lines on the Queich River. They were back at Maintz by the end of September, and in October the Inniskillings left Wiesbaden, in company with the 4th and 7th Dragoons, for winter quarters in Ghent.

1744. The Earl of Stair having resigned his command after Dettingen, General Wade was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Low Countries. Marshal Saxe was in supreme command of the French.

On March 15th war was formally declared between England and France. In May the Allies began to assemble between Assche and Alost from their winter quarters. In June reinforcements arrived from England, and the English contingent was in excellent order,[1] but nothing was done. Both armies retired into winter quarters again, and Wade resigned and

[1] Strength of the regiment, August 6th: Sergeants 18, drummers 12, rank and file 404 sound, besides 32 sick; horses 443 sound, besides 23 sick.



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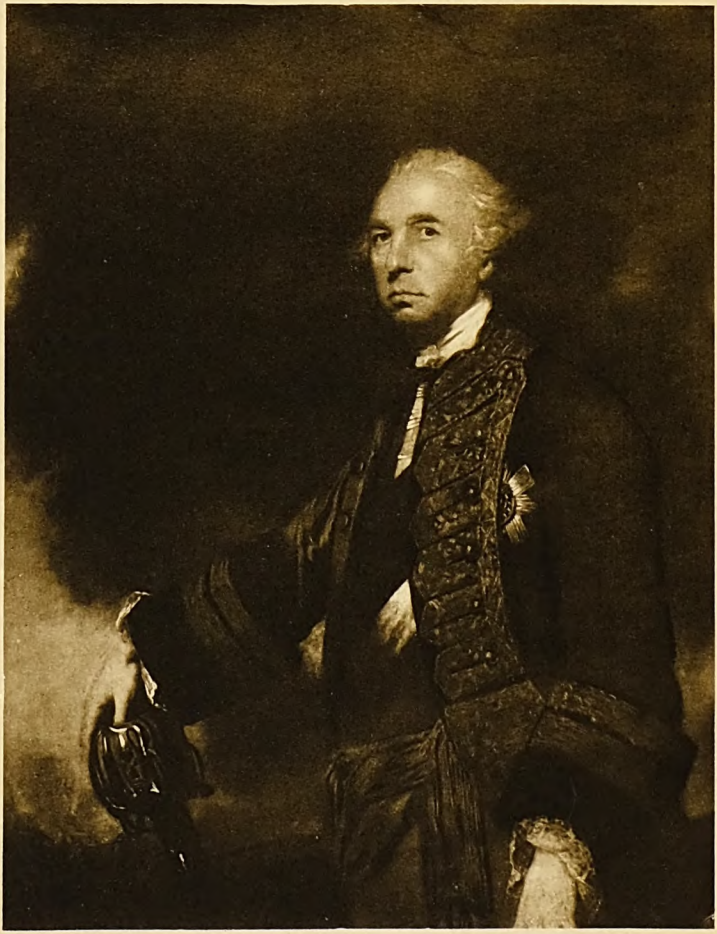

*Lieut.-General John Leslie*
*11th Earl of Rothes, K.T.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1745-1750.*

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went home. The Inniskillings and five other Dragoon regiments had their winter quarters in Ghent.[1]

Feeling in England was all for a vigorous campaign after the previous year's inactivity. The Duke of Cumberland was appointed Commander-in-Chief at home and in Flanders.[2] 1745.

The Allies took the field in April, encamping near Brussels. The Inniskillings, with the Royals, Greys, and 3rd Dragoons, left Alost, April 16th, 'taking a day's forage with them, their frocks over their accoutrements,' forming the head of the column, and marched to Anderlecht, a suburb of Brussels, where they went into camp with the rest of the army. The regiment was at Halle on the 19th, the first day's march. On the 21st the army moved from Halle to Soignies, a distance of fourteen miles, where, owing to the wet weather, a general halt was made till the 24th. On that day, the army got another nine miles on its way, to Cambron, and after another day's rest, moved to Maulbaix. On

[1] The following, from *War Office Miscellanies*, shows how promotions and pensions were arranged at this time:—'Whereas we have thought fit, &c., at the request of Major Montague Farrer of our regiment of Dragoons commanded by, &c., Earl of Stair, to make the following promotions—viz. Captain Sir John Whitefoord to be Major in the room of the said Montague Farrer, Captain-Lieut. Charles William Tonyn to be Captain in the room of Captain Sir John Whitefoord, preferred; Lieut. George Brody to be Captain-Lieut., &c.; Cornet David Chapeau to be Lieut., &c., and Archibald Armstrong, Gent., to be Cornet, &c. Nevertheless our will and pleasure is that the full pay of 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* per day shall remain and be for the use of the said Major Montague Farrer, &c., by the following deductions: from the pay of the Major, 5*s.* per diem; from the pay of the youngest Captain, 6*s.* 6*d.* per diem; from the pay of the youngest Lieutenant, 1*s.* per diem; and the full pay of the youngest Cornet, which is 8*s.* per diem, &c., the pension to continue for the retiring officer's natural life.

[2] The Earl of Rothes was this year appointed Colonel of the regiment, *vice* the Earl of Stair, appointed to the Scots Greys.



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the 28th, the Inniskillings and Royals, with other Cavalry, were engaged with the enemy's outposts near Brissoel, and the next morning the two armies lay facing one another at a distance of about a mile and a half, the Duke of Cumberland with the allied Commanders spending the day, protected by a squadron from each regiment of Cavalry, in reconnoitring the earthworks which Saxe had been erecting during his enemy's leisurely advance.

Battle of Fontenoy.

The French were holding Fontenoy and adjacent villages for the protection of that part of their army which was besieging Tournai.

Although he was in numerical inferiority, the Duke of Cumberland decided to attack. The Allies got under arms at 2 a.m. on the 30th of April, and by 5 o'clock the Cavalry had advanced through Vezon and were debouching on to the plain under fire of the French batteries, to cover the Infantry during their deployment for attack, as was the rôle of cavalry in those days. Although they were under a heavy fire for an hour, the Cavalry apparently only half fulfilled their duty, for when Sir James Campbell, who commanded the Cavalry, was carried off the field mortally wounded, there appears to have been no one to take his place, and the Infantry continued their preparations under fire.

The English and Hanoverians with a small contingent of Austrians undertook the main attack, while the Dutch on their left engaged to envelop the French right. The Dutch acted throughout the day in a very half-hearted manner, giving their allies but little help, and the English attack under General Ingoldsby on the French left likewise failed, and was abandoned, so that when the



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main body under Cumberland had forced itself into the heart of the enemy's position, it found itself between two flanking fires. The officers of the English and French Guards are supposed each to have requested the other to fire first as the lines faced one another, at what we should call pistol-shot range, and a man in the ranks is reported to have most appositely said, 'For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful.'

The English were driven back, reformed, and again marched into the French position, scattering the pick of the French Household troops by their well-sustained fire, and Louis is said to have asked Saxe, 'Was the battle really lost?'

But Cumberland was attempting the impossible; a retirement became inevitable, and he now at last sent for his cavalry. But to bring cavalry up into an enemy's position, in an attempt to turn the scale of victory, seems a hazardous experiment, and failed at Fontenoy. However, the Infantry fell back with great steadiness, and the Cavalry deserved any credit they got, and perhaps more, for the admirable way in which they covered the retreat through Vezon. The honour of the day lay with the English and Hanoverian Infantry, the victory with the French; but had the Dutch put any heart into their fighting, or had Ingoldsby carried out the right attack entrusted to him, it is probable that victory and honour would have been both on the side of the Allies.

The English Infantry showed a loss of 32 per cent,, and the regiment lost Quartermaster Baird and three men and nineteen horses killed, and eleven men and seven horses wounded.

The Allies remained at Ath for five days after the battle, retiring on May 5th to Lessines. On the 10th



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Tournai fell, and the retirement was continued to Moerbeke on the 30th.

Most of the English troops now went home to quell the rebellion raised in Scotland by the Young Pretender, but the Inniskillings remained in Flanders.

Ghent fell, and Ostend, Dendermond, Oudenarde, Niewport and Ath. July 3rd found the Allies at Dieghem, five miles east of Brussels; the 15th, at Saventhem. At the end of the month they retired to Vilvorden, 'Encamping the whole army in one line along the canal' (from Antwerp to Brussels), 'which puts us somewhat nearer Antwerp without abandoning Brussels . . . . The British and Hanoverian troops were posted northwards as far as the canal head on the Rupel.'[1]

1746. The Inniskillings marched to Willemstad in North Brabant, and towards the end of February embarked for England to join the rest of the forces in suppressing the Scotch rebellion; but contrary winds prevailed, and, before they could sail, their orders were countermanded and they disembarked again. The officers were hard hit in their pockets, for on embarking they had sold baggage - horses and camp equipage to pay for their expensive cantonments.

In June troops began to return from England, and the Allies assembled at Terheyden Camp (the regiment was encamped there with the Greys and 7th Dragoons on May 27th).

Saxe now turned his attention to the East, bent on the invasion of Holland by the Maese, and Charleroi fell to him by the time the Allies moved. While Saxe lay at Louvain, the Allies moved across his front to Mazy for the protection of Namur, but Saxe took Huy,

[1] Cumberland to Newcastle.



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and so forced them to retire to the east bank of the Maese, to reopen their communications with Maestricht. Then he took Namur, and the Allies, who had been obliged to cross back from the east of the Maese again for lack of forage, fell back on Liège.

Battle of Rocoux.

Saxe, who was chary of matching his men against the better-disciplined Allies on even terms,[1] took the opportunity for which he had worked for the past three months, and attacked them at Rocoux on September 30th. There was no possibility of victory for the Allies, and every chance of a disastrous defeat, for one-third of their strength was tied to the defence of their right, Saxe outnumbered their entire force in the proportion of three to two, they had the Maese at their backs, and on the morning of the battle the inhabitants admitted the French into Liège.

The Allies, Prince Charles of Lorraine in supreme command, and Ligonier commanding the British and Hanoverian contingent, lay facing west with their left, composed of Dutch, on Liège; their centre, English, Hanoverians, and Hessians, in Rocoux and adjoining villages, while the Austrians continued the line to the right. The English Cavalry Brigade, consisting of the Inniskillings, Greys, and 7th Dragoons (the Greys on the left), was placed behind the villages, to fall upon any of the French Horse that might attempt to pass between them, 'or as much as possible protect our flank to the Dutch, and guard our being taken in flank if the Dutch were Push'd . . . .'[2] Saxe attacked the centre and left with overwhelming numbers, forcing back the Dutch, who retired behind the English, who retired in their turn protected by their Cavalry, and

[1] Saxe to Louis. [2] Ligonier to Harrington.



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'. . . . the Enemy's Foot with Great Shouts Began to come out upon the plain in Great Numbers, butt on our marching upon 'em with the Cavalry at a Great Trot, sword in Hand, they run back into the *villages*[1] much faster than they come on . . . .'[2]

The Cavalry are said to have held their own well, and driven back the French Infantry as fast as they advanced.

The Austrians, on the right, had only to meet a containing attack, which, however, prevented them from detaching troops to help the centre or left. Saxe's generalship, added to a superiority in numbers of 25 per cent. and overwhelming artillery, won the day, but the French gained no solid advantage and lost more men than the Allies, who retired across the Maese under cover of the Austrians, with a loss of nearly four thousand officers and men.

The Inniskillings' loss was three officers wounded, six men killed and seven wounded, one man missing, and fourteen horses killed, wounded, or missing.

Both armies went now into winter quarters; the Allies, after leaving Maestricht, into Limburg and Luxemburg.

The Inniskillings are mentioned as spending the winter in Heukelum, Asperen, and Worcum (?), villages on the the Linge River, so perhaps all the Cavalry were sent further north, so as to be nearer the base at Willemstad.

1747. The Duke of Cumberland, appointed this year to the command of the allied armies in the Netherlands, began collecting his forces for the campaign from their various winter quarters about the beginning of March, the British contingent in the neighbourhood of Tilburg (the Inniskillings, Greys, 4th, 7th, and the 'Duke's'

[1] Word missing in the original. [2] Ligonier to Harrington.



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Dragoons, consisting of three squadrons each, except the last-named, which had only two, and seventeen battalions of Infantry, received orders to assemble 'near Breda,' March 24th).[1] The Dutch collected at Breda under the Prince of Waldeck, and Marshal Bathiani assembled the Austrians and Bavarians at Venlo.

Having got his army into the field, Cumberland found himself unable to feed it in the country where he was, and the only move open to him to force Saxe back in a general action; but Saxe lay inassailably entrenched and Cumberland's army sat and starved for six weeks.

Then intelligence came of the Prince of Clermont's being detached with 30,000 men near Tongres and Cumberland moved to attack him, only to find Saxe too quick for him, and on the ground first. Saxe had moved fifty miles in the two days.

Battle of Laffeldt.

On June 21st, the Allies watched Saxe manœuvring in front of them till breakfast-time called their chiefs away, whereupon Saxe attacked.

It was Rocoux over again; the Austrians were too strongly posted on the right to be attacked, so the French fell upon the Dutch in the centre and on the English on the left, the latter holding Vlytingen and Laffeldt. The English Cavalry (the Greys, Inniskillings, the 4th, the 7th, and the Duke of Cumberland's Dragoons) linked up the Dutch and English line. The tide of battle ebbed and flowed—English discipline (the English bore the brunt of the fighting) on the one side, French generalship and numbers on the other—and finally set in favour of the big battalions.

[1] Strength of the regiment, April 16th: 20 officers, 6 quartermasters, 18 sergeants, 12 drummers, rank and file 423, besides 15 sick and 2 on furlough; horses 458, besides 7 sick and one left behind; total of officers and men, 496.



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The enemy's Cavalry made a bad break in the Dutch Horse, and the fugitives overwhelmed all behind them, and the English Infantry, already engaged in front and on their left, now had their right flank exposed, and stood in danger of utter destruction. Ligonier swooped down to their rescue with the Inniskillings, Greys, and the Duke's Dragoons, and 'performed an action of the most desperate gallantry, which prevented the total destruction of our troops and almost made Marshal Saxe doubt of his victory.'[1] The Brigade charged home, crashed headlong through the French Horse, and fell upon the Infantry beyond, but being galled by their fire and attacked in all quarters by other squadrons, was broken past all rallying and very heavily punished.[2]

Ligonier was taken prisoner through his horse falling. Cumberland got mixed up with the Cavalry (perhaps his horse ran away with him as at Dettingen) and narrowly escaped the same fate, and Saxe himself was very nearly caught by our Dragoons; but the army was able to draw off to Maestricht in safety, covered by the Austrians.

As was to be expected, the Inniskillings suffered serious loss in the charge, having nearly one hundred and twenty of all ranks killed, wounded, and taken prisoners,[3] but had the satisfaction of carrying off a Standard of the French Household Cavalry,[4] one of five taken in the charge.

The losses on both sides were nearly equal, those of

[1] Walpole. [2] Fortescue.

[3] Lieut. Gordon, Cornet Hay and 82 men killed, Lieut. Armstrong, Quartermaster Seaman and 29 men wounded, 2 men and 98 horses missing (but Cornet Hay appears in the Army List for some years after this, so perhaps the report of his death was a mistake).

[4] Huske's letter to Chesterfield.



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the French being mainly caused by the stubborn defence of Laffeldt by the English Infantry; and the Allies were blamed for bringing only half of their force into action, but, as before, the fact was that the victory was due to Saxe's superior generalship.

The Cavalry was sacrificed, and very properly sacrificed, to save the rest of the army, yet is blamed by some writers as being the cause of its own destruction by getting out of hand. Any hesitation that may be shown by Cavalry officers in attacking may well be caused by their certain knowledge that the committal of Cavalry to the attack is irrevocable; that success is bound to be accompanied by heavy loss, which is sure to be afterwards ascribed to their not being able to keep their troops in check; while defeat spells destruction and will be called cowardice, as it involves retirement at top speed in confusion, with a victorious enemy in hot pursuit. At Laffeldt there can be no question that nothing but the sacrifice of the Cavalry would meet the case, and if Ligonier and his gallant regiments had thought of rally and retreat, there would have been no escape for Cumberland's army short of swimming the Maese.

After the battle, the Allies crossed the Maese, and Saxe, keeping them in check with one force, turned on Bergen-op-Zoom with another, and took it in September.

The British corps marched (October 17th) to Brey, thence on the 18th to Hamont, and reached Eyndhoven on the 19th and Breda on the 22nd, where the regiment remained for the winter, quartered in the neighbouring villages, under the command of the Prince de Wolfenbüttel.

A strong remount of men and horses joined the



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1748. regiment early in the year, which took the field in a high state of efficiency, but preliminaries of peace were signed April 19th, and no fighting took place. But the army remained in the Low Countries all through the summer, the French and Allies facing one another across a neutral zone.

In August and September there was much sickness amongst the troops, the Inniskillings at Eyndhoven Camp having a total of from 170 to 180 unfit for duty.

On October 7th, the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle was signed, but there was much delay in getting the troops embarked. The Cavalry marched to the coast by Roermund and Grave, and when they sailed the weather had got so bad that many horses were lost on board ship, particularly amongst the Greys.

Only four English regiments (that still exist) saw Dettingen, Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt—the Inniskillings, the Greys, the 7th Dragoons, and the Somersetshire Light Infantry.



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## CHAPTER IV.

### HOME SERVICE.

THE Inniskillings landed from the Continent in January at Harwich and Yarmouth, and were quartered at Shrewsbury and Stafford. The strength was reduced to 285 officers and men. Non-commissioned officers and men who left on the reduction—who were 'reduced' as it was called—took away with them their clothes and cloaks; those with a year's service their horses as well, or 3*l.*, at the option of the Captain of their troop, and six days' pay as bounty. The horses of those 'reduced' with less than a year's service became the absolute property of the Captains to set against their extraordinary expenses, but these men received twelve days' pay as bounty. 1749.

In June, Colonels of Dragoons, being called upon to make recommendations for the keeping up of their regiments 'in the best order, and as complete as possible,' suggested:—

That the size of horses should not exceed 15.1, nor be less than 15 hands, nor exceed 21*l.* in price.

That the size of men should be 5 feet 9 inches to 5 feet 10 inches without shoes.

That enlisting money should not exceed 'a guinea and a crown' a man.

That no horse should be kept after fourteen years of age.

The Colonels were unable to suggest anything for



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improving the discipline of the Dragoons (!), but they suggested, in view of the low establishment, that each squadron should consist of three troops.

The above recommendation as regards horses fell in with the Duke of Cumberland's own idea on the subject. He ordered that no horse should be bought to mount the Dragoons above the size of 15 hands at most, and that the officers appointed to buy, choose, or receive such horses, should have very strong instructions to buy or take only a nimble kind of horses that can gallop, with short backs, broad fillets for the carrying of forage, small clean legs, and as clear of hair as possible.

It was His Royal Highness' opinion that the sergeants of Dragoons should be mounted upon a much lighter, nimbler kind of horse than the Dragoons. 'To prevent the excuse of horses growing after they are bought, no horse to be bought that is not risen five years old at least ye next grass.'

In July the regiment was assembled at Stafford for review by Major-General the Hon. James Cholmondeley, third son of George, second Earl of Cholmondeley, who was to succeed Lord Rothes as Colonel the following January.

The horses being at grass, the regiment was inspected on foot, the various detachments marching into Stafford on foot for the purpose. In November the regiment moved, four troops to Norwich, two to Yarmouth, with detachments along the coast on what was called 'coast duty,' namely, the suppression of smuggling.

1750. In the 'Contingent' Bills appear many claims for wagon-hire, and for gunpowder, flints, balls, and cartridge paper, *e.g.*, 'for a wagon with the officers, sergeant, corporal, drummer, and 25 Dragoons to conduct the three



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*Lieut.-General the Honourable James Cholmondeley*
*(3rd son of George, 2nd Earl of Cholmondeley)*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1750–1775.*

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smugglers to London in January last, and were since executed and back again,' an entry that requires a little thinking out. There are repeated charges stated to have been incurred in 'the frequent fatigues after smuglers' (*sic*), but all are 'cutt off and disallowed by the Secretary of Warr.'

A wagon had to be hired (and apparently was not disallowed) on the occasion of a travelling escort being furnished to King George II. on one of his numerous journeys to Harwich *en route* for Hanover, the escort consisting of a captain, a subaltern, a quartermaster, two sergeants, a corporal, two drummers, and twenty-five private men; a sergeant and six men to ride in front and the remainder behind the coach.

STAGES AND DATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Norwich to Diss .. ... ... | 25 miles, | April | 12th. |
| Diss to Ipswich ... ... ... | 27 „ | „ | 13th. |
| Ipswich to Ardleigh ... ... | 18 „ | „ | 14th. |
| Ardleigh to Manningtree ... | 5 „ | | |
| Manningtree to Stourhead ... | 5½ „ | | |
| Stourhead to Harwich ... | 5½ „ | | |

The last three stages to be done in three reliefs, escorts to be in position by April 15th; but there are no details about the first three stages.

The following correspondence probably refers to the taking over of the command of the regiment by General Cholmondeley from the Earl of Rothes: 'War Office letter of August 18th directs that deficiencies in subjoined table be made up by next inspection. . . .'

'You will please to observe it is not to be understood that either the Hautboys or their horses are to be provided, only the men and horses wanting to the allowance



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of forty a troop; but the arms and accoutrements at the full establishment of forty-three a troop, conformable to the numbers in the last columns of the establishment of the regiment. You will find the sergeants are included in the number of pouches and belts, as also the drummers and farrier with their arms and accoutrements complete, which Colonel Napier' (Colonel Robert Napier, Adjutant-General) 'says was first furnished the regiment when rais'd, and therefore must be accountable for them, and be provided and returned effective, though he says they need not be carried about with the regiment, but left in a store-room where the Colonel pleases.'

ABSTRACT OF ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AND HORSE-FURNITURE, ALSO MEN AND HORSES WANTING IN MAJOR-GEN. CHOLMONDELEY'S REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS, APRIL 11, 1750.

| | Complement of the Regiment at 43 a troop. | Wanting to the Establishment. | 'Returned' to General Sir Phillip Honeywood. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Standards ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Drums ... ... ... | 12 | 6 | 6 |
| Firelocks ... ... ... | 240 | 21 | 219 |
| Bayonets ... ... ... | 240 | 21 | 219 |
| Pairs of pistols ... ... | 258 | 29 | 229 |
| Swords ... ... ... | 258 | 34 | 224 |
| Standard belts ... ... | 2 | 2 | — |
| Sergeants' sashes ... ... | 12 | 12 | — |
| Pouches and belts... ... | 240 | 38 | 202 |
| Waistbelts ... ... | 258 | 41 | 217 |
| Slings (for firelocks) ... | 240 | 27 | 213 |
| Saddles ... ... ... | 258 | 18 | 240 |
| Bridles ... ... ... | 258 | 24 | 234 |
| Housings and caps ... | 258 | 23 | 235 |
| Men (including hautbois) | 246 | 10 | 236 |
| Horses ... ... ... | 246 | 13 | 233 |



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Letter from Captain Alexander Wilson, Westminster, November 14th: '. . . . The providing of the Standards does not happen in Lord Rothes' time as the model is not delivered out. The drums were new in 1746–7, and what were lost at Laffeldt were replaced with new ones. The firelocks, bayonets, and pistols were complete at the reduction, likewise the swords.'

The report on the inspection at Norwich, April 10th, says: '. . . . Two Standards in bad condition, very old and tattered. . . . The privates' uniform red, faced yellow, white buttonholes and buttons, yellow waistcoats and breeches.'

CLOTHING REGULATIONS. 1751.

Coats: Scarlet, double-breasted, without lappels, lined with full yellow, slit sleeves turned up with full yellow, the buttonholes worked with narrow white lace, the buttons of white metal set on two and two, a long slash pocket in each skirt, and a white shoulder knot or aiguillette on the right shoulder.

Waistcoats and breeches: Full yellow.

Hats: Bound with silver lace and ornamented with a white-metal loop and a black cockade.

Boots: Of jacked leather, and reaching to the knee.

Cloaks: Of scarlet cloth, with a full yellow collar, and lined with yellow shalloon, the buttons set on two and two upon white frogs or loops with a blue stripe down the centre.

Horse Furniture: Of full yellow cloth, the holster caps and housing having a border of white lace with a blue stripe down the centre, the Castle of Inniskilling embroidered upon a red ground within a wreath of roses



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and thistles on each corner of the housing; and on the holster caps, the King's Cipher and Crown, with VI. D. underneath.

Officers, distinguished by silver lace, their coats and waistcoats bound with silver embroidery, the button-holes worked with silver, and a crimson silk sash worn across the left shoulder.

Quartermasters to wear a crimson sash round the waist.

Sergeants to have narrow silver lace on the cuffs, pockets, and shoulder straps; silver shoulder knots or aiguillettes, and yellow and white worsted sashes tied round their waists.

Drummers and Hautboys clothed in full yellow coats lined with scarlet and ornamented with silver lace with a blue stripe down the centre, their waistcoats and breeches of scarlet cloth.

Guidons: The first or King's Guidon to be of crimson silk, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver; in the centre the Rose and Thistle conjoined and Crown over them, with the motto, *Dieu et mon Droit*, underneath; the White Horse in a compartment in the first and fourth corners, and VI. D. in silver characters on a yellow ground in a compartment in the second and third corners. The second and third Guidons to be of full yellow silk; in the centre the Castle of Inniskilling with a wreath of roses and thistles on a crimson ground; the White Horse on a scarlet ground in the first and fourth compartments, and VI. D. with a small wreath of roses and thistles upon a scarlet ground in the second and third compartments. Embroidery, silver; fringe, silver and blue.

In October the Inniskillings moved to Canterbury. They were reviewed at Rochester on October 30th, the



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A PRIVATE DRAGOON IN 1751.

*Reproduced from the original*
*at Windsor Castle.*

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reviewing officers receiving orders 'to account whether the clothing be well fitted, and the men supplied with brown marching, as well as white gaiters, and if the sergeants have sashes.'

In March the regiment provided travelling escorts for His Majesty on two occasions from Chelmsford to Witham, and from Witham to Kelvedon; the officers and men composing the escorts being forbidden to billet at inns where there were post-offices. 1752.

In September the regiment moved to Maidstone and Town Malling, and then to Horsham, Arundel, East Grinstead, Hastings, Lewes, and Cuckfield, one troop being assigned to each place, and each being split up amongst from three to seven different localities.

The regiment assembled in April, three troops (that is, one squadron) each at Chichester and Lewes for review, after which it was quartered at Chichester, Arundel, and other places in the same county. After the horses came up from grass (which would be in September) the regiment moved through Salisbury to Blandford, Sherborne, Yeovil, and Crewkerne. 1753.

This year the regiment lost Lieut.-Colonel Tonyn, who died in May. He got his troop in the regiment in 1742, after being thirty-six years a subaltern. 1754.

The Inniskillings, their headquarters being at Blandford, were scattered along the coast of Dorset on smuggling duty.

The horses being at grass, the regiment assembled, marching in on foot, at Dorchester, on July 2nd, for review, and in the autumn it was collected at Sherborne and moved, three troops to Worcester, two troops to Gloucester, and one troop to Pershore.



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A QUARTERMASTER'S APPOINTMENT.

'The Hon. James Cholmondeley, Colonel of His Majesty's Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons, and Lieut.-General of His Majesty's forces—

to Patrick Stewart, Gent.

By virtue of a Commission to me granted by His Majesty, to be Colonel of the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons.

'I do hereby constitute and appoint you, the said Patrick Stewart, Gent., to be Quartermaster to the Troop, whereof Robert Rickart Hepburn, Esquire, is Captain in my said regiment, in the room of Alexander McPherson, Gent. You are therefore to take upon you the Charge and Care of a Quartermaster, duly and carefully to Do and Execute all things Appertaining or Incidental to the place and Duty of Quartermaster; and the Officers and Soldiers of the said Troop are to acknowledge you as Quartermaster to the same; and you are from time to time to observe and follow such Orders and Directions as you will receive from me, or other your superior Officers, according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

'Given under my Hand and Seal this twenty-fifth day of April in the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord Gorge' (*sic*) 'the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, and so forth, 1754.

'(X) J. CHOLMONDELEY.'

1755. ESTABLISHMENT AND PAY:

Colonel as colonel ... 15*s.*; in lieu of his servants, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 3 horses, 3*s.*; pay as captain, 8*s.*



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| | |
|---|---|
| Lieut.-colonel as lieut.-colonel | 9*s.*; in lieu of servants, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 3 horses, 3*s.* |
| Major as major ... ... | 5*s.*; servants, 4*s.* 6*d.*; horses, 3*s.*; pay as captain, 8*s.* |
| 4 captains ... ... ... | each 8*s.*; servants, 4*s.* 6*d.*; 3 horses, 3*s.* |
| 6 lieutenants ... ... | each 4*s.*; servants, 3*s.*; horses, 2*s.* |
| 6 cornets ... ... ... | each 3*s.*; servants, 3*s.*; horses, 2*s.* |
| 6 quartermasters ... | each for self and horse, 4*s.*; servant, 1*s.* 6*d.* |
| 12 sergeants ... ... | each 2*s.* 9*d.* |
| 12 corporals ... ... | each 2*s.* 3*d.* |
| 12 drummers ... ... | each 2*s.* 3*d.* |
| 216 private dragoons ... | each 1*s.* 9*d.* |
| 6 hautboys ... ... | each 2*s.* |

In consequence of war threatening with France, an augmentation took place this year under the following order:—

'GEORGE R.

'Whereas We have thought fitt to Cause Six Corporals and Ninety Private Men with Horses fit for Service to be forthwith added to Our (6th or) Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons under your Command—vizt.:—

'One Corporal and Fifteen Private Men to each Troop. These are to Authorise you by beat of Drum or otherwise to Raise the aforesaid Men in any County or part of Our Kingdom of Great Britain, And all Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables, and other Our Officers, whom it may concern, are hereby



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required to be assisting unto you in providing Quarters, Impressing Carriages, and otherwise as there shall be occasion.

'Given at our Court at Kensington, this Fifteenth Day October, 1755, In the Twenty Ninth Year of Our Reign, by His Majesty's Command.

(Signed) H. Fox.

'Our Trusty and Well-beloved Lieut.-General James Cholmondeley, Colonel of Our (6th or) Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons; or to the Officer or Officers appointed to Raise Volunteers for Our said Regiment.'

21*l.* apiece was allowed for the purchase of the additional horses.

Colonels were busy fitting their regiments out with camp necessaries, in which were included seven Bas horses at 10*l.* each, including one for the surgeon.

The bell tents had 'Inniskilling escutcheons,' and were only used by the rank and file, the officers using small marquees, and the list goes on with corn sacks, nosebags, &c., much as at the present time.

Camp colours seem to have been a necessary part of the camp equipment. They were ordered to 'be of the facing colour with rank of regiment in centre, to be swallow-tailed, and to be 18 ins. long on the part which is fixed to the pole, the poles to be 7 ft. 6 ins. long, except those for the Standard and Rearguard, which are to be 9 ft. long.'

Twelve ticking drum-cases (with 'Inniskilling escutcheons' in the case of the regiment) were represented by the Colonels of Dragoons as absolutely necessary, though not directed by the King's regulations, and apparently allowed.



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Canteens and 'havresackes' also came on the list of camp necessaries.

In February the regiment moved from Worcester and Gloucester to Bromsgrove and Evesham, and in April on to Windsor, doing duty at Windsor Castle in June.

At the end of the year parties were out raising the recruits necessary on the augmentation, and special instructions were issued to them '. . . . to inlist none but Protestants and natives of the Northern Parts of Ireland. Get good Characters from the Parson or Magistrate. If any recruits are found to be Catholicks they will be discharged, and the recruiting Officer will refund all expenses of inlisting and subsistence. Inlist none older than twenty-five or younger than eighteen years, nor none taller than six feet without shoes.

'Recruits to be straight, good countinance, broad shouldered, good legs, and free from all Bodily Imperfections or Disorders.'

For every recruit the recruiting officer got two and a half guineas.

A light troop raised.

Orders came at the same time to raise a Light Troop, of which Lieutenant Whitmore was appointed Captain. Under him he had one lieutenant, one cornet, one quartermaster, one surgeon's mate, two sergeants, three corporals, two drummers, and sixty Light Dragoons (including a farrier).

Its personnel, armament, clothing, &c.

The corporals and private men of the Light Troop to stand 5 ft. 6½ ins. to 5 ft. 8 ins. Horses not less than 14 ft. 3 ins. Carbines with ring and bar, 4 ft. 3 ins. long; bayonet, 17 ins.; one pistol, 10 in. barrel, and same bore as carbine; straight cutting sword, with 34 in. blade and light hilt. Tanned leather shoulder-belts, and belt for sword and bayonet; tanned leather



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cartouche-box, with a double row of holes to hold twenty-four cartridges. Holster for pistol, right side of saddle. Clothing and cloak the same as the rest of the regiment, only instead of hats the men to have jacked leather caps, and to wear light jockey boots with stiff tops; caps to be ornamented in front with the Royal Cipher and Crown in brass, and the number or rank of the regiment; the crest is likewise to be covered with brass, out of which is to be a tuft of stiff horsehair, coloured one half red and the other half the colour of the facing of the regiment.

1756. The regiment was this year stationary at Windsor and in the neighbourhood, except that in August three troops were ordered to Leicester in aid of the Civil Power to quell riots, and went on to perform the same duty at Northampton and Nottingham afterwards, where they received a 'roving commission' to follow the rioters.

1757. In the summer of 1757 a number of camps for the drilling of troops were formed in the South of England. The Inniskillings went under canvas in July on Salisbury Plain, together with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 11th Dragoons, all under General Hawley.

An order appears, May 11th, '. . . . the several corps that are to encamp to engage surgeons' mates, and to look out for proper houses near the camp grounds for hospitals.'

Chaplains to be instructed to do their own duty, or to provide deputies (that is, to attend the troops in camp).

On the breaking up of the camp, the Inniskillings proceeded during the last week in August to Maid-



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stone, Tonbridge, and Seven Oaks, and moved again in the autumn to Croydon, Reigate, &c.

Evidence of a curious custom exists in the following: 'Twenty-one men drafted to Leighton's and Stewart's regiments for Sergeants at 5*l.* a man.'

The King deemed it advisable, considering the 1758. situation of affairs on the Continent (war threatening with France and Austria), to allow the horses to be kept in stables ten weeks this summer. The letter in which this order appears mentions 394 horses, 'being the number of effectives,' plus sixty-four horses of the Light Troop, and says that the 2*s.* 0½*d.* per man per week (*i.e.*, the 'grass-money') should supply them with linen and other necessaries as being part of their pay; *apropos* of which the following table shows the way that the Dragoon's pay was laid out in those days. His full pay per diem was 1*s.* 9*d.*, of which 4*d.* was termed 'off-reckonings,' and devoted to purposes which have been enumerated on an earlier page; the remaining 1*s.* 5*d.* went as follows:—

| | Horses in Stables. | | | Horses at Grass. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *s.* | *d.* | | *s.* | *d.* |
| Paid to the Dragoon (out of which he paid his Landlord 6*d.* for Board and Lodging) ... ... | 0 | 8 | ... | 0 | 8 |
| Paid to Farrier ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0½ | ... | 0 | 0½ |
| Paid to Landlord for Hay and Straw | 0 | 6 | ... | — | |
| Paid for Corn .. ... ... ... | 0 | 2½ | ... | — | |
| Paid to Captain for Grass ... ... | — | | ... | 0 | 4 |
| Paid to Riding-master ... ... | — | | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Paid to the Dragoon (commonly called 'Grass-money') ... ... | — | | ... | 0 | 3½ |
| | 1 | 5 | ... | 1 | 5 |



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Whilst on the subject of pay, the prices of some of the articles that officers and men had to provide themselves with may appear apposite: 100 pairs of black gaiters cost 13*l.* 17*s.*, 90 goatskins cost 9*l.*, 100 pairs of regimental buckles cost 1*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, 330 pairs of copper stock clasps cost 4*d.* a pair, skull-caps (worn under the hat) cost 3*s.* each, wallets cost 2*s.* 6*d.* each; an officer's collar and bridle cost 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*, the lace on his 'furniture' cost 4*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, his silver belt-buckle 8*s.* 6*d.*, his sword 1*l.* 5*s.* A 'ration' of forage cost 8½*d.*, as above.

At this time troop horses were costing 21*l.*, but 26*l.* 5*s.* was paid for a sergeant's horse, while a drum horse cost 14*l.* 14*s.* (the drum horses were greys).

The following list of 'discharges' gives an idea of the personnel of the Inniskillings in those days:—

| | |
|---|---|
| John Ellison ... | ... Irishman, 5 feet 9¾ inches, 28 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| Charles Lauder | ... Irishman, 5 feet 11 inches, 29 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| William Crawford ... | Irishman, 5 feet 11 inches, 31 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| Richard Dimmock | Irishman, 5 feet 11½ inches, 17 years in regiment, left in 1754. Drummer. |
| James Armstrong ... | Irishman, 5 feet 11 inches, 32 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| John Douglas | ... Irishman, 5 feet 9¾ inches, 20 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| Thomas Scott | ... Irishman, 6 feet ½ inch, 29 years in regiment, left in 1754. |
| John Dunbar | ... Irishman, 5 feet 11¾ inches, 29 years in regiment, left in 1754. |



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James Paterson ... Irishman, 5 feet 11¼ inches, 28 years in regiment, left in 1754.

William McClellan. Irishman, 5 feet 10¼ inches, 21 years in regiment, left in 1754.

John Brown ... ... Englishman, 6 feet 1 inch, 4 months' service, left in 1754. Discharged, being an idiot.

Corporal James Law. English, 5 feet 11¼ inches, 33 years in regiment, left in 1756.

James Hill ... ... No particulars. Discharged, being a dirty, drunken fellow.

Sergt. John Gallt ... Scot, 5 feet 10½ inches, 23 years in regiment, left in 1757.

John Gillmore ... Irishman, 5 feet 10¼ inches, 23 years in regiment, left in 1757.

Hugh Gallt ... ... Scot, 5 feet 11 inches, 20 years in regiment, left in 1757.

Sergt. George Paul... Scot, 5 feet 10½ inches, 26 years in regiment, left in 1757.

John McKelvie ... Scot, 5 feet 10½ inches, 33 years in regiment, left in 1758.

William Cherry ... Irishman, 6 feet 1½ inches, 25 years in regiment, left in 1758.

Sergt. James McCarty Scot, 6 feet 1 inch, 26 years in regiment, left in 1758.

Sergt. Robert Glenn Irishman, 5 feet 11¾ inches, 26 years in regiment, left in 1758.

Hugh Mitchel ... Irishman, 5 feet 11½ inches, 29 years in regiment, left in 1758.

Sergt. Hugh Jamison Irishman, 6 feet 1 inch, 42 years in regiment, left in Germany.

Sergt. James Morrison Irishman, 5 feet 10½ inches, 26 years in regiment, left in Germany.



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The Light Troop, together with other Light Troops belonging to Bland's (K.D.G.s), Howard's (3rd D.G.s), Campbell's (Scots Greys), Albemarle's (3rd Dragoons), Cope's (7th Dragoons), Mordaunt's (10th Dragoons), Ancram's (11th Dragoons), and the first Royal Dragoons, encamped at Southsea Common and embarked at Portsmouth on May 27th for an expedition which was sent against the coast of France. They sailed June 1st, and disembarked at Cancale Bay on the 5th. The whole force marched on St. Malo, but found the place too strong for attack, and contented itself with burning stores and shipping. It re-embarked June 11th and 12th, was detained in the Bay by contrary winds till June 20th, and returned to England and disembarked in the Isle of Wight; the men seeing with much interest, whilst they were waiting to go on shore, the arrival in the roads of two captured French battleships, the *Foudroyant* and the *Orphée*.

The force embarked again, July 30th, for another raid and landed and attacked Cherbourg, blowing up forts and harbour works and burning shipping. It embarked again on August 16th, and reached Weymouth on the 19th.

Still a third attempt on the French coast was made, starting from Weymouth on August 31st. A landing was made at St. Lunaire, but the French this time came down on the expedition and cut it up as it attempted to re-embark on September 11th; but the Light Horse, having been the first to re-embark, escaped without loss.

In April of this year the regiment moved, four troops to Canterbury, one to Sandwich, and one to Faversham, and in July was ordered (that is, the six



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heavy troops) to Dartford Heath, to camp until it embarked for service on the Continent.

The following is a form of furlough used in the regiment:—

'By the Hon. Lieut.-General Cholmondeley, Colonel of the 6th or Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons.

'Permit the bearer, Andrew Caldwell, Dragoon of the Light Troop, to pass from hence to Londonderry in Ireland, he having My leave of Absence for the space of Two Months from the Date Hereby.—Given under My Hand at Whitehall this 7th day of December, 1758. 'J. CHOLMONDELEY.

'To all concerned.'



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## CHAPTER V.

### THE SEVEN YEARS' WAR.

IN the year 1757 the Duke of Cumberland was despatched to the Continent to take command of the troops of Hanover and Hesse-Cassel for the defence of those countries against the great Alliance that had been formed between France, Austria, Russia, Sweden, and Saxony, with no less a purpose than the partition amongst themselves of Prussia; the king of which country, known to fame as Frederick the Great, had become, on account of his faith and his gallant defence of his kingdom against great odds, a popular hero in England.

Cumberland was in a very little time, thanks to his faulty strategy, defeated by the French at the battle of Hastenbeck, and forced to the Convention of Klosterzeven, by which he agreed to evacuate the country—a blessing undisguised to England, for it brought about the return of Pitt to power, and he set to work to wrest, by a grand diversion in Germany, not only America, but the East and West Indies from the French.

1758. Six thousand English troops, afterwards increased to 12,000, were, together with the Hanoverians and Hessians in English pay, added to the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, who was charged with the defence of Frederick's right against the two French



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armies of the Rhine and the Maine, under Marshal Contades and Marshal de Broglie respectively, and incidentally with the protection of the frontiers of Brunswick, Hanover, and Hesse-Cassel. Frederick was already engaged with the Russians on his left, and with the Austrians and Saxons to his front; his back, so to speak, being to the sea.

The six heavy troops of the Inniskilling Dragoons were reviewed on Blackheath by King George II., and shortly afterwards embarked at Gravesend. On July 23rd, they disembarked at Emden on the Ems in Friesland; the Blues, Bland's (K.D.G.s), Howard's (3rd D.G.s), and Mordaunt's (10th Dragoons), all disembarking there about the same time; the Greys landed a little later. This force, together with the Infantry of the expedition, set out, viâ Jemgum and Lingen (August 8th), to Koesveld, in very wet weather.

The Duke of Marlborough, who was in chief command of the English forces, and the Marquis of Granby accompanied them. They arrived at Koesveld, August 17th, and Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick inspected them there on the 20th.

The Duke of Marlborough wrote from Koesveld: 'We came here by excessive long marches, and four days such a heavy rain without the least intermission as I never saw before. The Foot was obliged to march all the way up to their middles in water, and not a dry spot to lie on at night.'[1]

By the end of August, Prince Ferdinand had collected his army at Dülmen, fifteen miles south-west of Münster.

On September 3rd, the Inniskillings and Greys were

[1] *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*, by Walter Evelyn Manners.



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detached under the Marquis of Granby to the Hereditary Prince's[1] corps at Haltern and Reken, where he was facing the French commander, Contades, across the Lippe.

On Contades moving east to Lünen, the Hereditary Prince marched to Olfen, then to Telgte, Warendorf, Rheda (Oct. 14th), and Rietberg, where he turned south and crossed the Lippe at Lippstadt on the 17th, and made a dash at one o'clock next morning on the enemy's camp at Soest, only to find his rearguard moving off; however he attacked and killed and captured 200 men—and Prince Ferdinand coming up behind him, and camping at Soest, the Hereditary Prince pushed on another league to the front, and made another attempt next morning, but had to retire before the approach of Contades' main army.

The Allies now retired on Münster, where fever and dysentery broke out amongst the English troops, and, the Duke of Marlborough dying, the command devolved upon Lord George Sackville, the Marquis of Granby being appointed second in command.

On November 18th the army went into winter quarters, the Inniskillings and the rest of the Cavalry round about Paderborn.

1759. England's year of triumph.

The regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Edward Harvey, and brigaded with the Blues and K.D.G.s, left its winter quarters towards the end of March; reinforcements had joined from England, and the allied army took the field for the year's campaign.

Prince Ferdinand made a bold move and attacked de Broglie, with a slightly inferior force, in a strong

[1] The eldest son of the reigning Duke of Brunswick and nephew of Prince Ferdinand, always spoken of as the Hereditary Prince.



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position at Bergen on April 13th, in the hopes of seizing Frankfort; but was repulsed. He started from Fulda, and the action took place on April 13th, with a loss to the Allies of 2000 men, but the French were supposed to have lost 7000. The regiment was present, but not actually engaged (the Marquis of Granby wrote that 'the British Cavalry escaped well'). Ferdinand fell back on Fulda and Ziegenhain.

Ferdinand retired from Ziegenhain, May 16th, and placed his troops in cantonments behind the Lippe. The French advance under Contades forced Imhoff back from Cassel, for the protection of which Ferdinand had left him with 16,000 men, and he fell back on Büren, where Ferdinand met him, having moved up through Werle and Soest. A further French advance (they were always numerically much stronger than he) obliged him to retire across the Lippe[1] again (June 20th) on Rietberg, and presently Contades showed his hand by marching direct on Minden, a move which Ferdinand met by retiring through Diesen on Osnabrück, where he arrived July 8th. On news of the fall of Minden he moved across to Stolzenau, where he fixed his headquarters on July 14th.

Ferdinand saw that if the enemy were to be kept out of Hanover he must fight, and moved up, July 16th,[2] to Petershagen, but Contades declined the offer, lying secure under the guns of Minden. Ferdinand, determined on an action, laid his plans with consummate

[1] The Inniskillings, in a column commanded by General Spörcke, which included nearly all the Cavalry, marching from Overhagen to Rietberg, crossed the Lippe just below Lippstadt on June 20th.

[2] Orders: Unfit horses to be left with the baggage with as few men as possible to look after them; any fit to be ridden occasionally to be led by the man who may mount them in case of service.



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skill. He detached the Hereditary Prince south-west against Hervorden, where he was astride the French communications with Cassel, and placed Wangenheim with 10,000 men at Todtenhausen to 'draw' Contades out to attack him; his main army he moved to Hille.

Battle of Minden.

On the morning of August 1st the French moved towards Wangenheim across the plain of Minden, whereupon Ferdinand pounced upon them from Hille, and the 12th, 20th, 23rd, 25th, 37th, and 51st English Infantry regiments, and three Hanoverian battalions, which, owing to a misunderstood order, had advanced prematurely, received and repulsed the attack of the whole French army, and presently, helped by the English Artillery and the left wing of the army, gained one of the most glorious victories that ever fell to the English Infantry.

Only one thing was wanted to complete the success, and to turn the French defeat into total disaster, and that was the presence of the Cavalry of the right wing. But Lord George Sackville, who was in command of it, though repeatedly sent for by Ferdinand, chose to sit and cavil at the terms of his orders, instead of obeying their substance, and the opportunity was lost. He was subsequently tried by court-martial and broke for it.[1]

[1] The proceedings of the court-martial give us some interesting details of Cavalry work. The orders given out the evening before the battle were for the Cavalry to be saddled, artillery horses to be harnessed, and Infantry gaitered, and the army ready to march by one a.m., tents to be left standing. At four o'clock came the order to strike tents, and form at the head of the lines. The Cavalry were formed, mounted, by 5.15, and Lord George Sackville arriving a quarter of an hour afterwards, they moved off in 'quarter ranks,' which, in the case of the regiment, whose squadrons had a front of twenty-five, would mean six men abreast. The column consisted of the following troops:—Bland's (King's Dragoon Guards), Inniskillings,



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The day after the battle the Hereditary Prince (the Inniskillings were with him) started in pursuit, and came up with the enemy at Einbeck, taking many prisoners and much spoil.

The pursuit continued through Grubenhagen, while Ferdinand, marching south by Bielefeld and Corbach, threatened the French line of retreat, and so prevented them from turning upon the Hereditary Prince.

Contades retired in hot haste to Marburg, Cassel fell to the Allies, the French retreated again to Giessen, and Ferdinand detached a force to besiege Münster. The Hereditary Prince was at Schönstadt, August 25th.

On the night of August 26th–27th, Colonel Harvey, Raid on Wetter.

Blues, Horse Grenadiers, Maxe Breisenbach's, Body Guards, Howard's, (3rd Dragoon Guards), Mordaunt's (10th), Scots Greys, Bremer's, Veltheim's.—*Regimental Records.*

On getting out of the avenue leading from the camp, squadrons were formed (omitting to form 'half-ranks' first), and the march was continued at a slow pace for three miles, Sackville at the head, till arriving on their ground, when they formed line to the front. This must not be taken to mean that the whole of the Cavalry formed one line. The King's Dragoon Guards, Inniskillings, and Blues, brigaded under General Mostyn, stood on the right in the order named, from right to left—some Hanoverian squadrons on their left—the whole forming the first line under direct command of Lord George Sackville. From three to four hundred yards behind stood the second line, under the Marquis of Granby; on the right, under General Elliott, the English Cavalry, with the 10th Hussars in the centre, and (seemingly) the 3rd Dragoon Guards on the right, and the Greys on the left, with the remaining Hanoverian squadrons on their left again. Major Hepburn commanded the regiment and the right squadron, Major George Marriott the left squadron (Colonel Harvey was probably commanding a brigade). Lieutenant Whiteford, posted in the centre of the centre rank of the right squadron (it must be remembered that the squadrons were formed in three ranks), carried the standard.

When the aides-de-camp came galloping up with orders to advance, squadron commanders began to ask leave to throw away picket-poles, corn, &c., as encumbrances to action. Mention is made of the drums beating as they advanced.



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with his Inniskillings and a detachment of King's Dragoon Guards, and some Grenadiers under Colonel Beckwith (one of two columns which left camp under the Hereditary Prince), surprised Wetter, and cut up Colonel Frischer's (or Fischer's) corps of irregulars, 2000 strong. Sixty were killed and 400 taken prisoners, and all their horses and equipage fell into the hands of the victors. Colonel Harvey killed Frischer's brother with his own hand.[1]

Ferdinand laid siege to Marburg, which fell at once, and then encamped at Kroffdorf over against Giessen, September 19th. He could do nothing till Münster fell (November 21st), and then had to detach men to Frederick. But the Hereditary Prince inflicted a severe defeat on the French at Fulda.

1760. In January the French retired towards Frankfort, and the Allies settled into winter quarters at Cassel, Paderborn, Münster, and Osnabrück. Most of the British troops were quartered about Osnabrück, as being nearest Emden, their supply base from England.

Colonel Harvey and many other Colonels went home to buy horses for their regiments. Colonel

[1] 'About 2000 of the French advanced army known by the name of Fischer's corps, all irregulars, were encamped about three English miles from us. We laid very quiet for three nights. The enemy by this imagined we were going to remain so, and were taking their repose, when about one o'clock on Thursday morning, 600 men, half of which were Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Harvey of the Inniskillings, entered their camp without giving them the slightest notice, took about 400 prisoners, killed upwards of sixty, took a great number of horses and all their camp equipage with the loss of about eighteen men, without allowing the commanding officer scarce time to mount his horse, and the poor fellows came out of their tents half naked, and begged for quarter; however, the Colonel of their Cavalry got a few of his men together to oppose us, but we immediately attacked them, sword in hand, and defeated them. . . . .'—*British Gazetteer*



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Harvey took home Granby's correspondence (Granby recommended him to Newcastle as 'my honest friend Ned Harvey, whom I strongly recommend to your Grace as a man I sincerely love and have the greatest confidence in. . . .').[1]

After four months' rest the Allied Army assembled at Paderborn for the year's campaign, and left that place, May 14th, for Fritzlar, where a reinforcement from England, which included the Bays, the Carabiniers, the 7th Dragoon Guards, the Royals, and the 11th Dragoons, joined it the day after its arrival.[2]

Ferdinand made Fritzlar his own headquarters, placed Imhoff at Kirchain to hold the line of the Ohm, and the Hereditary Prince at Hersfeld, the Inniskillings and most of the Cavalry at Frielendorf, which is about the centre of this triangle—an excellent disposition of his forces.

De Broglie moved from Giessen through Frankenburg to meet St. Germain, the other French commander, and Imhoff, failing in his appointed task, and abandoning the Ohm position, upset all Ferdinand's plans. The Hereditary Prince made a forced march to intercept de Broglie, but was nearly caught between the two French armies, on July 10th, at Corbach.

During de Broglie's advance the Inniskillings, with a squadron each of the Carabiniers, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Bays, Blues, Royals, 11th and 7th Dragoons, were engaged, under General Waldegrave, on a flank guard to Prince Ferdinand's army as he moved in a parallel direction to Sachsenhausen.

[1] *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*, by Walter Evelyn Manners.

[2] Inniskillings, Blues, Royals, and King's Dragoon Guards under Honeywood formed the first line at Wavern Camp, May 22nd (Add. MSS. B.M. 28,855).



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On July 16th the Hereditary Prince avenged his defeat at Corbach in the famous action at Emsdorf with the 15th Light Dragoons.

Ferdinand, faced by superior numbers, with one hostile corps threatening his left, and de Muy, in command of another, advanced across the Diemel at Warburg, threatening his right, retired, July 25th, on Kalle. But he had only drawn back to strike the harder; crossing the Diemel with the Hereditary Prince and Spörcke in front, he moved to Korbeke, sheltered from de Muy's scouts by a fog, on July 31st, and, waiting till the Hereditary Prince and Spörcke had gained de Muy's left flank, moved forward to attack him in front with his main body. But he had delayed too long. De Muy's left was already rolled up, when he saw Granby advancing across the Dossel heights, some three or four miles off, with twenty-two squadrons of English Cavalry and the English Artillery, at the best pace they could come, Ferdinand having sent them on when he found he could not get his Infantry up in time. De Muy promptly went about, and commenced retiring across the Diemel with more speed than order. Maxwell's Grenadiers and the 1st and 7th English Dragoons, who were with the Hereditary Prince, saw Granby arrive in time to complete their work. With the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Dragoon Guards, and the Blues, 6th, and 7th Dragoon Guards in the first line, and the Inniskillings, Greys, 10th, and 11th Dragoons in the second, he swept over the shattered remains of de Muy's force, which left 1500 men killed and wounded on the field, ten or twelve guns, and some 2000 prisoners—many were reported drowned in the Diemel—and Granby regained for his Cavalry some

Battle of Warburg.



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of the prestige lost at Minden. Ferdinand reported that 'all the British Cavalry performed prodigies of valour,' and Granby said 'nothing could exceed their gallant behaviour.'

Next day Granby crossed the Diemel after de Muy, and encamped over against Volksmarsen, his force including ten English squadrons, one from each regiment, except Conway's and Cope's. But de Broglie coming up the same day, Granby retired again next morning on the main army on the Desenberg.

On August 6th, the Inniskillings, Greys, the Royals, and the 10th, with other Cavalry and eleven battalions of Infantry, left the Desenberg camp for Meerhoff, near Eissen, under General Wutgenau, but the Greys and Inniskillings were recalled to Warburg on the 8th, marching back under Lord Pembroke.

Ferdinand was having an anxious time: de Broglie faced him in greatly superior force across the Diemel; Cassel and Ziegenhain were captured by the French; Prince Xavier of Saxony drove Kielmannsegge, commanding his left, across the Weser, thus getting unpleasantly near Brunswick, and if he moved east he uncovered Lippstadt, his remaining supply depôt.

Affair at Zierenberg.

The Hereditary Prince crossed the Diemel to Wilda to reconnoitre the enemy, taking with him the Grenadiers and Highlanders, two battalions of each, and eight other Infantry battalions, and the Inniskillings, Greys, and six squadrons of foreign cavalry. He got touch with de Muy, whom he followed up to Zierenberg, and, on de Muy's rearguard giving him a chance by halting in front of the town, he promptly attacked it, and Colonel Boyd, who had been sent to him with the piquets and Grand Guards of the Innis-

August 22nd.



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killings and Greys (in strength about a squadron each), was brought up about seven in the evening and ordered to charge the enemy's cavalry, which 'was drawn up in a little field close to the gardens of the town.' Colonel Boyd says: 'They saw us advancing, sometimes on a full trot, and sometimes galloping, without making the least motion to avoid the charge. When the right squadron of the Greys was within fifty yards of them it received a fire in flank from Infantry who were behind the hedges of the gardens which drove it to the left in a good deal of disorder, and had the enemy taken advantage of this by a well-timed charge, they would have done great mischief, but luckily they amused themselves with firing their pistols at us, and the Inniskilling regiment, making a noble charge at that instant, gave us time to form again and so follow their example. They received the charge with great firmness, but in less than a minute they broke and galloped as hard as their horses could carry them towards the town, closely pursued by our people, who made excellent use of their broadswords. The shutting of the gates of the town stopped further pursuit. Colonel Preston's horse was shot under him. Major Hepburn was cut through the hat and slightly wounded in the head, so were two more officers,' and the two regiments lost 30 men killed and wounded. The regiments attacked were 'Thiange's and Royal Dragoons.'

Granby wrote home, '. . . . on the retreat of the enemy a squadron of the Greys and one of the Inniskillings, under the command of the Hereditary Prince, attacked three of their squadrons with the utmost bravery and success . . . .'

On September 5th, the Hereditary Prince followed



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up this affair by a most successful night attack upon the town (of Zierenberg). The Inniskillings and Greys again took part in the expedition, but their share was confined to guarding against possible counter-attack, or pursuit in case of failure. They were posted near a wood outside the town. The force retired with 400 prisoners, but many of the garrison was killed in the street-fighting that took place.

### The Wesel Expedition.

These raids were not serious enough to divert de Broglie from his main object, and he was now in sufficient strength south of the Diemel to hold Ferdinand tied to its defence, while he supported Prince Xavier of Saxony's operations east of the Weser against Brunswick and Hanover. However, in order to do this, he had drawn largely upon the garrison of Wesel, the French base at the junction of the Lippe and Rhine, and Ferdinand decided upon a diversion in this direction.

The Hereditary Prince left with 10,000 men (two Divisions), and a siege train, and arrived before Wesel at the end of September. De Broglie, when he heard of it, countered this move by detailing de Castries viâ Cologne to the relief of Wesel, whereupon Ferdinand sent the following, under Waldegrave, to strengthen his nephew's force:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 3rd Division. | Inniskillings.<br>Royals.<br>10th.<br>A Hessian regiment of Cavalry,<br>and 11 battalions. |

Followed by a fourth Division under General Howard, and finally by a fifth under Kielmannsegge.

The Hereditary Prince took Cleves, and occupied



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Rheinberg and Emmerich, and set to work on Wesel at once. On October 12th, de Castries crossed the Rhine at Cologne and pushed on to Rheinberg, coming into contact with our advanced troops at that place on the 14th; and the Hereditary Prince, having that day completed his bridge of boats across the Rhine, moved his 3rd and 4th Divisions over to the left bank.

De Castries camped behind the Rheinberg-Geldern Canal, with a body of irregulars pushed across the bridge at Kampenbröck to hold Klosterkampen and defend the bridge-head. The Prince determined to attack, and by night, and he moved off with the 3rd and 4th Divisions, at 10 p.m. on October 15th, the Royals, Inniskillings,[1] and some foreign Hussars forming an advance-guard under General Elliott to the remainder of Waldegave's 3rd Division, which was followed by Howard's 4th Divison as a reserve. This force evaded Klosterkampen and reached the bridge. Klosterkampen was attacked and its garrison scattered, and the Prince had still an hour of darkness left when he came in contact with the French across the canal. The firing had alarmed the piquets, and, at the head of his own Infantry right attack, the Prince came upon the Chevalier d'Assas of the regiment of Auvergne, who was visiting his outposts. In this hour before dawn, proverbially the darkest, the Chevalier mistook foes for friends till the bayonets were at his breast, and he was given the choice between silence and death. He promptly shouted 'A moi, Auvergne, voilà les ennemis!' and was as promptly bayoneted. His heroic conduct saved the French army. The regiment

[1] The Royals, Inniskillings, and 10th Dragoons together only mustered 420 men; the latter regiment being with the rearguard.



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of Auvergne turned out to his dying cry, followed by others in rapid succession, and the French began with the gathering light to sustain the fight, as de Castries brought up regiment after regiment as fast as they could be formed. The Prince's supports came up, and again the contest inclined in his favour, and again went against him, when, in spite of repeated messages,[1] his Reserve failed to come up. Before noon, overcome by superior numbers, the Allies gave way, their ammunition exhausted and the men worn out. The Cavalry now had their turn, and the French paid the penalty of rash pursuit, but the action was lost, and the force only saved from destruction by its Cavalry,[2] and the Reserve, upon which it fell back. The Prince himself was wounded, Waldegrave only escaped, it was said, through the slightness of his figure (he was shot through hat and coat), both brigadiers, 3rd Division, were wounded, as were the Colonels of the Royals and Inniskillings, and Major Hepburn, Cornet Sayer, and another officer of the latter regiment, which also lost two men and four horses killed, and had five men and a horse wounded, and one man and horse missing (*London Gazette*).[3]

[1] Howard's 4th Division was left a league behind, too far off to be easily found when required.

[2] Mr. Fortescue, in his *History of the British Army* (vol. ii., p. 517), says that on this occasion the 15th Light Dragoons 'broke up two battalions completely, and drove the rest flying back on their comrades,' and that their charge gave 'the Infantry time to rally, and to make good their retreat in good order.' The 15th, however, were not at Wesel at all, but on the Diemel with Granby, and it was the Inniskillings and Royals, brigaded under General Elliott, who saved the Hereditary Prince's force. A General Elliott (perhaps the same) was also Colonel of the 15th: hence probably the mistake.

[3] The loss in the Cavalry, which fell chiefly upon the Royals, was principally owing to some of the squadrons getting in a bog. The *London Gazette*, October 23rd, says, 'The Cavalry behaved extremely well.'



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By nightfall the Allies had got back to the Rhine, only to find their floating bridge damaged, and crossing impossible. The Prince rose to the occasion, and made a bold front all the next day against the enemy, who, failing to appreciate the situation, allowed him to slip across on the night of the 17th–18th, the engineers having repaired the bridge.

The force recrossed the Rhine without loss, destroyed the bridge, and camped at Brünen (seven miles from Wesel) till October 26th, when it moved through Schermbeck to Klein Recken, and beat off an attempt of the French on that place from Wesel.

A letter dated 'Coesveldt, December 5th, 1760,'[1] speaking of the Hereditary Prince's Corps that had been engaged in the Wesel expedition, says:—

'The whole were remarkably healthy all the time we were at Klein Reken Camp, and both men and horses rather improved than fell off. . . . . As to the Cavalry, the Brigade here has had the chief brunt of the campaign, and were so weak at the affair of the 16th [October] as to be able only to produce 420 men out of the three regiments. Conway's was immediately afterwards sent into quarters, and what remains of them are now in pretty good order. Inniskillings and Mordaunt's kept the field with 115 men per regiment, the rest were in distant cantonments. These two regiments, with rest, and more corn and hay than formerly, are now in pretty good order, and could upon occasion form four tolerable squadrons.

'The consumption of horses has been very great—this Brigade will want about 350, which is not surprising, considering the marches they have made, the

[1] Add. MSS. B.M. 28,855.



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scrapes' (we should say 'scraps') 'they have been in, and that since the 1st of June and this time they have wanted about fifty days' corn, and that commonly happening when the duty was hardest and oats most necessary . . . . the chief food we give our horses is cut straw mixt with their corn, to make out the quantity, and if care is taken and they are fed often, little more is requisite.' (Modern horse-masters, please note!)

On November 30th the troops got their orders for winter quarters (the Inniskilliners hibernating in Jongerloh and Lohburg) — Granby's headquarters at Corve on the Weser.

Much sickness amongst the troops, a contagious fever breaking out.

Early in February Ferdinand took the field, in the hopes of regaining Hesse before the French left their winter quarters, and whilst the frost hardened the roads sufficiently to make them passable for his transport from Beverungen on the Weser. 1761.

The Inniskillings and Mordaunt's 10th Dragoons arrived at Lippstadt, February 2nd, and, after halting there a day, moved across the Lippe to Gesecke, being appointed to the Hereditary Prince's column (to move on Fritzlar), which was the right one of three into which Ferdinand divided the forces he collected for his advance. The centre one he commanded himself, and placed the left (or easternmost one) under Spörcke. The main object was, of course, Cassel.

The movement started on February 11th, and the Inniskillings, with the Greys, the 10th and the 11th Dragoons, besides Hanoverian and other Cavalry, and the usual proportion of Infantry, including Brudenell's



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and Griffin's, marched to Rhoden (eight miles west of Warburg).

The French fell back from their positions between Fulda and Werra Rivers before Ferdinand's advance, retiring through Hersfeld and Fulda.

On February 22nd the Hereditary Prince was at Schlitz; the next day Major-General Elliott took the Inniskillings and 10th, and eight other squadrons, through Salzschlirf to Fulda, which the French had evacuated that morning, and joined hands there with Spörcke, and the force went into cantonments for a few days, the Inniskillings in Salzschlirf itself.

On March 2nd Ferdinand took up a well-known position on the Homburg[1] heights, his right on the river Ohm, near Niederklein, and his left on Alsfeld, and sent back all the troops he could spare to join those he had detailed to besiege Cassel and Ziegenhain.

The Inniskillings, Greys, and Ancram's 11th Dragoons, under Colonel Harvey, were attached to the Ziegenhain force.

But the sieges failed to make any headway; warmer weather restored the roads to their normal quagmire, and Ferdinand could get up neither food nor ammunition. The French were ever in gathering strength in front of him. In their retirement they had always been falling back on their magazines and reserves, whilst he was always getting further from his base, and his army would have starved but for what it captured from the enemy.

On March 23rd the inevitable retirement commenced, and, to add to his disappointment, Ferdinand's

[1] It is important that the reader should distinguish between Homburg and Homberg (*vide* map).



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rearguard, under the Hereditary Prince—who was, as usual, at the post of danger — was overwhelmed at Grünberg, and suffered a severe defeat.

Ferdinand retired on Wildungen, north of the Schwalm River; his rearguard, pressed all the way by the French, was joined near Fritzlar by Colonel Harvey and his Brigade of Inniskillings, Greys, and 11th Dragoons, and some Hessian Infantry. Here, at last, a stand was made, and the main army being north of the Eder, the rearguard fought a successful action with the enemy's advanced troops between the Eder and the Schwalm. Colonel Harvey's Brigade made a gallant charge, taking thirty or forty prisoners, and the army was able to continue its retirement towards and across the Diemel without further molestation.

On April 1st all went once more into winter quarters (the Inniskillings at Wellersen, Gilversen, and Hämelschenburg), Cavalry headquarters at Alverdissen.

Sickness had done its work, and reinforcements from home had not kept up with the requirements of the campaign (the Cavalry were 504 men short at the beginning of March, besides having 480 sick when the army took the field), and Granby calculated the strength of the Allies at 60,000 efficients only.[1]

The French, under Soubise and de Broglie, far outnumbered them, but their commanders were at loggerheads.

About the middle of June the Cavalry and the Guards were leaving their quarters and going into camp near Paderborn.

On June 21st the army left Paderborn in six columns for Gesecke, then marched to Altengesecke,

[1] *John Manners, Marquis of Granby*, by Walter Evelyn Manners.



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to Soest, and to Werle (by night), the Inniskillings being brigaded with the Royals and 10th Dragoons under Major-General Douglas, and in the column commanded by Lieut.-General Wutgenau.

At Werle Ferdinand camped facing Soubise, who was at Unna, eight miles to the westward. On June 29th the Allies marched straight for Soubise's lines, along the northern slopes of the Haarstrang, and on the 30th lay facing him at little more than cannon-shot distance. But Soubise was too strongly entrenched, and de Broglie was meanwhile coming up from the Maine—*i.e.*, on Soubise's right.

On the night of July 1st, Ferdinand started out to work round Soubise's left, but a thunderstorm which came on proved so serious a one that, though shielding his movements, it impeded them to such an extent as to render all idea of surprise hopeless. On the 3rd he formed up in rear of Soubise, on Dortmund Plain, and on the 4th moved against him, whereupon Soubise, manœuvred out of his fortified camp, retired to Soest, where he was presently joined by de Broglie.

Ferdinand moved towards the Salz brook, and nearer Lippstadt, and took up a position facing east, astride of the rivers Ase and Lippe, with his right on Hilbeck, Spörcke being detached to Hersfeld, north of the Lippe and six miles away, to watch Prince Xavier of Saxony.

Granby, who commanded the Allied left (his Cavalry Brigade of Greys, 7th and 11th Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Harvey of the Inniskillings), was stationed between the two rivers, and to his right, south of the Ase, was the Prince of Anhalt's corps (his Cavalry consisting of the Inniskillings, Royals, and 10th, under



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General Elliott), which extended from the Ase to Wambeln. Beyond this again, the line being 'refused' as it ran to the right, were Conway's, Howard's, and the Hereditary Prince's corps, the latter reaching Hilbeck.

About 4 p.m., July 15th, de Broglie suddenly attacked Granby in force, attempting to turn his left, and Wutgenau's German corps hurried up from the rear to his assistance, while Prince Ferdinand supported him with troops from the centre, including Elliott's Brigade of Cavalry, which crossed the Ase by the bridge at Hohenover. Soubise made no attempt to support de Broglie's attack, which was beaten off, and fighting ceased at dark. The night was spent in reinforcing Granby. Spörcke moved nearer in, and sent a division of Infantry across the Lippe, and more troops were passed over the Ase to him from the main body.

At dawn de Broglie recommenced his attack, with no better success, and very little more help from Soubise. The fact was that the French commanders had arranged together to attack on the 16th, and de Broglie had precipitated matters the day before by what he had intended for a reconnaissance developing into a general action. At the right moment Ferdinand launched a counter-attack from Granby's corps, and the exhausted French broke and fled before the furious attack of the Grenadiers and Keith and Campbell's Highlanders, and five foreign battalions, all under Colonel Beckwith. Cavalry pursuit was impossible; the ground was so intersected with ravines and ditches that the Infantry could not see one another at 150 yards, but Beckwith's corps pur-



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sued for two miles, and Maxwell's Grenadiers cut off and made prisoners four battalions, the French total loss being put down at nineteen guns and between five and six thousand men.

Soubise retired to the Rhine, and the Hereditary Prince was detached to watch him, while Ferdinand and Granby followed de Broglie eastwards. Granby was pushed on to Haaren to act against de Stainville, and Elliott's Brigade of Cavalry joined him with other reinforcements in his advance; but de Stainville was warned in time, and got away safely across the Diemel to Rhoden, and Granby returned to Haaren.

On August 10th, Ferdinand and Granby (Elliott's Brigade still with Granby) crossed the Lippe at Delbrück, and Granby occupied Neuhaus in advance. On the 14th, Horn was attacked by the French, but they retired with some loss before Granby, who then moved on to Detmold and Blomberg.

On the 24th, Granby moved to Borgholz, followed on the same day by Conway's division, which included Pembroke's and Elliott's Cavalry Brigades (Douglas' and Harvey's Cavalry Brigades were also with Granby); and the next day Granby and Conway crossed the Diemel, and encamped on the Geismar heights.

From this position on the Weser the Allies made demonstrations against Cassel and de Broglie's communications generally, one of these forays taking the Inniskillings to Immenhausen, whence they returned to the Diemel. These movements had the desired effect of drawing de Broglie away from Brunswick, and presently a more serious attempt was made against de Stainville, who had occupied Immenhausen.

On September 20th, with Granby and the Heredi-



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tary Prince leading advanced flanks, Ferdinand struck at de Stainville, but plans miscarried, and de Stainville was able to take refuge under the guns of Cassel. The Inniskillings were apparently with Granby on the right advanced flank, and, after the failure of the movement, halted at Ober Velmar.

De Broglie was determined to have one more try at Brunswick, and away went Ferdinand, Granby & Co. by Warburg, Brackel, and Höxter, down the left bank of the Weser, to its relief. However, news came of the relief of Brunswick, and of de Broglie's retirement on Cassel, which meant the end of the year's campaign.[1] Granby was at Salzderhelden, and the main army at Einbeck.

Ferdinand, in face of two superior opposing forces, had first driven one east over the Weser and then out of Hanover, by superior generalship, while containing the other, which was certainly not anxious to fight, on the Rhine.

Soubise replaced de Broglie (recalled) in the com- 1762.
mand of the Army of the Maine (80,000), and Condé[2] commanded on the Rhine (30,000).

Ferdinand reviewed his army at Brackel, June 18th, after it assembled to take the field—nominally 95,000 strong (Fortescue)—and moved off to the Diemel. Granby commanded on the right, his only English Cavalry being the Inniskillings and 15th, under Colonel Harvey, but the Blues (his own regiment) were presently sent him, and the Inniskillings posted in their place to Ferdinand's main body. Soon afterwards

[1] Strength of regiment at end of campaign: One lieut.-colonel, one major, three captains, five lieutenants, five cornets, chaplain, and adjutant, six quartermasters, twelve sergeants, eleven drummers; rank and file 287, and twelve sick; horses, 283.

[2] The 'great' Prince of Condé.



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Soubise advanced to Wilhelmsthal, and with Sabbaburg in his possession Ferdinand moved across the Diemel at 2 a.m. on June 24th, and pushed Granby on to Zierenberg to envelop the enemy's left flank.

Ferdinand's careful preparations were once more doomed to failure—his left enveloping attack under Lückner and Spörcke failed him, and he seems to have been unaccountably slow in coming up himself with the main body. Only Granby carried out his allotted task. He fell on the French left at Wilhelmsthal and defeated it, the whole French army falling back in confusion. So far had Granby got that his own left was in danger from the French rearguard, till Ferdinand came up and relieved the pressure.[1]

Ferdinand encamped at Wilhelmsthal, and partly by the aid of a successful action against the French right at Lütternberg (July 24th) succeeded in forcing them across the Fulda and out of Hesse.

In the course of these operations, with the object of inducing a French retirement by threatening their communications with Frankfort, General Conway was placed in command of three columns (the Inniskillings with the Greys, Mostyn's, and Ancram's composing the Cavalry Brigade under General Howard of the right column commanded by the Prince of Anhalt), and ordered to move at 2 p.m. on August 8th along the

[1] 'The British Cavalry of twenty-three squadrons was very fine and in delightfull order and was commanded by Lieut.-Gen[l]. Howard. At several times through woods and other obstructions they did everything that was possible to come up with the enemy, but they had such a start of us and such Alacrity in getting away it was impracticable, though we had one Chase of near two English Miles.' (Add. MSS. B.M. 35,838.) This refers to the cavalry with Ferdinand. The Inniskillings were, this year, generally brigaded with the Greys, Mostyn's (7th), and Ancram's (11th).



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Cassel high road by Naumburg, towards the heights between Guntershausen and Neustadt, and to remain out of cannon-shot of the enemy.

On August 10th, the Cavalry of Conway's corps was ordered to camp beween Haldorf and Griffe.

By degrees the French garrison towns were taken—Cassel and Ziegenhain only holding out—and the French army forced to retired on Fulda for supplies; but on August 30th, the Hereditary Prince was badly defeated at Johannisburg, being seriously wounded himself, and Condé was thereby enabled to join hands with Soubise, and the French again advanced and took up a position on the Bergen heights.

On September 15th, Ferdinand lay holding the eastern bank of the Ohm, with his right on Kirchain and his left at Homburg, Soubise facing him with his left on Marburg.

On September 21st, the French failed to force the Brücke Mühl, in the famous action of that name, and Ferdinand was able to change his investment of Cassel into an active siege, and it surrendered November 1st.

A suspension of hostilities was agreed to in November, peace being imminent, and the armies went into winter quarters, the Inniskillings in the bishopric of Münster.

The regiment was at Emsbühren[1] on January 3rd, 1763. whence it marched to Willemstad and embarked for England, landing in February.

[1] Emsbühren is on the Ems, thirty-five miles north of Münster.



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## CHAPTER VI.

### HOME SERVICE.

'YESTERDAY' (Monday, March 7th) 'morning, part of the Inniskilling Regiment of Dragoons, which lately came from Germany, marched through Westminster, with their swords drawn, and a French Horn playing before them; both men and horses looked extremely well.'[1]

The Inniskillings must have been on the march to Northamptonshire, where they were quartered on arrival in England: three troops at Northampton, the other three at Wellingborough, Towcester, and Daventry.

The Light Troop was disbanded at Staines, April 7th, eight men per troop being equipped as Light Dragoons instead.

1764. Headquarters, July 11th, at York.

Orders about 'officers' leave.'

All officers to be present with their regiments from 10th of March (Scotland, 10th of April), till after the Spring review. By these dates recruiting officers and recruits to join, and regiments to be complete.

At other times, one Field officer to be always present with regiment; one Captain to be always present with each squadron; one Subaltern to be always present with each troop.

The Colonel may grant leave to such other officers

[1] *St. James's Chronicle.* Date, from Saturday, March 5th, to Tuesday, March 8th.



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as require it, taking care always to detain, or from time to time call in, a sufficient number of officers to do the duty of the regiment in case more are wanted than as above.

Recruiting officers not to be counted amongst those 'present.'

Officers doing duty may have forty-eight hours' leave at a time.

Officers on joining to remain in quarters until perfect in riding and all regimental duty.

All officers 'present' to constantly wear uniform.

Orders appeared that all Dragoons were to be, for the future, mounted on long-tailed horses, the result of war-experience. The English cavalry horses had been driven mad by the flies in Germany, thanks to the custom introduced by Lord Cadogan of short-docking them, and probably first seen in the regiment when he was Colonel of it. Horses' tails.

Epaulettes, to be worn on the left shoulders, took the place of shoulder-knots for both officers and men, and both officers and men were ordered to wear boots of a lighter kind. Clothing.

The 'reviewing' officers this year reported that the men of the Regiment were 'sightly, and of a great size . . . . a very fine body of men,' that the horses were very good, 'of a good mould and in perfect good condition . . . . well-appointed and fit for service'; and noted that the sergeants' sashes were pretty well worn, and that the drums were of brass.

During the course of 1765, the regiment reached Durham and Berwick-on-Tweed, apparently spending the winter in the latter place, and moving to Coventry the following year, in the course of which Trumpeters were introduced in place of Drummers, a quartermaster 1765.



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and three drummers being sent to Knightsbridge or Kensington 'to attend the Trumpet school.'

1767. In 1767 the Inniskillings were at Maidenhead in the spring, and on May 11th King George III. inspected them on Wimbledon Common, after which the regiment moved to Worcester, where it remained during the winter, and in 1768, early in the year, moved to Henley and neighbourhood, and afterwards to Lambeth, Kennington, Clapham, &c. In June, to Lewes and neighbourhood for coast duty, and, it having been reported that the 'smuglers' assembled at Winchelsea in gangs as strong as fifty, *three* men and *three* horses were despatched thither to put a stop to the practice!

Clothing. This year a set of Clothing Regulations appeared, apparently more with a view to setting a seal on the patterns in use than to alterations.

The Inniskillings and 10th Dragoons, which appear to have been the only regiments wearing yellow waistcoats, were allowed to continue to have the buttonholes on them 'laced.'

Sword-knots and belts were ordered to be buff for those regiments that still wore yellow waistcoats (those with white waistcoats, white), and to have buckles and clasps of white metal in those regiments that, like the Inniskillings, wore white-metal buttons.

Officers and men were to have the number of their regiment on their buttons.

Officers and men to have black linen gaiters with black buttons, with a small stiff top, black garters and uniform buckles (the gaiters were worn on dismounted duties, and when 'walking out').

The old custom of wearing the sash round the waist was to be reverted to by the officers.



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The Quartermasters, also, wore the crimson sash round the waist, and silver buttons like the Officers', and lace like the Officers' lace, but narrower.

The Sergeants had silver buttons, too, and wore a crimson sash with a yellow stripe in it round their waists, and lace like the Officers', but narrower.

The Farriers were dressed entirely in blue, their coats and waistcoats having yellow cuffs (the blue coat and yellow facings survived till about 1890), and 'lace-holes' the same as the men's.

The trumpets, just introduced, were ordered to be of brass, with crimson and yellow cords.

Trumpeters had yellow feathers to their hats and swords with 'scimitar' blades.

The cloaks were red (and had formerly had no sleeves, which I take to be the mark of a *cloak* as distinguished from a *coat*), and the capes yellow.[1]

Epaulettes were introduced and worn on the left shoulder by all ranks (the old shoulder-knot on the right shoulder being abolished); the Officers' were of silver embroidery with fringe to match, the Sergeants' yellow cloth with narrow silver lace and fringe, and the Corporals' yellow cloth with white silk tape and fringe, and the men's yellow cloth with white tape and worsted fringe.

Housings and caps remained the same as before,[2] yellow, with white lace which had a blue line down the centre of one-third its width.

Lieut.-Colonel Hepburn retired this year, a veteran of the Continental wars. He joined in 1744, so was probably present at Fontenoy, Rocoux, and Laffeldt,

[1] 'Cape' in those days meant Cloak-collar (S. M. Milne).
[2] As in 1751, *q.v.*



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and served all through the Seven Years' War, being wounded at Zierenberg and Kloster Kampen.

In March, 1769, the Inniskillings were collected at Chichester from coast duty, were reviewed with the 4th Dragoons at Blackheath, in May, when the men of the regiment were reported as 'good, but very tall,' and went on to Norwich and Ipswich.

1770. In 1770 the regiment moved on to Yorkshire, detachments always out 'on coast duty,' having previously been inspected by Colonel Johnston, who reported it 'very well accouter'd and in point of discipline,' but considered the men too big for their horses; and in the following year to Scotland, where the Duke of Argyll saw it at Musselburgh, and thought the 'men of a great size and good looks.'

In pursuance of the order on this matter the regiment had by this year acquired 124 long-tailed horses; in the spring of 1772 it moved to Manchester and neighbourhood for twelve months, after which Worcester was its headquarters for the same period.

General Preston reviewed the Inniskillings on Wimbledon Common in 1774, the men striking him as 'remarkably tall and stout,' after which the regiment went on to spend the winter on coast duty in Kent, and the following spring had its headquarters at Northampton, and some troops on detachment in Lincolnshire.

After spending a winter in Scotland (they marched North viâ York, Tweedmouth and Berwick), the Inniskillings returned to England in 1777; headquarters at Coventry, the General who inspected them there noting that they were all mounted on bays



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and browns, except the Trumpeters, who rode grey horses.[1]

In 1778 General Harvey died—he had been Colonel of the regiment for three years (succeeding General Cholmondeley, who died in 1775)—the same officer who, as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Inniskillings, so distinguished himself in the Seven Years' War; and General James Johnston was gazetted in his place. Change of Colonels.

An augmentation of 100 men and horses was ordered, and of eight Light Dragoons (and horses) per troop in addition, this year, a consequence of the American War and of war being declared with France.

Headquarters moved to Salisbury in May, and the regiment was encamped on Coombe Down from June to September. The following April the newly raised Light Dragoons were drafted away, to form, with those of the 3rd D.G.s, and 1st and 11th Dragoons, a new regiment of Light Dragoons (the 20th). 1779.

The Inniskillings were in camp again on Salisbury Plain (with five other Cavalry regiments) under their Colonel, General Johnston, from July to November of this year, and there is mention of escorts being detailed for the escort of French prisoners from the coast.

At the inspection 'the Trumpeters' were found to be 'very good and Fifers and Musiciens'—the first mention of a band in the records of the regiment, which was 'a very fine body of men rather too tall.'

After spending the winter in Gloucestershire and Worcestershire, the regiment again moved to Newbury, 1780.

[1] In earlier days the Cavalry had always been mounted on black horses, and it was only in 1796 that, on a board of general officers pointing out the impossibility of procuring them, authority was given for all colours (except grey) to be used.



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1781. Reading, &c., but returned to Worcester the following year, in October; and in 1782 went to Dorsetshire in July, and to Leicester, Market Harbro', &c., in November.

In 1783, immediately on the close of the war with France, the regiment's strength was, as usual, reduced, and this time to its lowest establishment, namely, twenty-eight men a troop, and in this weak state it found itself at York for the winter, after which it moved to Lincolnshire in the spring, with detachments out on coast duty.

At the inspection the General found 'the Officers mostly genteel young men'!

In 1785 the scattered troops were collected at Lincoln, April 11th, and the regiment returned to York, with troops detached to Northumberland, Durham, and along the Yorkshire coast; going on to Scotland the following April, but was immediately recalled and quartered in Lancashire, where Sir William Erskine reviewed it in May, 1787, finding 'the officers well look'd, attentive and well on Horseback; the non-commissioned officers very well look'd . . . . A very fine regiment,' he said, 'the men remarkably so,' but the horses thin, though apparently the Commanding Officer was able to offer sufficient reason for this in being eight miles from his field of exercise.

In 1788 the regiment was assembled at Tewkesbury for the inspection of General Douglas, who wrote, 'This is a very fine regiment of Heavy Dragoons, and perfectly fit for immediate service,' and after the review it went on to Exeter, where it found an old regimental officer in command, in the person of General Tonyn (he was a Captain in the regiment in the early fifties,



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and his father died Lieutenant-Colonel of it in 1754). He inspected the regiment the following year.[1] 1789.

After leaving Exeter, the Inniskillings were next quartered at Winchester, and General Harcourt reviewed them at Salisbury (May 28th, 1790) on their way thither, and took the trouble to weigh some of the men with their saddles, striking an average of 16 stone 7 lbs. in Review order, and 18 stone 7 lbs. in Marching order. He found 'some of them, taken singly, not graceful Horsemen,' but 'firm in their seats; . . . . in the manœuvres and charges, which were long and rapid, the changes of pace were made with great smoothness and precision.'

The inspection of the following year took place on 1791.
Ashford Common, when General Lascelles reported the officers to be 'young . . . . extremely steady,' which must have been unusual; and was much pleased with the men's hats, 'which were . . . . very good and extremely well cocked, and put on in a very soldier-like manner.'

[1] Newspaper cutting (United Service Institution): 'This day (March 12th) General Tonyn reviewed the sixth or Inniskilling Dragoons quartered in this city' (Exeter). 'A numerous assembly of military gentlemen and the gentry of the country attended this pleasing exhibition. The regiment made a noble appearance, and went through the various evolutions, on foot and on horseback, with surprising precision of military discipline. The whole seemed to be actuated with one soul emulously intent to acquire the approbation of a General whose military talents they were no strangers to, and whose attention to discipline for many years, when an officer in this corps, is still respected in it.

'They were not disappointed.

'The General expressed to Colonel Elliott his entire satisfaction and approbation. He, however, observed that the standard of men was lower than he had known it, but discipline and military order were very conspicuous: that he naturally felt a particular pleasure to see a corps to which he had been long allied, still support the reputation they had ever possessed which had distinguished them in the field, and in action crowned them with laurel.'



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The regiment moved to Reading at the end of March, and went on to Ipswich and Colchester.

In 1792, during which year the regiment was in Yorkshire from June onwards, an order appeared for the betterment of the Dragoon's banking account, insomuch as he was to receive free the following articles, which he had previously bought out of his pay:—

Clothing. One pair leather or two pair shag breeches every two years; stable jacket and trousers and foraging cap every two years; horsecloth and surcingle every six years.

He still had to pay for three shirts and 'turnovers,'[1] one stock and clasps, two pairs worsted and two pairs cotton stockings, two pairs long and two pairs short gaiters, and two pairs shoes.

Another order augmented the troops ten men apiece.

1793. The Inniskillings started for Newcastle in February, but were countermanded and brought back to York, and set to work to prepare four troops for active service, war having broken out with France. The regiment was augmented to ten troops of three Sergeants, three Corporals, one Trumpeter, one Hautbois, and 47 men in each.

When ready, the four active-service troops marched, May 13th and 14th, viâ Stamford, Hertford, Ware, and Hoddesdon, to Blackwall.

[1] 'Turnovers' were the collars of the shirts, which 'turned over' the stock (S. M. Milne).



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## CHAPTER VII.

### THE WAR OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE execution of Louis XVI. brought matters to a head between France and England, and war was declared in February. England undertook to defend the frontier of Holland, and gradually collected an army in that country, which was joined by the usual contingent of Hessians and Hanoverians in British pay, and put under the command of the Duke of York. The whole of Europe was allied against France, but each party to the Alliance had to have its reward arranged for before it would put its forces into the field, England stipulating for the possession of Dunkirk. 1793.

Eleven regiments of cavalry were warned for service on the Continent, but could only put twenty-three squadrons into the field (Fortescue). The Inniskillings, augmented this year to ten troops, only sent four. They embarked at Blackwall on June 10th, and, after spending some time in cantonments at Bruges with the Blues and Royals, arrived with other English cavalry regiments outside Valenciennes in time to see the garrison march out, when the Austrians under Coburg[1] took that place towards the end of July after driving the French out of the Netherlands.

The defeat of the enemy's forces in the field had not

[1] Prince Josias of Coburg-Saalfeld.



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at that time been discovered to be the first duty of an army, and, in place of marching direct on Paris, the Allies now separated, and the English forces made for Dunkirk, a mistake which was responsible for the prolongation of the war for another twenty years. It was the turning-point of the war too, for at this juncture the French Convention added Carnot to the Committee of Public Safety, and he it was who undertook the charge of the French armies in the field, and with such success that he became known as the 'Organizer of Victory.'

Action at Marquion.

After an unsuccessful attempt upon Kilmain,[1] in which the Austrians under Coburg were to attack the French position of Cæsar's Camp in front, while the English, advancing by Villers-en-Cauchies and Masnieres, turned the enemy's right, an action which Kilmain naturally declined, and in which the British cavalry (including the regiment) caught two battalions of the French rearguard at Marquion, and took a few prisoners from them (August 8th), the English departed by Orchies, Rumes, and Baisieux towards Dunkirk. On arrival at Menin the Duke of York divided his army, placing that portion, which he intended for a covering force, under Marshal Freytag[2] by the following morning order of August 19th:—

'. . . . The army of observation to be composed of the following troops:—15 battalions Hanoverian infantry, 16 squadrons Hanoverian cavalry, 10 squadrons British cavalry (Royals, Greys, 2nd D.G.s., 3rd D.G.s., Inniskillings), &c., &c.

'This corps to march this day at 1 o'clock, and to move forward to the other side of Ypres. Marshal

[1] A French General. [2] A Hanoverian General.



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Freytag will arrange his march in such a manner that the road between Menin and Ypres may be entirely disencumbered by to-morrow morning. Lieut.-Genl. Erskine to command the British Cavalry, having under him Major-Genls. Harcourt and Mansel.'

The covering army under Freytag took up a position on the 'cordon' system from Poperinghe on the left to the White House near Bergues on the right. The regiment was in the advanced line at Esquelbecque on the Yser. Houchard attacked the centre and left, early morning September 6th, and driving in the left compelled the centre to retire after obstinate fighting at Bambecque, where the Hessians and Hanoverians held on behind the Yser, and gave time for the advanced posts on their right to come in. The Inniskillings, unable to act mounted, the country being impossible for cavalry, fought their way back on foot, and Freytag, having collected his centre and sent word to Walmoden,[1] who commanded his right, to retire on Hondschoote, withdrew at nightfall. The French had advanced on his left further than he had been made aware of, and at Rexpoede he and young Prince Adolphus (afterwards Duke of Cambridge) fell into their hands. The latter was promptly rescued by the Hanoverian cavalry, and Walmoden in his retirement during the night forced Rexpoede and recaptured Freytag, who was wounded.[2] Walmoden now took command of the whole force and retired on Hondschoote, where he arrived early next morning, with great loss.

Hondschoote.

[1] Hanoverian General.

[2] Thiers says that Freytag was wounded and captured in an attempt to retake Rexpoede and to open Walmoden's line of retreat.



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The regiment lost the whole of its baggage, sick, and women, which fell into the enemy's hands. That day Walmoden held his position, but the next was driven back on Furnes.

The Duke of York, obliged by the defeat of his covering force to abandon the siege of Dunkirk in such haste that he could not bring away his siege guns, sent his baggage (the Inniskillings were on baggage-guard this day) to Nieuport at 3 p.m. on the 11th, and followed himself next day. The regiment went into quarters between Dixmuyden and Thourout, September 12th. Meanwhile Houchard advanced and drove the Dutch out of Menin, thus cutting the lateral communication between the British forces and the Austrians. Both of these marched against him. The regiment, under General Harcourt, moved in the middle of the night, 13th–14th, at the head of the mixed column sent by the Duke of York.

Battle at Courtrai.

Beaulieu, with his Austrians, was holding the French at Courtrai, and, on the arrival of General Harcourt, both fell on Houchard and utterly routed him, driving him out of Menin, the cavalry falling on both flanks of his troops and pursuing them until they gained shelter under the guns of Lille, and the victorious Allies bivouacked in the fields before Menin. Coburg had already defeated the French in a brilliant cavalry action on the 12th, and the Allies decided upon the siege of Maubeuge, Coburg undertaking the siege, while the Duke of York formed a covering army, spreading out his force from Cysoing to Nieuport on the coast, the regiment being at Baisieux.

But on Jourdain (now in command, *vice* Houchard, guillotined) moving towards Coburg, the Duke con-



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centrated 9000 men at Cysoing about October 10th, with the Austrian General Alvintzi in command. This force consisted of the Inniskillings and 7th Dragoons,[1] all the Hanoverian cavalry, and six Austrian battalions. Coburg was, however, forced back from Maubeuge in the action of Wattignies, October 15th and 16th, and the French attacked Marchiennes, Werwick, Orchies, and Cysoing simultaneously, the two former places falling, while Orchies and Cysoing held out; indeed, the force at the latter place inflicted serious loss on the enemy during the three days' assault of October 21st, 22nd, and 23rd, particularly on the 22nd, when 'the Inniskillings and the 16th Light Dragoons behaved with great spirit.'[2] A French attempt on Nieuport failed likewise, and again the Allies were in the ascendant. They drove the enemy from Nieuport and Lannoy, and took Marchiennes, Menin, and Ypres, and in November were back at Tournai. In December both armies went into winter quarters. On the 14th the Inniskilling Dragoons and the Brigade of Guards marched from Tournai through Oudenarde to Ghent, arriving on the 16th, and the Royals and Greys the same day, followed on the 17th by the Blues and the Bays.[3]

Action at Cysoing.

In February the regiment left Dronghen,[4] where it had spent the winter, and marched to Oudenarde, arriving about the 24th. 1794.

[1] The 7th Dragoons were originally detailed for Cysoing, but the 16th Light Dragoons actually shared the fighting on the 22nd of October with the Inniskillings, and on the 28th the 7th were with the Duke of York, so perhaps the two regiments changed places.

[2] Murray to Dundas.

[3] Calvert.

[4] Perhaps Tronchiennes, two miles west of Ghent.



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ORDERS.

'Headquarters, Harlebecke.
'26th February, 1794.

'. . . . the cavalry always to saddle at daybreak till further orders and remain saddled two hours.'

'Headquarters, Courtrai.
'21st March, 1794.

'Cavalry bâtmen—they are to be dismounted men exclusive of the mounted establishment of the troops, viz.: four per troop. These are to serve for all purposes, such as care of kettle and tent horses, forge-cart horses, and for the adjutant's and surgeon's bâtmen, viz., one each. But it is not meant to preclude an officer from the assistance of a dismounted dragoon occasionally in case of sickness or absence of his private servant, however this can only be done by the consent of the O.C. the regiment being first obtained.'

'Headquarters, Courtrai.
24th March.

'The cavalry will always carry their hay in two equal trusses, one at each side, and none of it to be carried behind.'[1]

On March 26th, the regiment moved to Wiers.

'Headquarters, St. Amand.
30th March, 1794.

'H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to allow the claims of the different regiments, &c., for losses during the last campaign and to order the same

[1] Mr. Beckett's order books.



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to be put in course of payment immediately, with the following exceptions: . . . . Inniskillings—Part of the saddler's losses are disallowed, a claim has been made for the whole provision of the campaign, whereas it is natural to suppose that part of the articles had been consumed—to receive £4 4*s.* 0*d.* instead of £9 17*s.* 0*d.* The Officers' mess tent is disallowed for which £20 was charged.

'. . . . The Brigades of Cavalry during the campaign will be as follows:

'7th, 11th, 15th, 16th Light Dragoons
Major-Genl. Dundas.
'Blues, 3rd Dragoons, Royals „ Mansell.
'2nd D.G.s, Greys, Inniskillings „ Robert Laurie.
'K.D.G.s, 5th D.G.s ... ... ... Colonel Vyse.
'Carabiniers... ... ... ... ... Major-Genl. White.

'This order to take effect on taking the field.'

'Headquarters, St. Amand.
1st April, 1794.

'Statement of the greatest number of horses that officers, &c., are allowed to draw forage for, serving under the command of H.R.H. the Duke of York:—

'Colonel 16, Lieut.-Col. 14, Major 12, Captain 8, Lieut. or Cornet 6, Chaplain 2, Adjutant 5, Surgeon, including horse for medicine, 4, Mate 2, Quartermaster 3, Sutler to the Brigade 3, Mess-cart 4, 2 Forge-carts 8.

'Brevet ranks according to Army rank.

'Officers commanding Regiments and Corps allowed two extra.

'Adjutants and Quartermasters having commissions, one extra to their rank in the army.'[1]

[1] Mr. Beckett's order books.



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April 5th, the regiment moved to Vieux Condé.

April 9th, the regiment moved to Herin, and on this day the Emperor of Germany arrived in Brussels to take over command of the Allied forces in the Netherlands.

April 10th, the regiment moved to Famars, and on the 16th the whole army was reviewed at Cateau by the Emperor (strength 187,000 men).

The following day, April 17th, a general advance took place on Landrecies, in eight columns:—

1st. Austrians and Dutch under Prince Christian of Hesse-Darmstadt moved on Catillon.

2nd. . . . . under Lieut.-General Alvintzi moved on the forest of Nouvion.

3rd. . . . . under the Emperor and the Prince of Coburg moved on the Grand and Petit Blocus.

4th. . . . . under General Abercrombie moved on the village of Vaux (under the Duke of York).

5th. . . . . under Sir William Erskine moved on Premont (under the Duke of York).

6th, 7th, and 8th, under the Prince of Orange, were detached to the Cambrai side to check any French movements there.

The result of the day's work, the brunt of which fell on the fourth and fifth columns, was the loss to the enemy of 2000 men and about thirty guns—and the Allies were enabled to undertake the siege of Landrecies.

The Duke of York (and with him Erskine) covered the besieging force on the Cambrai side. The regiment was in the column commanded by Erskine, and on the 20th was present at the attack of the Prince of Orange on the French posts before Landrecies.



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On the 24th the regiment was ordered to the support of the Austrians at Wassigny and afterwards advanced to Etreux, where the Prince of Coburg was engaged, returning to Cateau in the evening; and on the same day took place the brilliant action at Villers-en-Cauchies by the 15th Light Dragoons and the Austrian Leopold Hussars.

On the 26th, the Duke of York was attacked at Cateau by Chappuis, an action which resulted in the entire defeat of the French, principally due to a gallant cavalry charge by the Blues, Royals, and 3rd Dragoon Guards under Mansel, who was killed, and the K.D.G.s, 5th D.G.s, and 16th Light Dragoons. The regiment, which was brigaded with the Greys and Bays, was not engaged, except for coming under fire in the early morning when the French first appeared. The French lost 7000 men and forty guns.

The Brigade to which the regiment belonged was engaged neither on the 24th, at Villers-en-Cauchies, when some of the Heavy Cavalry missed the chance of sharing the success of the day, nor on the 26th.

Meanwhile Clerfaye, the Austrian General, was in danger, and on the evening of the 26th the regiment, with the Greys and Bays (included in a force of ten squadrons and twelve battalions) under General Erskine, was detached to his aid, reaching Famars on the 27th, and Mouscron, in time to be driven out with the remainder of Clerfaye's force, on the 29th.

This relief force might have been up in time to save Clerfaye, but that Valenciennes, which was in its direct road, was in the occupation of the Austrians, who allowed no foreign troops through towns which were in their hands; and that, consequently, Erskine had to



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take to the country roads, along which the horses could scarcely drag the guns and ammunition wagons. What adds point to the absurdity is that Clerfaye was an Austrian in command of Austrian troops.

By Clerfaye's defeat, Menin and Courtrai were lost. Clerfaye retired to Espierres, and the regiment rejoined the Duke of York at Tournai.

Landrecies fell to the Allies, April 30th.

On May 1st the regiment was encamped outside Tournai on the left of the road leading towards Lille. Immediately Landrecies fell the Duke of York was sent up from Cateau to Clerfaye's assistance and reached Tournai on May 3rd.

Willems. On May 10th, Clerfaye, against his own inclination, made a feeble attack on Courtrai from the north, while the Duke of York, who was ordered to attack it from the east, was attacked instead in his entrenched position at Blandain.

The country was favourable to the movements of cavalry except for the trenches dug for the cultivation of coleseed (Fortescue); an opportunity offered, and the different brigades advanced into the plain of Cysoing—the Blues, 3rd Dragoon Guards and Royals, the 7th, 11th, 15th, and 16th Light Dragoons, the King's Dragoon Guards and Carabiniers, and the 2nd Dragoon Guards, Greys, and Inniskillings; the latter brigade led up by the Duke of York in person.

The French infantry formed squares and beat off the cavalry at first, and commenced retiring northwards across the Duke of York's front, covered by their cavalry. These latter were broken by the English cavalry, who then attacked again and broke the infantry, an officer of the Greys being the first to break into a



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square. This took place near Willems, and the whole French force fled across the Marc with a loss of thirteen guns and 2000 men.

The regiment lost ten men and twenty-six horses killed and wounded.

On May 16th the Allies, split up into many columns on the usual Austrian plan, attempted to cut the French at Menin and Courtrai off from Lille. The regiment, attached to Count Kinsky's column (the 4th), was destined for Bouvines on the Marc River, and helped to force the enemy across the river at that point on the 17th. The French broke down the bridge after them, and Kinsky was unable to cross until the Archduke Charles came up on his left, at 2 p.m., and then contented himself with repairing the bridge, and halting on the west side of the river. These two columns were twelve hours behind time, and should, by the evening of this day, have moved up the left bank of the Marc to join the Duke of York at Mouveaux; their failure to make their point, together with the inability of those commanded by Clerfaye and Bussche to do so, was fatal to the whole plan, and to the Duke of York in particular. At three next morning (May 18th), 60,000 French concentrated on Otto and the Duke of York, who could muster between them but 18,000 men, The Duke of York's small force was weakened by having to detach men to the help of Otto, on the first development of the French attack, under distinct orders from the Austrian Headquarters, in spite of the Duke's protests, and when the weight of the French attack fell upon him, the Duke's column was entirely cut up and routed, H.R.H. only saving himself by the speed of his horse. Luckily, the French did not press their advantage.

Defeat of the Duke of York.



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The columns of the Archduke Charles and Count Kinsky were moving on to Roubaix, when orders came for a concentration on Tournai, and the regiment went into camp at Rumes.

The English, already disgusted with Austrian tactics in general, were furious at what they considered their desertion of them on the 18th, and hard words were said.

The Emperor of Germany, who had other interests to look after in Poland, went back to his own country, having made up his own mind that it was useless to continue the campaign in the Netherlands, and, though the Allies inflicted a severe defeat on the French right wing on May 24th, it became evident that England could no longer count upon support from him in the war—and Coburg, who was left in command of the Austrians, gradually withdrew to the eastward.

Meanwhile, the Duke of York, left alone at Tournai, retired on Oudenarde (the regiment arrived at Pottes, June 18th, when it received orders to return to its old ground at Tournai), and on the 24th to Renaix. On June 29th he was able, with the assistance of Lord Moira's contingent of 8000 men, to repulse the French at Alost, and took up a position at Grammont. The fall of Oudenarde and Ghent forced him to leave this, and he retreated at 7 a.m. on July 4th, to Lombecke; on the 5th the regiment was at Assche (close by), on which day the Duke retired to Malines.

On July 10th the English Headquarters were at Antwerp, their forces extending from this on the right to Malines on the left, the Dutch continuing the line on to Louvain, where they were for the last time in touch with the Austrians; on the 15th the French forced



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Malines and Louvain, compelling the English and Dutch to retire, and the Austrians finally departed, crossing the Maese at Maestricht.

The Duke of York concentrated near Breda, leaving Antwerp to the French, and took up a position for the defence of Holland, the force at his disposal, not including the Dutch, amounting to about forty thousand men.

Towards the end of August, the French, under Pichegru, recommenced operations, and the English retreated on Bois-le-Duc. The gradual fall of the Allies' strongholds, including Valenciennes (where the standards of the English Cavalry had been stored), set free large numbers of men from the besieging forces, who augmented the French armies, and the Duke was hopelessly outnumbered.

Pichegru next, by threatening his left, obliged him to retire across the Maese (September 16th), which he did near Grave, and then set himself to hold the line of the river, in conjunction with the Dutch, from the Bommeler Waart and Grave to Venlo (the Inniskillings, and presumably the rest of the Cavalry, encamping at various places between the Maese and the Waal).

The Dutch had for some time been very half-hearted about the war, owing mainly to revolutionary feelings of the new French pattern spreading amongst them, and they were by this time on thoroughly bad terms with their English allies, who received the most unfriendly treatment from the nation at large. They now surrendered the fortress of Crevecœur, which guarded the Bommeler Waart on the south, to the French, and the Duke of York, on October 3rd, found himself obliged to retire the main portion of his forces across the Waal.



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The Inniskillings crossed at Nijmegen about October 24th, a few days before the French came up and invested the place (up to which time they had been under Dundas, near Tiel, to keep open lateral communication with the Dutch), and marched to Arnheim and Wageningen, to cantonments in Rhenen and Wijk, north of the Leck, moving later to Driebergen, nearer to Utrecht.

Nijmegen fell November 7th, but as it was on the south bank, and the bridge was destroyed, this did not prevent the Duke from still holding on to the north bank; and both armies went into winter quarters for a time, the river between them.

The Duke of York went home, leaving Generals Harcourt and Walmoden in command of the army, which, from hardship and the neglect of the authorities at home to supply it with clothing and hospital necessaries, was in a frightful condition.

1795. The hardest frost known for fifty years set in with the opening of 1795, and as the rivers froze solid, the chance of defending the passages was denied to the Allies, who, lying behind the Waal, extended from the Bommeler Waart, which was held by the Dutch, to Wesel; the British extending from Tiel to the Pannarden Canal. The new year began with an immediate advance of the French, and Walmoden reinforced his line about Tiel to meet them. On January 2nd, the Inniskillings left their quarters at Driebergen and advanced to Houten. On the 6th they continued their march, the sudden break in the weather having raised hopes of still holding the Waal, but the frost setting in again the rest of the army retired across the Leck, and the regiment returned to its quarters.

The 8th found the army again across the Leck, and



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the regiment joined the column commanded by Sir David Dundas, at Buren, after crossing the Leck near Wijk on the ice. The French were driven out of Buren and Tiel, but Walmoden found it impossible to hold on there, and the frost setting in harder than ever, the Allies had again to retire behind the river.

Retreat.

On the 14th the French attacked all along the line from Arnheim to Rhenen, after which a retreat commenced, which has only its equal for horrors in that which the French, in their turn, experienced on leaving Moscow some years later. The English army was in rags, and at the point of starvation; a part of it had been supplied with great-coats by public subscription in England, a few regiments had got woollen waistcoats, bought for them by their officers, and as far back as November half of the troops in British pay were sick—the Hospitals were commonly called 'the Shambles.' During this march the numbers that died are beyond calculation. 'Day after day the cold steadily increased, and those that woke on the morning of January 17th saw about them such a sight as they never forgot. Far as the eye could reach over the whitened plain were scattered gun-limbers, waggons full of baggage, stores, or sick men, sutlers' carts, and private carriages. Beside them lay the horses, dead; round them scores and hundreds of soldiers, dead; here a straggler who had staggered on to the bivouac and dropped to sleep in the arms of the frost . . . . there a packhorse, with a woman lying alongside it, and a baby, swaddled in rags, peeping out of the pack, with its mother's milk turned to ice upon its lips—one and all stark, frozen, dead. . . .'[1]

[1] Fortescue, from *Jones's Campaign of* 1794, and the narrative of an Officer of the Guards.



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On the 19th the survivors collected along the Yssel from Zutphen to the sea. The regiment crossed the Yssel at Kampen and halted at Hasselt.

March through West Friesland.

There was little time to rest, supplies were scarce, and Harcourt saw that re-embarkation was the only chance left for his force, and that could only be done on the Weser. Leaving thousands of sick behind him on the Yssel, he continued his retreat on the Ems, but a portion of his force under Lord Cathcart, perhaps with a view to the shortness of the supplies obtainable in the country, moved round by West Friesland, and was followed and incessantly harassed by the enemy.[1]

In this part of the army was the regiment. Moving by Steenwijk it reached the Tjongerbeck on January 30th, Beetsterzwaag on the 31st, Niekerk on February 1st, Eelde on the 2nd, and on the 10th crossed the Ems on the ice at Weener, and proceeded next day to Detern, the country under water, and several horses being lost in consequence.

The Allies were now holding a line facing west with a string of fortified posts on the left bank of the Ems. On the approach of the French towards the northernmost portion of the line, where Cathcart held Windschoten, the regiment moved up on the 20th to Leer, the frost very severe, and crossed the river to Weener next day.

On the 27th, Cathcart repulsed an attack, and at one next morning the Inniskillings marched to Bellingwolde. Cathcart was attacked again next day and forced back. The Inniskillings were engaged with the

[1] Fortescue is my authority for the statement that this force was followed up and harassed by the enemy, the details of the march coming from the regimental records.



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enemy's advance, and retiring through Fort Bourtange on Rhede, crossed the Ems at Meppen on March 3rd, moving down-stream to Aschendorfen. Next day, under cover of a thick fog, the regiment crossed the Leda River on the ice at Leer, the French, though commanding the passage from the other side of the Ems, being unable to see to fire. It then marched to Filsum, and the whole British and Hanoverian force fell back over the Ems, holding it from Emden to Rheine.

The English Infantry and Artillery were now withdrawn to England, but the Cavalry to the number of 3000 were left in the country. The regiment moved from Filsum on March 23rd through Aurich to Westerande (? probably Westerstede).

About May 18th the regiment marched[1] to Oldenburg (?), where it remained till the beginning of July, when it went under canvas near Delmenhorst for some months. After this the regiment again went into cantonments, this time at Neuenkirchen on the Weser, and finally embarked for England at Bremerlehe, landing about Christmas.

[1] I have been quite unable to follow the regiment's movements after March 23rd. The manuscript records say: '23rd' (*i.e.*, March) 'proceeded through Aurich to Westerande. About the 18th of May the regiment marched to Great Oldenderpe; 20th, through Oldenburgh to Brekebrugge; 21st, to Alten Esche and into cantonments on the Weser, where it remained till the beginning of July,' &c.



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## CHAPTER VIII.

### HOME SERVICE.

ON landing from Germany the Inniskillings went into quarters at Norwich, and in the autumn moved to Ipswich.

Clothing. The Dress Regulations published about this time mention a blue great-coat for both officers and quarter-masters, which was to be of the same size and shape as that ordered for the men; and as the cloak is spoken of as well, perhaps this great-coat was the forerunner of the officer's present frock-coat. A 'frock' was worn 'over the accoutrements' as early as the year 1745—it was an innovation then, being represented by the Colonels as a necessary addition to the Dragoons' kit[1]—so perhaps the *fin-de-siècle* Cavalry had red over-coats besides their cloaks, and the officers and quarter-masters blue ones.

The coatee-tails were shortened up 'by order,' and the epaulettes were replaced by shoulder-straps and 'wings'—shoulder-straps of the colour of the facing with red 'wings' edged with white cloth, and laced and interlined with iron or brass plates of sufficient strength to resist a sword-cut.

The waistcoats to be red,[2] with cuffs and cape of

[1] The 'British warm' coat was found a very necessary addition to the soldiers' kit in the late Boer War.

[2] I take it that the waistcoat was the forerunner of the stable-jacket.



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THOMAS MERVYN MEDLYCOTT.

*Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons,*

1792–3.

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the facing colour. The hat was ordered to be of the new pattern—that is to say, it was to be no longer three-cornered, but turned up back and front, and the red and white plume seems to have come in at this time too, having, perhaps, been found a necessary distinction in Flanders.

Boots were to be stronger than formerly, with a strong stiff top to the point of the knee, and to be hollowed out behind to the bend of the leg.

The officers and quartermasters to wear, when on duty on horseback, a shoulder-belt and small black leather pouch to carry twelve pistol cartridges, and all ranks to revert to the practice of carrying the sword in a waist-belt instead of a shoulder-belt, as had been done since 1788.

The officers of Heavy Cavalry to have two swords —one, a broadsword, for their mounted duties, and another of 'undress pattern' for dismounted duties.

It was suggested and approved that, as the Heavy Cavalry firelock was so cumbersome, it should, pending the issue of a new pattern, be cut down to a twenty-six-inch barrel, a rough-and-ready method which would not appeal to the latter-day musketry instructor, and the bayonet was shortened to fifteen inches, and one pistol (of the two) done away with.

Saddles were ordered to be of brown leather, and every kind of strap black. Skin coverings to be worn over the holsters and pistols, and housings to be laid aside, but officers' and quartermasters' furniture 'to remain as at present,' and it was provided that the firelocks should be carried butt downwards (Colonel Hawley, of the Royals, having introduced the practice fifty years before of carrying them muzzle down). Cuirasses for all the Heavy Cavalry were suggested.



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The King gave his consent to the Inniskillings, 3rd Dragoon Guards and 4th Dragoons being mounted on bays, browns, and chesnuts, not under fifteen and a half hands high, as well as the 5th and 6th Dragoon Guards, the practice hitherto having been for all Heavy Cavalry to have black horses. He likewise sanctioned non-commissioned officers of tried courage carrying the standards: cornets being often found too young and weak and inexperienced.

In 1797 the regiment moved to Romford in Essex.

Change of Colonels.

The Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, K.G., was appointed Colonel, *vice* General James Johnston, deceased.

After marching to Windsor and going into camp there in June, 1798, the Inniskillings went on to Uxbridge, and remained there till December the following year, when they marched to Birmingham.

1800. Establishment, March 25th: One colonel, one lieut.-colonel, two majors, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten cornets, one paymaster, one adjutant, one surgeon, one assistant-surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one regimental sergeant-major, one sergeant paymaster, one sergeant saddler, fifty sergeants, fifty corporals, ten trumpeters, 810 privates, and 920 horses.

This is the first mention of the rank of Sergeant-Major, and mention of the Quartermasters is 'conspicuous by its absence,' though the rank was only ordered to be 'gradually' done away with in favour of that of troop sergeant-major in 1809 (when the present office of regimental quartermaster was instituted); perhaps the duties were done by a sergeant at this time.

1801. In August the regiment moved to Bristol, and in the following year to Exeter.



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*Lieut.-General George Augustus Herbert*
*11th Earl of Pembroke, K.G.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1797-1827.*

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The additions to the regimental strength, which were still being made in the early part of the year, suddenly ceased, on the approach of peace with France at the end of the War of the French Revolution, and in the following year reduction set in again, two troops 1802.
being 'broke' (strength in privates to be 448), the regiment being at Nottingham at the time.

However, the trouble might have been saved, for 1803.
war broke out afresh against Buonaparte in 1803, not to close for eleven years, and the regiment, now at Birmingham, had again to set to work to recruit its strength.

This year 'the great Terror' was at its height in England; the work of recruiting was helped by the exhortations of even preachers in their pulpits, and prayers for the safety of the country were offered up in the churches.

The War Office, in spite of the amount of work Napoleon's aggressive attitude must have entailed upon it, found time to issue numerous clothing orders concerning the cut of the Dragoons' boots and coatee-tails, and to invent chevrons as badges for the non-commissioned ranks.

The regiment, whose headquarters were at Brighton 1804.
(it moved to that place in January), apparently had a detachment at York, for the newspapers mention that a portion of it (which they call the 6th *Light* Dragoons) kept the ground on the Knavesmire at York in August, on the occasion of the famous match between Mrs. Thornton and Mr. Flint, four miles, catch weights; Mrs. Thornton riding her husband's (Colonel Thornton's) horse, and Mr. Flint his own. Mrs. Thornton made the running for three miles, when Mr. Flint passed her and won by a distance.



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The inspection report mentions four Standards 'altered in 1801 at the Union with Ireland,' and says that of the 612 men on the strength, 480 were Irish, 116 English, 13 Scotch, and 3 foreigners. One report is not altogether favourable, 'the men ride ill, and the horses are ill-broke,' which was accounted for by the fact that the regiment had been broken up in detachments for several years past, and also that the riding-master had been absent for some years by leave of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief; the Adjutant, too, 'is frequently laid up with the gout'! The report seems to contradict itself in saying 'a fine body of men and their horses most excellent,' and a second inspection in November reports 'the men are young, well made, and extremely good-looking. The horses, tall, active, handsome, in good condition and perfectly fit for service.'

This year there were 600,000 men under arms in the United Kingdom.

In 1805 the regiment moved to Lewes, its numbers running up to 90 sergeants, corporals, and trumpeters, 800 privates and 920 horses, in ten troops; but the Battle of Trafalgar in October relieved any immediate fears of invasion.

1806. The following year saw the regiment at Ipswich; it went there in March, and during the following winter moved to York for eighteen months, and then to Scotland (Edinburgh), where it was quartered in Piershill Barracks for a year, and in June, 1809, embarked at Portpatrick for Ireland, and, landing at Donaghadee, went into quarters at Dundalk.

The Inniskilling Dragoons had not been quartered in Ireland for 101 years.



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AN OFFICER IN 1808.

*Showing the foraging cap of the period.*

*By* Lieut. Robert St. Aubyn,
*Who joined the Regiment in* 1805 *and died in* 1810.

(*From Mr. S. M. Milne's Collection.*)

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This year appeared the following General Order, dated, 'Horse-Guards, 24th June:—The King having signified His Pleasure that the appointment of Troop Quartermaster in his regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons shall be gradually done away with, and that the duties heretofore attached to that office shall be performed by a Troop Sergeant-Major, one Non-Commissioned Officer of that description will from this time forward be allowed on the establishment of each troop of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons, in which the appointment of Quartermaster shall have ceased.

'His Majesty, in making this arrangement, has not overlooked the merits and services of the persons now acting as Troop Quartermasters, and has been pleased to command that such as are now fit for service shall continue to hold their present situations; and, with a view of making a provision for such as are unfit for service and have served forty years and upwards, His Majesty has been graciously pleased to command that they shall be allowed to retire on their present full pay for life, and that such other Quartermasters as are now or may hereafter become unfit for service shall be allowed to retire on the pay of three shillings per day for life.

'His Majesty has been pleased to command that the pay of the Regimental Sergeant-Major in the regiments of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons shall be three shillings and sixpence, and that of the Troop Sergeant-Major three shillings per day.

'One Regimental Quartermaster will be henceforth added to the establishment of Dragoon Guards and Dragoons at the daily pay of eight shillings, including the allowance of two shillings per day for his horse.



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'It is to be observed that the troop Sergeant-Majors are in all respects on the same footing as the other Sergeants of the regiment, of whom, however, they take precedence, and they are to be distinguished by an additional chevron on the right arm.

'The Regimental Sergeant-Major is to be distinguished by a crown above the chevron.'

From the summer of 1810,[1] till November, 1811,[2] the regiment was quartered in Dublin, after which its headquarters were placed at Ballinasloe.

1812. The year 1812 saw helmets introduced and the hats abolished; and the spread of education marks itself in the records by the appearance of a 'sergeant schoolmaster.'

From Ballinasloe the regiment moved on to

1814. Belturbet and to Tullamore; in 1814,[3] to Dublin for embarkation for England in April, and, after a few months at Liverpool and York, it settled down at Nottingham, Derby, and Mansfield for the winter.

Napoleon having been deported to Elba, the businesslike but shortsighted authorities immediately set to work to reduce the army, and two troops of the regiment were once more struck off the 'strength,' and the remainder weakened down to a total of 456 privates.

This period saw an entire change in the dress of the army.

The Heavy Dragoons discarded their hats, which,

[1] The rank of Trumpet Major first appears this year.

[2] The practice of clothing Trumpeters and Musicians in yellow coats with red facings, and in red breeches, thus inverting the order of the colours as worn in the regiment (which had formerly worn yellow breeches) was discontinued in 1811.

[3] The Regiment is for the first time mentioned this year in the Inspection returns as having a 'band of music.'



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with one cock or another, they had worn since they were first raised. These hats, which had been the universal head-dress of the army for long enough, became a shapeless pulp in wet weather, and for that reason alone were unfit for campaigning in. They were no protection against a sword-cut, an iron pot or skull-cap being worn under them, and had to be kept on the head with a chain or ribbons tied under the chin. A helmet of jacked black leather with brass mountings was introduced instead with a flowing 'horse-tail' pattern plume to protect the back of the neck, in place of the pigtail, abolished in 1808. The plush breeches, which had succeeded leather ones, and jack-boots were found so unserviceable in the Peninsula, that overalls and 'Wellington' boots took their place, the former, like the new trousers introduced into the Infantry, being of a light grey colour, with different coloured 'tapes,' the Inniskillings wearing white ones. The overalls, as the name signifies, were intended in the first instance for wearing over the breeches and boots, and buttoned up the outside of the leg, sometimes right up from the foot to the hip, sometimes half-way up, while they are often shown as buttoning only a little higher than the ankle. They were strapped round the foot with brown leather, which strapping was carried up the inside of the leg and covered fork and seat. June 29th, 1812.

But breeches and boots continued to be worn in full dress (*i.e.*, review order, field-day order, and on guard) for some years, as the old standing orders of the regiment show; while 'overalls, boots, and spurs' were the 'marching order,' or service, dress.

The Dragoon's coatee was untouched by the practical reformer, but under the auspices of some faddist was



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stripped of laceholes and buttons, and fastened up the front with hooks and eyes, whilst a broad piece of lace (in the case of the Inniskillings white, with perhaps a centre stripe of blue) was carried down the front on each side from the top of the collar, and, turning right and left over the hips, ran down into the tails—a purposeless change.

The coatee had degenerated to its present (1812) cut from the original and most serviceable horseman's frock coat of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the discontented soldier saying, as he saw his nether limbs more and more exposed to the elements, that it was the Colonel's economy, and done to save the cloth. The garment was practically a shell jacket, for the tails were only eight inches long, and, stiffened as they were with lace or tape, stood out over the British Dragoon's well-developed figure, disclosing and calling attention to what they were meant to hide, a great amusement to the Parisians of 1814 and 1815, and a source of constant employment to their caricaturists.

A scarlet cloak was worn throughout the Cavalry, the Inniskillings having a white lining to theirs.

The undress uniform consisted of a stable jacket, a blue 'foraging cap,' grey overalls (during the winter months and white ducks during the summer ones), and shoes with clasps.

Arms: a straight cutting sword, still called a broadsword, carbine, pistol, and a bayonet.

Ammunition was carried in a black pouch on a heavy buff belt, worn over the left shoulder, to which was attached a sling and swivel for 'catching' on to the carbine. The sword hung on a short and long carriage to a waistbelt, which also bore a 'frog' for the bayonet



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*Regimental Medals*
*(various dates)*

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and two slings for the plain, black sabretache. Round his waist, over the coatee, the Inniskilling Dragoon wore a white girdle with two yellow lines in it, but the officer still wore the crimson sash.

When mounted, the carbine was carried outside the right thigh, muzzle down in front of the rider's knee, the butt clearing the top of the rear pack. A red valise, introduced in 1815, replaced the saddle-bags formerly used, and was carried (along with a rolled waterdeck and horsecloth in marching order) behind the saddle.

In review order the cloak was carried white side out behind the saddle (in which case the valise would not be worn), but in marching and in field-day order it was carried rolled red side out; in the former case, in front, and in the latter case, in rear of the saddle.

## The Waterloo Campaign.

On April 9th the regiment assembled from its various quarters at Northampton under orders for active service, and three squadrons of two troops each were organized under Captain Madox, Captain Browne, and Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Miller, who commanded the right, centre, and left squadrons respectively, the remaining two troops being stationed at Ipswich, as depôt squadron, under Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Ellice. Each service troop consisted of— 1815.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 captain. | 3 corporals. |
| 2 subalterns. | 1 trumpeter. |
| 1 sergeant-major. | 63 privates. |
| 3 sergeants. | 70 horses. |



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On April 11th an order was received augmenting the regimental strength to—

51 officers (including staff),
95 non-commissioned officers,
800 trumpeters and private men, and
775 horses.

And on April 12th the service troops marched to Gravesend under Lieut.-Colonel Miller, and embarked on the 23rd, landing at Ostend the following evening; and, marching most of the night so as to make way for other troops, they arrived at Bruges on the 25th, and on the 26th were at Oostaker.

On April 30th the Headquarters of the regiment joined, and Colonel Muter[1] took over the command.

On May 11th the regiment left Oostaker, and went into quarters in or about Herzeele, and was, the following day, placed in brigade with the Royals and Scots Greys as the 2nd Brigade of Heavy Cavalry, commonly called the 'Union Brigade,' under General Sir William Ponsonby.

On May 24th the regiment was inspected by the Earl of Uxbridge, commanding the Cavalry, and on the 29th a general review of the Cavalry and Horse Artillery was held by the Duke of Wellington, who was accompanied by Blucher, at Schildenbecke, near Grammont.

After that, as Cannon says, 'The Inniskilling Dragoons *reposed* among the Belgic peasantry about six weeks,' for they appear to have been entirely unemployed.

Their rest was put a sudden end to at 4 a.m. on June 16th, when they were roused to march imme-

[1] Colonel Muter afterwards took his mother's name, Straton, on succeeding to her property at Kirkside, in Kincardineshire.



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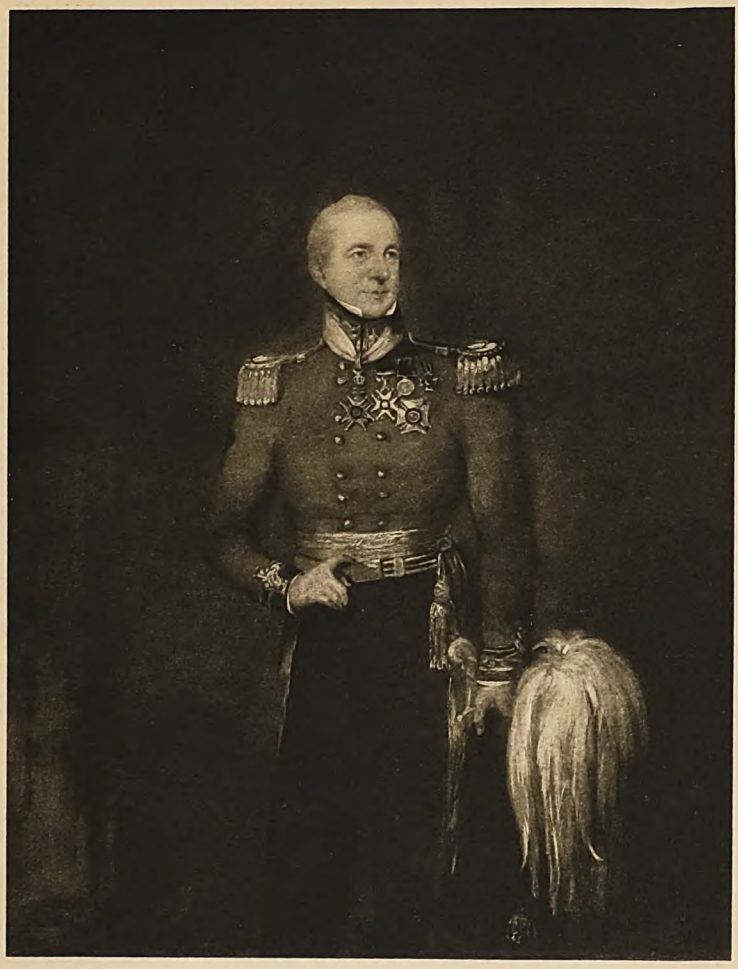

*Lieut. General Sir Joseph Straton, C.B. K.C.H.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1840.*

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diately on Enghien. Once on the move, many more cavalry regiments were seen to be also on the road.

Before reaching Enghien, orders were received directing the Brigade to march to Brain-le-Comte, and subsequently to Nivelles; it finally halted at between 11 and 12 o'clock at night, and bivouacked with the rest of the cavalry in front of Genappe in a cornfield on the left of the road from Brussels to Charleroi, having covered some fifty miles at a slow pace.

The next day Captain Madox was detached at 7 a.m. with three troops into Genappe to mount the wounded infantry (from Quatre Bras) on their horses and take them back to Brussels. (They arrived there the same evening, and rejoined the regiment on the field of Waterloo at nine next morning.)

The army retired on the Waterloo position, the cavalry covering the movement, the two heavy cavalry brigades as main body of the rearguard, along the high road to Brussels, with Vandeleur's and Vivian's Brigades on their left through Thuy, and Dörnberg's German Legion Cavalry, with whom were the 15th Hussars, on their right; and the 7th Hussars and 23rd Light Dragoons were attached to the Heavy Cavalry, and skirmished between it and the enemy.

Just before the enemy reached Genappe, the English Horse Artillery opened fire, and there followed a terrific peal of thunder accompanied by rain of tropical violence, which soon reduced the fields to a state of quagmire.

After passing through Genappe, Lord Uxbridge halted the Heavy Brigades to cover the retirement of the Light Cavalry. 'At first he formed them in line, Somerset's on the right and Ponsonby's on the left of the high road,' presently 'Somerset's Brigade in a



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column of half-squadrons upon, but close to, the right of the road itself, so as to admit of troops retiring by its left, and . . . . Ponsonby's Brigade into a column of half-squadrons upon the left of the high road and somewhat to the rear.'

The French pressing too hard on the 7th Hussars, Lord Uxbridge sent the 1st Life Guards to their assistance, who immediately charged and drove the enemy back right through Genappe.

The retreat was carried out in such an orderly manner as more to resemble a field day: 'The British and German portion of the Cavalry was in excellent order. . . .'

The French, as they advanced, kept trying to get at the right flank of Ponsonby's Brigade, which was, by now, deployed to the right of the road; but the Royals, Greys, and Inniskillings manœuvred beautifully, retiring by alternate squadrons, and covered by their own skirmishers, who completely beat the French Light Cavalry at that kind of warfare.[1]

But the charge of the 1st Life Guards had been so effective that the enemy made little more real pursuit, and the British Cavalry fell steadily back on the rest of the army, now in position at Waterloo.

Battle of Waterloo.

After a night of incessant rain, the 2nd Heavy Cavalry Brigade was placed behind Mont St. Jean to the left of the road leading from Brussels. It was formed in rear and support of the Infantry of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Picton's Division.

After he had prepared for it by a severe fire from his artillery, Napoleon launched D'Erlon's army corps

[1] The above account of the cavalry rearguard action is taken almost word for word from Siborne.



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of 20,000 Horse, Foot, and Artillery against the English position about 1.30 o'clock. Ponsonby called Colonel Muter to him on the top of the ridge that marked the general line of defence, and arranged to signal to him when he wished the Brigade to advance, and Muter returned to the Brigade.

The left squadron of the Inniskillings, who were the centre regiment of the Brigade, was slightly drawn back, and the Greys on the left, further back still, to get better cover from the French artillery fire.

As D'Erlon approached, fear of the French infantry asserted itself upon Bylandt's Dutch-Belgian Brigade, already much cut up by artillery fire, and it broke, leaving a great gap in the line. At this moment Ponsonby's A.D.C. (Ponsonby being dismounted) touched his hat to Muter, the Union Brigade wheeled into line, advanced, halted, dismounted, continued its advance on foot, mounted again, and presently topped the hill, and for the first time officers and men viewed the field of battle.

D'Erlon's four divisions had advanced in echelon from their left. Donzelot in command of the left, and therefore leading division, was engaged with La Haye Sainte. Alix's, the next, had passed on and was topping the ridge on the left of the 28th, Kempt's[1] left-hand regiment, and coming into the gap left by the Dutch Belgians; and his rear brigade, the 55th and 54th Infantry of the line, was moving out to its right in echelon, while on his right again Marcognet's Division was advancing, and, further still to the right, Durutte's.

Picton's Division, in their immediate front, was reduced to 3000 men. On the right the 1st Heavy

[1] Major-General Sir James Kempt commanded Picton's right brigade.



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Cavalry Brigade was already galloping down the hill, to be, the next instant, 'in locks' with the enemy's Cuirassiers. The French artillery fire suddenly ceased; Picton gave the word, 'A volley and then charge,' and was immediately afterwards shot dead. There was no time for looking about; in less time than it takes to write it, for the French were only thirty yards off, the Union Brigade was into them with a cheer. The Royals struck into the leading brigade of Alix's Division; the Inniskillings, on their left, into the rear brigade, the 54th and 55th, about a hundred yards down the hill—the Duke of Richmond, present in plain clothes, cheering them on from their left flank as they crossed the road; and on the left rear of the Inniskillings came the Greys, whose attack fell on Marcognet.

Colonel Muter saw his Adjutant, Lieutenant Michael Clusky, killed by his side in the midst of a French column by a man on his knees, who took a careful aim and shot him through the head.[1]

Captain Madox had a ball through his helmet and his horse wounded as he charged in command of the right squadron. Captain Browne, who had the centre squadron, had his horse killed under him, and was himself severely wounded in the foot (he afterwards received many lance wounds whilst on the ground), and Lieut.-Colonel Miller on the left cut off 2000 prisoners (who were subsequently marched from the field by a party of the regiment under Captain Holbech, who commanded one of his troops), Lieut.-Colonel Miller

[1] The author, when visiting the field in 1906, was told that an Inniskilling man's body had recently been turned up by the plough, and found a few relics in the Museum, the buttons proving it to have been that of an officer; Lieutenant Clusky was the only Inniskilling officer killed at Waterloo.



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himself receiving two bayonet wounds and being pulled off his horse in the midst of the enemy's column. Captains Hadden and Douglas had their horses killed under them. The other two regiments suffered even more severely in officers, and, deprived of their leaders, the whole brigade broke over the dense columns and charged across the valley and into D'Erlon's batteries 300 yards away, the Brigadier and his Brigade Major being both killed whilst endeavouring to check them.

'Never in the annals of modern warfare has a cavalry charge been more decisive.'[1] In five minutes Napoleon lost 5000 men, and nearly all the guns belonging to the attack had been put out of action for the remainder of the day.

D'Erlon's great attack had failed. On their return towards the English line the three regiments were attacked by small bodies of the enemy's Lancers and severely handled,[2] but the wreck of the Brigade was

[1] Gleig.

[2] 'Troop-Sergeant-Major Marshall (of the Inniskillings), whilst sabring one of a party of Cuirassiers on his right, had his bridle arm broken by a stroke from an enemy on his left, and had not proceeded much further when he was beset by another crowd of French cavalry, and hurled from his horse by a lance which penetrated his side; while he was falling he received a heavy blow across the body, and another which broke his right thigh. He lay for some time on the ground unconscious of every object around, except when goaded to sensibility by the hoofs of the enemy's horses careering over his mangled body. The ground afterwards became somewhat clear; having partially recovered he looked round and espied a horse without any rider, towards which he crawled and was about to mount the animal, when he was seen by a French trooper who, galloping up, cut down poor Marshall in the midst of his slender hopes, inflicting several wounds on his body. This part of the field was again occupied by the French forces, particularly artillery, of whose presence around him Marshall was first made aware by one of the gunners making his mangled body a resting-place for his foot while ramming his gun. . . . . Marshall remained on the field, with nineteen lance and sabre wounds on his body, for two days and three nights' (Newspaper cutting).



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saved by Vandeleur's 12th, 16th, and 11th Light Dragoons, they being in turn supported by Vivian's Brigade.

There can be little doubt that Picton's Division were on the point of being overpowered when the Union Brigade charged, and had it been, the story of Waterloo would have been entirely different.

People who visited the country and the scene of action immediately afterwards, found the charge always spoken of as one of the principal events of the day.

Greatly reduced in numbers, the Brigade reassembled to the left rear of their former position, and under cover of a little wood: Colonel Muter, as senior surviving officer, taking over the command. Here, for a little while, they were secure from the incessant fire kept up by the enemy. At about four o'clock, the Brigade moved across the Charleroi road in support of the Infantry on the right of the position,[1] 'where it was again formed in the hottest part of the Battle and where it remained till late in the evening, exposed to the incessant fire of Cannon, Bombs, and Musketry, which killed and wounded great numbers.'[2]

The English Cavalry were greatly outnumbered by the French, who rode amongst the Infantry squares and about the position almost at will; an opportunity only occurring at intervals for action, but which was promptly taken advantage of, and again and again the remnants of the two Heavy Brigades, now united under Somerset, charged home and rolled the Cuirassiers down

[1] In rear and support of Ompteda's, and 'extended in single file for the purpose of making a *show* of force.' Somerset could not leave, though men were falling fast from artillery fire, because if he had the Dutch-Belgian Cavalry would have left the field, and he retained his position until the end of the battle (Siborne).

[2] Regimental Records.



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*The Inniskilling Dragoon*
*on the Wellington Monument*
*at Hyde Park Corner, London.*

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the hill, hanging on to their flanks and rear as they retreated. Captain the Hon. S. Douglas was severely wounded in the face; about 6.30 p.m. Colonel Muter had to leave the field, severely wounded in the hand, and shortly afterwards Lieut.-Colonel Miller was carried off with a thigh shattered by a canister shot. Captain Madox was in command of the regiment at the close of the action, when the weary but victorious army, leaving the pursuit to the Prussians, bivouacked on the field.

The March on Paris.

June 19th.—Marched to Nivelles and bivouacked.

June 20th.—Army between Mons and Binche, Cavalry in rear of Mons.

'At Noon arrived in the neighbourhood of Mons, where we overtook the Greys, Inniskillings, Ross' troop of Horse Artillery and several other corps, both of Cavalry and Infantry. We had, in short, now rejoined the army. The Greys and Inniskillings were mere wrecks: the former, I think, did not muster 200 men, and the latter, with no greater strength, presented a sad spectacle of disorganization and bad discipline: they had lost more than half their appointments—some had helmets, some had none—many had the skull-caps, but with the crest cut or broken off; some were on their own large horses, others on little ones they had picked up; belts there were on some; many were without not only belts, but also canteens and haversacks. The enemy surely had not effected in a single day so complete a disorganization, and I shrewdly suspect these rollicking Paddies of having mainly spoilt themselves.'[1]

June 21st.—Crossed the French frontier. Army at Valenciennes and Bavay. Regiment at Malplaquet (headquarters).

[1] Mercer's *Journal of the Waterloo Campaign.*



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June 23rd.—Headquarters at Le Cateau. The regiment was at Forest (3 miles north of Le Cateau), and remained halted on the 23rd and 24th, while Cambrai was being taken.

On June 25th the Headquarters and Cavalry were at Joncourt.

On June 26th, Headquarters moved to Vermand, the Cavalry to Beauvois and Lanchy.

June 27th. — Willencourt (crossed the Somme), Nesle to vicinity of Roye.

June 28th.—Montdidier and Crevecœur-le-Petit to Lataule and Ressons (*i.e.*, the Cavalry).

On June 29th the regiment bivouacked near Pont Ste. Maxence.

June 30th.—Headquarters Louvres. British Cavalry bivouacked in the plain—regiment at Chennevières.

July 1st.—To Rozoy (? probably, Croissy, near Nanterre).

July 3rd.—Suspension of hostilities.

On July 7th the Allies entered Paris, and the armies broke up to go into cantonments, the regiment at Nanterre.

July 16th.—Lieut.-Colonel Ellice joined from the Depôt Squadron in England, and took over command of the Brigade on the 20th, and on the 24th the English army was reviewed in Paris by the Allied Sovereigns.

On July 25th appeared the order to carry 'Waterloo' on standards and appointments.

July 30th. — The Inniskillings left Nanterre and marched viâ Pontoise, Magny, and Ecouis to Rouen, with the Royals and Greys. In Rouen the regiment occupied the barracks of Bonnenouvelle and billets in the town. (On August 7th the strength in barracks



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was 1 adjutant, 4 non-commissioned officers, 72 men, 6 workmen (saddler, &c.), 250 horses. The numbers billeted on September 12th were 31 officers, 10 sergeants, rank and file 44, officers' horses 103, troop horses 44. An undated 'state' gives 319 men, 326 horses—probably total strength of the regiment.)

The soldier's ration whilst in France was

The soldier's ration whilst in France.

32 ozs. (French) of wheaten or rye bread.
16 „ „ fresh meat.
1 „ „ salt.
3 „ „ rice, or in default of this commodity, 6 ozs. lentils or other dried vegetables.
3 ozs. butter or lard.
1 litre (1¾ imperial pints) of beer, or a half-litre of wine.
1 decilitre of brandy.
1 oz. of tobacco.

The inhabitants are bound to prepare the soldiers' meat and vegetables. The ration of wine, if not able to be furnished, may be replaced by a litre of good cider.

On October 30th the Union Brigade left Rouen—the Inniskillings for Bolbec, the Greys for Harfleur, and the Royals for Montvilliers.

December 3rd, all moved again. The Inniskillings to Fécamp, next day to St. Valery-en-Caux, 5th to Dieppe, 7th to Eu, 8th to Abbeville, where the headquarters of the Cavalry were established. Lieut.-General Lord Combermere, commanding here, inspected the Cavalry this day in bitterly cold weather. Horses drafted (80 from the regiment) to complete the regiments staying in France.



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The Inniskillings moved, December 9th to Newport (perhaps Nouvion-en-Ponthieu), 10th to Montreuil, 11th to Samer, and December 16th to St. Pierre-les-Calais, near Calais.

### Waterloo Losses.

*Killed.*—One officer, 2 sergeant-majors, 3 sergeants, 4 corporals, 1 trumpeter, and 75 privates; 164 horses.

*Wounded.*—Six officers, 3 sergeant-majors, 6 sergeants, 5 corporals, 2 trumpeters, and 85 privates; 27 horses.[1]

### Waterloo Honours.

Colonel Muter was gazetted a C.B., received the Russian order of St. Vladimir (4th class) and was made a K.C.H.

Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Fiennes Miller was gazetted a C.B.

Captain Madox received a brevet, and the commanding officer inscribed the names of the following non-commissioned officers and men in the regimental records as having especially distinguished themselves in the battle: Sergeant-Majors Matthew Marshall, William Seney, and John Lawes; Sergeants Hugh McMahon and Johnston Marlow; Privates William Penfold and Robert Potters.

The following officers received Waterloo medals:—Colonel Muter, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Fiennes Miller, Captains Henry Madox, William F. Browne, Thomas Mackay, William F. Hadden, Edward Holbech, Hon. S. Douglas.

Lieutenants Theophilus Biddulph, Augustus S.

[1] The regiment put about 397 non-commissioned officers and men into the field on June 18th (this was the 'state' on May 25th).



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Willett, John Linton, Henry Petre, Alexander Hassard, Samuel Black, Richard Down.

Cornets Paul Ruffo, John D. Allingham.

Paymaster William Armstrong, Surgeon John Bolton, Assistant-Surgeon Henry Ricketts, Veterinary-Surgeon Richard Vincent, Quartermaster James Kerr.

The House of Commons voted a sum of 'prize money' to the victors of Waterloo, the share of a corporal or private amounting to 2*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*, and every N.C.O. and man was allowed to reckon two years' service 'towards his discharge,' and, whilst they remained in the service, they were borne on all rolls as 'Waterloo men.'



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## CHAPTER IX.

### HOME SERVICE.

1816. ON January 1st, Headquarters embarked for England, disembarking the following day at Dover, and marched through Canterbury, Maidstone, Farnham, &c., to Salisbury.

By February 20th the regiment was at Exeter, where two troops were disbanded, and the remaining ones reduced to a strength of sixty-three of all ranks, not including officers, and forty-one horses. In March three troops were detached to Truro, and two to Plymouth for coast duty, which left three at headquarters at Exeter.

The Waterloo medals were distributed, 'to be worn suspended on the breast or to the button-hole of the uniform by the ribbon,' of which a quarter of a yard per medal was issued.

1817. In October the regiment moved to Birmingham (two troops), with one troop each at Wolverhampton, Abergavenny, Nottingham, Leicester, Shrewsbury, and Derby.

In June the regiment moved, four troops to Piershill Barracks, Edinburgh, and two each to Carlisle and Newcastle.

1818. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia reviewed the headquarter troops at Piershill in August, and H.R.H. the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, attended by an Austrian Cavalry General and other officers, in November.



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AN OFFICER.

*About* 1821, *showing the style of helmet worn at Waterloo.*

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The regiment was this year further reduced to fifty of all ranks (not including officers) per troop.

Two horses died of exhaustion in August whilst following 'smuglers' into the hill-country above Forfar.

Before the regiment left for Ireland in June, 1819, Major-General Hope, commanding in Scotland, issued a highly complimentary order to all ranks on the state of discipline, drill, and internal economy in which he had always found the regiment.

In Ireland the regiment was quartered at Gort (headquarters), and Sligo, Dunmore, Loughrea, Roscommon, and Portumna. The regiment must have been in excellent order, for the General there reported favourably about it on its arrival in his command.

In 1820 the regiment moved to Longford, Tullamore, and Phillipstown, and in these quarters it remained till the following year, when it moved to Dublin to join the force assembled for the reception of His Majesty George IV., which included the 3rd Light Dragoons, 12th Lancers, 19th Lancers, and Horse Artillery, and 23rd, 33rd, 43rd, 52nd, and 78th Regiments of Infantry, and Field Artillery. 1820.

On August 18th, H.M. the King reviewed the garrison, and the regiment subsequently attended His Majesty on the raceground on the Curragh of Kildare during the races (August 31st).

Towards the end of the year the regiment, together with the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade and 22nd Foot, was formed into a corps under Colonel Straton, and distributed in detachments over the disturbed portion of County Cork, north of the Blackwater, Colonel Straton making Charleville his headquarters.



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Two more troops were 'reduced' this year, bringing the regiment down to six.

Clothing. About 1821 a return was made to the pattern of coatee as worn before Waterloo, with silver braid loops across the chest (which would mean white tape in the case of the men), and an aiguillette of silver cord on the right shoulder for officers, and the 'wings' were shortly afterwards exchanged for silver shoulder cords.[1] The army was very fanciful in the matter of dress at this period, and was not brought into line till 1831.

1822. In February the regiment marched to Cahir Barracks, and was engaged in the suppression of the 'White Boys' Insurrection, and in June moved to Newbridge in Co. Kildare. In December it went on to the Royal Barracks in Dublin.

In June, 1823, the Inniskillings were ordered across to Scotland, the Lieut.-General commanding in Ireland publishing a farewell general order in their praise on their departure, and went into quarters at Glasgow and Hamilton till the following summer, when they moved again to York, Sheffield, &c.

1825. In 1825 the regiment was ordered to Manchester and Sheffield for a year, and then to Dorchester, with detachments as far away as Christchurch, Dursley (Gloucestershire), and Weymouth, and had to send out a squadron to Troubridge in aid of the civil power, which had again to detach a troop to Abergavenny for the same purpose.

In 1827[2] Headquarters were at Nottingham, and,

[1] The brass mountings of the helmet underwent a slight change about this time, too, and the 'horsetail' pattern plume was replaced by one of the 'caterpillar' type.

[2] This year the Colonel of the regiment, the Earl of Pembroke, K.G., died, and was succeeded by the Hon. Sir William Lumley, G.C.B.



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AN OFFICER.

*About* 1825.

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with the exception of some months spent in Norfolk in the following year, remained there till 1829, when the regiment embarked at Liverpool for Ireland again in June, and was employed for the next five years in aid of the civil power in that country.

In 1831 gold lace was made regulation for the whole army, and the Inniskillings had to part with the silver lace and buttons they had clung to since they first wore red coats. These, with the light blue overalls, which had succeeded the grey ones ten years before, had made a very handsome uniform. Clothing, 1831.

The new coatee had no lace-holes across the chest, only a single row of gilt buttons down the front; gold epaulettes took the place of the silver ones just introduced (1827), and the silver belts, &c., had all to be laid aside for gold ones, as had the silver lace tapes on the overalls; the men taking to yellow tapes and brass shoulder-scales, which latter the officers wore on their new pattern of frockcoat, a plain row of buttons displacing the frogs hitherto worn on that garment.[1] The overalls became dark blue, and the officers' shabracques the same colour with gold lace.

The musicians are noted in an inspection return of 1834 as wearing sergeants' lace and an aiguillette, and a helmet, the body of which was of white instead of black metal, the crest surmounted with scarlet curled hair instead of black bearskin. A new helmet was introduced about this time, all brass, with a lion for a crest, which was covered in full dress with a black bearskin 'caterpillar' plume.

[1] The change in the frockcoat here mentioned was probably not made in the regiment, for shortly before 1844 the officers wore a frogged one with a turned-down collar, showing a white linen collar and black silk tie with an onyx pin.



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1833. In 1833 the regiment embarked in April at Dublin, and, crossing to Scotland, was quartered at Piershill Barracks in Edinburgh. In 1834, Headquarters were at Nottingham, and the next year the Poor Law Riots engaged the attention of several troops, notably at Sheffield and Ipswich, Headquarters being at the latter place till April, 1836, when the regiment moved to Brighton for a year, and then went on to Dorchester for the same period, and then to Bristol, where it embarked for Cork in June, 1838, and Headquarters proceeded to Cahir.

For the next three years[1] the Headquarters were at Dublin and Newbridge, but the different troops were constantly up and down the country on a wearisome tour of most unpleasant duty in aid of the civil power.

[1] In 1840, General Sir Joseph Straton, C.B., &c., &c., Colonel of the regiment, who had commanded it at Waterloo (his name was then Joseph Muter), died, and was buried in the Nether Kirk-yard of St. Cyrus, which is on the east coast of Scotland, a little north of Montrose. He had only been gazetted Colonel of the regiment this year, *vice* the Hon. Sir William Lumley, G.C.B., transferred to the K.D.G.s.

The following is the epitaph on his tomb :—'Sacred to the memory of Sir Joseph Straton, of Kirkside, Companion of the Bath, Knight of the Guelphic Order of Hanover, and of the Order of St. Vladimir of Russia, Lieut.-General in the British Army, youngest son of William Muter, Esq., of Annfield, Fifeshire, and Mrs. Janet Straton, of Kirkside, Kincardineshire. This brave and accomplished officer entered the army in early life, and served with distinguished honour during the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, under Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington. At the commencement of the Battle of Waterloo he commanded his own regiment, the 6th Dragoons, until the fall of the gallant Ponsonby, to whose brigade it belonged, when the command of the Brigade devolved upon him. Towards the close of the action Sir Joseph Straton was wounded, and upon the termination of the War, in reward of his services, he had various military honours conferred upon him. He died Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons at London, 23rd October, 1840, in the 63rd year of his age, and is interred here at his own request.' He was succeeded as Colonel by Sir George Pownall Adams, K.C.H.



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'MARCHING FROM THE WATER GATE, KILKENNY, WITH INVALIDS.'

*By* William Heath.

*About* 1833.

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Ireland was not the happy hunting-ground for the soldier that it has since become.

On landing in England in 1841, the regiment was 1841.
equally divided between Birmingham and Coventry for a year, after which it was quartered at Edinburgh and Glasgow; but all were assembled at Edinburgh in 1842.
August for the reception of H.M. Queen Victoria, on September 1st. One squadron received Her Majesty on landing at Granton Pier, and another escorted her to Dalkeith Palace, remaining there during her stay (till September 6th), on the conclusion of which a squadron was detached to Kinross to escort Her Majesty on her journey to the North of Scotland, and then moved to Stirling and performed similar duty on her return to Edinburgh.

On September 13th a squadron accompanied Her Majesty to Dalkeith Palace, and on the 15th escorted Her Majesty to Granton Pier, where she embarked for London, the remainder of the regiment being in attendance.

In the following year the regiment had again the good fortune to be quartered where they had the opportunity of rendering Her Majesty personal service. On her arrival at Nottingham in December, the Inniskillings, who had been ordered there especially from Leeds, received Her Majesty at the railway station, and escorted her to Ratcliffe and Bingham.

In 1844[1] the regiment moved to Brighton (the dismounted party going by 'railroad conveyance' for the first time in the records), and at the end of ten months left again for Birmingham, with detachments at Cardiff, Brecon, &c.

[1] The year 1844 saw another helmet introduced, the pattern showing a return to the Waterloo type, with a flowing black horse-tail plume (band, white), but the body of the helmet all brass.



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After another year spent thus, scattered about the country, the Inniskillings left for Ireland once more,
1846. where the Headquarters were stationed at Longford, and the constant duty in aid of the civil power began again; Headquarters moving in 1847 to Newbridge, and the next year to Dublin, where the regiment was assembled
1850. as a whole in 1850 on the occasion of Her Majesty Queen Victoria landing in the country on August 6th, when one squadron received Her Majesty at Sandymount, and escorted her to the Viceregal Lodge, while the remainder lined the streets during her progress through the town.[1]

H.R.H. the Prince Consort reviewed the Cavalry in the Phœnix Park on August 8th, namely, the Inniskilling Dragoons, the Carabiniers, the 8th Hussars, and the 17th Lancers; and on the 9th, Her Majesty held a review of the entire garrison.

After the review Headquarters moved to Dundalk, three troops going to Belfast, and there they remained till June, 1851, when the regiment crossed to Scotland again, to be quartered in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Hamilton. Eight times in the past thirty-three years the Inniskillings had crossed to or from Ireland.

In 1852 Headquarters moved to York, a detachment being left at Newcastle-on-Tyne, and another sent to Leeds.[2]

[1] The helmet introduced in 1844 having, apparently, been tried and found wanting, one of an entirely new pattern was brought out in 1849, the first model of the present (1908) type, but of brass, with which the Inniskillings wore a heavy black plume, the band being distinguished by a white one. In 1850 the worsted 'foraging' cap was replaced by a stiff one of the kind worn up to the end of the century.

[2] At this time (and how much later the practice continued I do not know), married soldiers lived with their wives and children in the troop-rooms, in a space curtained off for them by hanging a blanket from a rope—'married quarters' not being invented.



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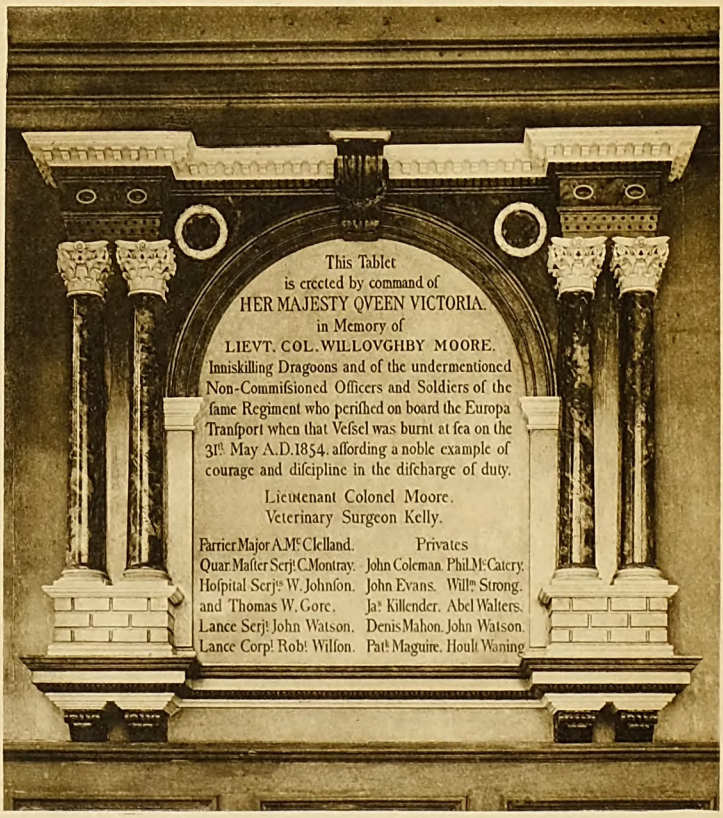
This Tablet
is erected by command of
HER MAJESTY QVEEN VICTORIA.
in Memory of
LIEVT. COL. WILLOVGHBY MOORE.
Inniskilling Dragoons and of the undermentioned
Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the
same Regiment who perished on board the Europa
Transport when that Vessel was burnt at sea on the
31st May A.D.1854. affording a noble example of
courage and discipline in the discharge of duty.
Lieutenant Colonel Moore.
Veterinary Surgeon Kelly.
Farrier Major A. Mc Clelland.
Quar. Master Serjt. C. Montray.
Hospital Serjts W. Johnson.
and Thomas W. Gore.
Lance Serjt. John Watson.
Lance Corpl. Robt. Wilson.
Privates
John Coleman. Phil. Mc Catery.
John Evans. Willm Strong.
Jas Killender. Abel Walters.
Denis Mahon. John Watson.
Patk Maguire. Hoult Waning

*Memorial tablet in Chelsea Hospital.*

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## CHAPTER X.

### THE CRIMEAN WAR.

THE regiment, then commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Moore, was assembled at Leeds in March to organize for active service. 1854.

The two depôt troops moved to York under command of Captain Fitzwygram, April 1st.

The remaining four troops, forming two squadrons, under Captain Shute and Major White, left Leeds April 10th and 11th, and marched to Exeter (viâ Sheffield, Burton-on-Trent, Birmingham, Cheltenham, Stroud, Bath, Wells, Ilminster, and Honiton), arriving May 2nd and 3rd.

Leaving again May 26th, the regiment, divided into five parties (Headquarters and four troops), marched to Devonport, and embarked—

Headquarters on the *Europa*, sailed May 30th.
C. Troop „ *Lord Raglan.*
D. Troop „ *Sutlej.*
E. Troop „ *Escort.*
F. Troop „ *Talavera.*

At 10 p.m., May 31st, the *Europa*, then 200 miles from Plymouth, was discovered to be on fire, and all efforts to extinguish the flames were unavailing.

The crew failed in their duty, and two of the ship's boats (out of six) could not be lowered. Lieut.-Colonel



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Willoughby Moore stood by the ship to the last, and with Vet.-Surgeon Kelly, four sergeants (out of the five), twelve of the men, and a woman, and all the horses, equipment, and baggage, was lost. Those who were saved were picked up by passing ships,[1] and put on board H.M.S *Tribune*, and joined the regiment again at Varna.

Lieut.-Colonel Moore was last seen in the mizen-chains, where, it is supposed, he was suffocated by a sudden gust of wind blowing the smoke in his direction.

The master tried to get the Colonel to go to the bows, as the safest place, but he refused, saying, 'I do not see any of my men there, and I will not leave them.'

On the arrival of the regiment in the Crimea, the matter was made the subject of a general order, recording the good conduct of the men of the regiment, and holding up Lieut.-Colonel Moore's self-sacrificing

[1] 'We did all we could for the poor fellows, wet and naked as they were, and will land them at Lisbon with the others (twenty-one), in the barque *Maranon*. The fire broke out about ten o'clock on the 31st May, originating, it is supposed, in the hay. It spread so rapidly that every one went to the boats just as they turned out. About eleven o'clock we picked up the first boat with eighteen in her. At half-past eleven the second came alongside, with a third in tow, she having no oars and having drifted across the other boat, otherwise they never could have outlived the dreadful night. It was raining tremendously, very dark, and blowing hard. The second had five in her, and the third, twenty-six, making a total of forty-nine. We bore down as soon as daylight to the wreck, where was a barque, the *Maranon*, of Dundee, who had picked up twenty-six, and a brig, the *Clemanthe*, took up several more. . . .' (Frank Richards, an eye-witness on board the *Kennet Kingsford*.)

The master said the fire alarm was given about 10 p.m. in the fore-peak—he kept the ship before the wind, so as to keep the flames and smoke from the after part of the ship, and to near two ships to leeward. When the foremast fell, the ship came up into the wind, and all the smoke and flames blew aft. The last boat left 11.30—the master was taken out of the forechains 3 a.m.



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heroism to the notice of all, and a letter from the Military Secretary at home was published (sending the news from the Commander-in-Chief to the seat of war).

The letter, after stating the loss, continued: 'His (Lieut.-Colonel Moore's) noble conduct on this occasion must add to the sorrow which the loss of such an officer would have any time excited, and Viscount Hardinge is anxious to record his sense of it.

'The attention of this excellent officer was at all times devoted to the performance of his duties, and the universal regret which his death has occasioned, will afford to the regiment the strong proof that their late leader, in every act of his life, was always ready to set an example, in his own person, of that high sense of duty and of discipline which he enforced upon every officer and soldier under his command.'

On June 15th the *Lord Raglan* was becalmed off the coast of Algeria, and had an alarm of pirates, all hands being turned up (this was at night) on some suspicious boats rowing round the ship; a musket was fired at them and a trumpet blown, which caused them to sheer off.[1]

By July 11th the whole regiment was disembarked at Varna.

June 1st, Major White to be Lieut.-Colonel, Captain Shute to be Major. (War Office Order, June 13th). Gazette.

Strength of the regiment:—

| | Sergts. | Trumptrs. | Corpls. | Ptes. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 Service Troops, | 22 | 4 | 12 | 261 | 250 |
| 2 Depôt Troops, | 12 | 3 | 11 | 144 | 71 |
| Total | 34 | 7 | 23 | 405 | 321 |

[1] Colonel White's letters.



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July 18th.—One sergeant, twenty-one rank and file, and forty troop-horses arrived to make up *Europa* losses.

The regiment remained encamped on Varna beach alongside the 4th Dragoon Guards till July 26th, when both regiments moved to Kurtepa, four miles out of Varna. Cholera broke out, and on July 31st the camp was changed again to a place one and a half miles south of Kurtepa. The regiment lost twenty-three men of cholera here.

Colonel White says, 'They all suffer from the heat, and when they are in marching order, with themselves and their horses loaded in a manner that is worse than absurd, I really pity both man and beast.'[1]

Major Shute wrote home that each officer was allowed forage for one baggage pony (which he had to buy himself at a cost of 5*l.*) to carry his tent and kit. No extra animals were allowed.

The regiment left (one of the last to leave Varna) September 27th, the bulk of the expedition having sailed during the first week of the month: Headquarters and two troops in the *Trent* steamer, the remainder in a sailing ship (the *Warcloud*) in tow. A gale sprang up, the *Warcloud* threw three officers' and seventy-two troop horses overboard, and put back (having been cast loose when the gale came on) to Varna. The *Trent* anchored in Balaklava Harbour, September 30th, and Headquarters and the two troops on board disembarked next day, and joined the Heavy Brigade on the plain of Kadikoi.

Meanwhile the Battle of the Alma had been fought and shorn of its rightful results by the want of Cavalry.

[1] Colonel White's letters.



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The Cavalry Division, under Lord Lucan, was divided into two brigades, the Heavies under Brigadier-General Scarlett, and the Light Cavalry under Lord Cardigan.

The two troops which had put back to Varna in the *Warcloud* arrived at Balaklava, October 7th, having lost seventy-five horses in the storm, and left fifteen behind, injured, at Varna, so that they only disembarked *six* in the Crimea.

At this time Lieutenant Dawson died, and only seven officers were fit for duty: the Lieutenant-Colonel, the Major, the Adjutant, and four more. The regiment could only mount 130 men, and the Royals, having lost 100 out of 111 horses in one ship in the same gale, were in much the same plight.

About this time it began to dawn upon the army that Sebastopol was not going to fall at the sound of the Allies' trumpets. Colonel White writes, 'The siege has been going on for six days, and there is no present prospect of its termination.'

Balaklava.

October 25th.—Balaklava, which was the base of the British Army, was protected by an inner and an outer line of defence, the latter running roughly east and west along the 'Causeway' heights, and consisting of six slight earthworks, mounting amongst them nine twelve-pounder guns, and occupied by 3000 Turks. The inner line was withdrawn two miles and covered the harbour and town directly, being manned by 1200 marines from the fleet and two companies 93rd Highlanders; twenty-six guns were mounted. Colonel Colin Campbell commanded at Balaklava, and besides the troops already mentioned he had the remaining six companies of the 93rd Highlanders, a battalion of Turks and one battery of Field Artillery.



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The Cavalry Division under Lord Lucan was camped on the southern slopes of the Causeway heights at the western end, some 1500 strong, with one troop of Horse Artillery, immediately below the Turkish redoubts that formed the outer line of defence. The ground between the two lines of defence was known as the South Valley, and that beyond the Causeway heights as the North Valley.

News had been obtained on the previous day by the Turks that the Russians intended attacking on the 25th, and the Cavalry Division, according to custom, turned out an hour before daybreak on that day, to find the promised movement actually commencing.

Lord Lucan moved the Division a little way up the valley towards the threatened attack, and, leaving the Light Cavalry under cover, 'showed' the Heavy Brigade on the Causeway heights to the enemy as a deterrent, an action which had the opposite effect, for it only showed the Russian Commander that there was no great force opposed to him.

The Russians numbered 23,000 including 34 squadrons of Cavalry and Cossacks, and 78 guns. The Turks, strength one battalion with three guns, hung on to No. 1 (the most easterly) redoubt against the fire of 30 guns, till attacked by eleven battalions, and then only retired under the bayonet charge of five of these. The next three redoubts 'conformed' without waiting for the attack, the defenders of them perhaps mistrusting their Christian allies, who had seen No. 1 go without offering their compatriots any support.

The Russians now began to harass the Heavy Brigade with gun and small-arm fire from the conquered heights, and Lord Lucan withdrew down the



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*The Inniskilling Dragoons*
*in the charge of the Heavy Brigade at Balaklava*
*Oct. 25th 1854.*
*(from the painting by G.D. Giles)*

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valley and faced the enemy again opposite the interval between Nos. 4 and 5 redoubts, and later, by Lord Raglan's order, to opposite No. 6 redoubt, on the south side and under cover of the Causeway heights.

The Turkish troops of Colin Campbell's force, which had been aligned with him, broke at the near approach of the Russians, and Lord Raglan, from his point of observation, sent down for the Heavy Cavalry to move across the South Valley to support the 93rd Highlanders. The main body of the Russian Cavalry had advanced along the North Valley till turned by our guns on the Chersonese heights, and, strange as it may seem, their movement was entirely unknown to the Cavalry Division, who, apparently, had no scouts out. When our guns opened on them they turned left-handed and mounted and crossed the Causeway heights, appearing on the high ground on the left of the Heavy Brigade as it moved off towards Colin Campbell.

At the start, Scarlett's force (two squadrons each, Inniskillings, Scots Greys, 5th Dragoon Guards) had to pick its way through certain enclosures, and the leading squadron (first squadron Inniskillings) had formed 'three's' and taken the right-hand side of one enclosure, while the second (second squadron Inniskillings) took the left-hand side, followed by the Greys. The 5th Dragoon Guards took the right-hand side, following the first squadron of the Inniskillings; thus the three regiments had formed two columns—three squadrons in each—moving parallel to one another; but whereas the left-hand column, consisting of the second squadron of the Inniskillings and the Scots Greys, was at regular distances, the right-hand column had its leading squadron some way in advance of its two rear squadrons.



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The march proceeded till the Greys were between the camping-grounds of the Heavy and Light Brigades of the Cavalry Division, that of the Light Brigade being on their left, and their rear squadron had just cleared a vineyard that lay on their left.

At that moment Scarlett's A.D.C. saw the Russian Cavalry crowning the heights and called his Brigadier's attention to it. Up to this moment its vicinity had been entirely unsuspected. Scarlett turned to the Inniskillings and asked, 'Are you right in front?' (the necessity for the question lying in the fact that in those days a column could not, as now, be wheeled into line to either hand). Getting the answer, 'Yes, sir!' he immediately gave the order, 'Left wheel into line!' Then finding that the 5th Dragoon Guards had not cleared the vineyard, he gave orders for the line to take ground to its right, after which he wheeled into line again, turned to his trumpeter and said, 'Sound the charge.'

The Russians, in number about 3000, consisted of sixteen squadrons of Hussars, the 11th and 12th (the Duke of Saxe-Weimar's regiment) with the Ural Cossack Regiment, and three sotnias of the 53rd Don Cossacks. They manœuvred well, walked a little way down the hill, then trotted, and again slackening pace, halted, and threw out two wings.

Scarlett's order, 'Left wheel into line!' brought the three regiments, from the accident of their previous positions, into the best possible formation for attack, the first line consisting of the second squadron of the Inniskillings on the right, and two squadrons Scots Greys on the left; the first squadron of the Inniskillings supporting on the right rear, and the 5th Dragoon Guards on



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the left rear. The Royals and the 4th Dragoon Guards were approaching the Russian right.

The Greys advanced slowly at first, picking their way through the impedimenta of the camping-ground; Colonel Dalrymple White, with Major Manley, meanwhile steadying the Inniskilling squadron, whose front was clear, so as to keep in line with the Greys.

Kinglake notes the difference in the manner of the two regiments: the Inniskillings impatient, impetuous, the heritage of their Irish antecedents, for regimental tradition dies hard, and striking into the Russians with a cheer; while the Greys were quiet, almost solemn.

(He also notes the friendship between the two regiments as dating from Waterloo, but it was probably of much longer standing than that.)

When the Greys got clear of the camping-grounds the line began to gather pace, and presently crashed into the Russian front. Scarlett, with his staff, was fifty yards in advance when he struck into the Russians, and the next man in after the staff was the colonel of the Inniskillings.

Had the enemy been in line, they would (Hussars and Light Cavalry as they were) have been simply ridden over, but they were in column, with a front completely overlapping Scarlett's three hundred on both flanks and a depth that extended far up the hillside. The Greys and Inniskillings fought their way into the serried mass, and as they did so the two wings commenced to wheel inwards, as though to close in on them from behind. As the left wing wheeled, the first squadron of the Inniskillings came into it and crumpled



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it up.[1] Major Shute had joined this squadron, and, as senior officer present, had taken the command of it from Captain D'Arcy Hunt. The squadron, as already explained, was further away than the rest of the right of the line, echeloned in its right rear; it had its front clear and had time and space to gather its full charging pace—and the second squadron in the midst of the Russians heard their comrades' cheer as they crashed in behind them.

The 5th Dragoon Guards followed the Greys, and the 4th Dragoon Guards, coming up from behind the vineyards, moved in column up the hill, wheeled into line, and charged into the right side of the Russian column, and the Royals, unbidden, issued from the slopes of the Chersonese, rounded the vineyard in time to see the right of the Russians wheeling in on the Greys and promptly attacked it (in point of time, the Royals attack took place before that of the 5th Dragoon Guards).

The conflict (to use Lord Raglan's words) was never for a moment doubtful. The huge column appeared to heave for a few moments, first in one direction, then in another, the final movement being uphill, and then broke, and galloped away a mere mob.[2]

[1] 'The Russians, from their vastly superior numbers, completely outflanked us and nearly swamped the first line. Shute went into them as hard as he could split. By this he did great service. A regular hand-to-hand fight ensued, and then the enemy began to loosen and give way, and the 4th and 5th Dragoon Guards coming up in support, the Rooshian sheered off. My helmet is regularly stove in, a cut which would have knocked me right off my horse had the helmet been stiff, saved me, by giving way.' (Colonel White's letter.)

[2] The Earl of Lucan subsequently founded his claim for promotion principally upon the success of the Heavy Cavalry charge: 'With 700 Dragoons only, I attacked a force of Cavalry four times their number,



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*Colonel White's Helmet*
*after Balaklava.*

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Grave annoyance was the immediate feeling amongst the Brigade at the sight of the defeated army retiring unpursued, and the thought occurred that the fight had been almost in vain. It was a mistake: the Russians had learnt a lesson, and none of the beaten force could be got to face English Cavalry again.[1]

Lord Cardigan failed to support Scarlett through a mistaken interpretation of his orders. He sat at the head of his Brigade watching the charge, fuming at his (supposed) enforced inactivity with the words, 'Damn those Heavies, they have the laugh of us to-day!'; and a little later Lord Lucan, whom the Division was singularly unfortunate in having as a Commander, sent him and his Light Brigade to destruction in a charge up the North Valley against the main body of the Russian attack, in which they 'ran the gauntlet' between guns and infantry on the hills on either side, and from which they returned with their strength reduced from 673 that went into action to 195.

The Heavy Brigade moved a little way after them in support and suffered a good deal from the Russian guns. To save them was impossible once the charge had commenced.

supported by many thousands of infantry, and a numerous artillery; however disproportionate was my force of cavalry, I succeeded in repulsing, routing, and dispersing this considerable army, and thereby saved the Town and Harbour of Balaklava; averting a catastrophe that must have been fatal to the base of our operations, from the loss of our shipping in the Harbour, and thereby the supplies of the Army . . . .' 'Lord Raglan at the time described the attack as being the most successful he had ever witnessed.' (Letter from Lord Lucan to the Commander-in-Chief.)

[1] Kinglake remarks that Scarlett's modesty 'had a tendency to withdraw our Brigade of Heavy Dragoons from its due share of public attention.'



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On the 28th the Cavalry Division was withdrawn from the South Valley to within the French lines.

On November 5th the Battle of Inkermann was fought, but the Heavy Brigade's part was only that of spectators, watching a feint, that would have probably become a real attack in the case of a Russian success at Inkermann, made by the force stationed at Tchorgoum, which advanced along the North and South Valleys.

The cavalry were now set to work as pack-drivers to carry up biscuits to the infantry and artillery. The men rode one horse and led two others, one on either side, bringing up shot and shell one day, rations the next. It was an all-day job to get to Balaklava, load up, do the journey to the front, and get back to camp, and they often brought sick men down with them on their horses. Cholera was rife again at the front; the infantry were for days together on quarter rations; on one occasion, at any rate, some that had been for five nights out of six in the trenches had only a quarter-pound of salt meat. The French had to set to work and help too; they brought down one day 1100 sick from one British Division, and helped to carry up shot and shell, their 'mules as sleek and fat as possible.'

Major Shute writes on the effect of such work on the horses: 'The horses return heated and men frightfully wet and cold; the former, though dried and groomed, cannot stand, after being hot, the frightful cold of the night in the open, and we lose them by the dozen of a night; one twenty-four hours showed forty-three dead horses in my state (Cav. Div.); and it is now the 8th of January,[1] and the men have not yet had warm clothing issued to them.'

[1] Ten regiments making to-day (Jan. 8th) only 574 fit for duty.



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The cavalry-men could only do their cooking, and that by turns, at the forge-carts; the horses were so thin that they could not be girthed up tight, and too weak to stand the men struggling on to their backs, and the men often too weak to mount, and they had only one cloak and one blanket apiece, and those wet.

Since the previous November, the blockading army had been suffering from the weather. Colonel White says the weather and shortness of food had quite disorganized the cavalry, and the horses were dying rapidly.

Major Shute writes that they turn out every morning half an hour before daylight, and stand to while the field officer visits the outposts, and changes them from the night line to the day line, which takes about two hours. 'For the last three mornings it has been pelting both during the time the poor men are turning out and saddling their horses and while on parade. The lines where the horses are picketed are up to the men's ankles in mud and water.' They had the satisfaction of seeing the Russian cavalry in a like plight 'over against' them.

'Our horses die when trying to walk half a mile to water. . . . The Colonel of the "Chasseurs d'Afrique" tells me his horses are as well fed as at home.' Cavalry 'cannot be left in the open in the winter, except to be destroyed, unless (as the French horses are) clothed and very well fed.'[1]

'. . . . I wish the poor men could get clothed; they are constantly wet through, and have no fire to dry or warm themselves by—it is quite sad to see them, they seem depressed, but I never hear a murmur from the Inniskillings. . . . . The ink froze in my pen . . . . just now!'[2]

[1] Colonel White. [2] Colonel White's letters.



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'After thirty-six hours' wet and snow,' Colonel White writes, 'the poor men all drenched, with no chance of getting dry. . . . . The French . . . . look just as well here as at Paris—clothes all good—men clean, and with warm sheepskin coats on; our soldiers are overworked, dirty, haggard, and ragged, and more than half-starved occasionally.'[1]

The English authorities having entirely neglected their only road for supplies, namely, from Balaklava to the trenches, it had by this time become impassable for wheeled traffic, and the commissariat department (as far as transport went) entirely broke down.

Early in February, jerseys and woollen drawers and socks were issued to the men, and subsequently fur coats and long boots, and Turkish felt clothing for the horses.

Major Shute complains (he was A.G. Cavalry Division) that exposure and wet, besides being half-starved, has terribly floored all his 'nags,' and goes on to say that his Arabs look the best, and are the best possible horses for a staff officer in the infantry, but for a cavalryman, who is liable to personal encounter in such a mêlée as on October 25th, it is an advantage being on a larger horse, provided he is handy.

'Fine weather, clothes, and grub will bring back the men's spirits, but you cannot bring back the hundreds that have gone.' The Inniskilling sick that were sent away only died at Scutari or Malta, and 'few of them went away the wretched objects that I have seen passing here these last six weeks.'[2] 'It is sad to

[1] At this time the French had 8000 sick out of 65,000, and the English, 16,000 sick out of 35,000.

[2] Namely, from the trenches.



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see the poor fellows in this bitter weather clinging to the saddles, some of them strapped on in the height of delirium.'[1]

By February 19th, 'Much too late, and when nearly all the old soldiers are gone, warm clothing is pouring in.'[2]

On this day the Cavalry Division, 350 strong, and the 93rd Highlanders, all under Sir Colin Campbell, turned out shortly before midnight for a night attack on Tchorgoum, to act in concert with a large French force. 'It was so pitch dark that you could not see your horse's head, and it was raining. We sat on our horses till 2 a.m., but before that the wind shifted suddenly round to the North; it began to blow and snow. It was frightfully cold, and the snow was pouring into our faces when we moved off. It was so dark that we had all sorts of little misfortunes—horses down, and some of the men in the rear lost the column altogether. It took us till 6.30 a.m. (20th) to reach Kamara—only two miles—and after it got light we marched half a mile more, and halted to wait for the French.' The French had, however, never started, and had, the previous evening, sent word that the expedition was impossible, owing to the weather. The messenger lost his way, and Colin Campbell's hapless force had him to thank for their night's work. 'We stood in all this bitter cold till 10 a.m., when the French, finding that we had started, came rushing up, but without guns, fearing that we might be cut off. They would never have left the heights but to save us. The thermometer was two degrees below zero, and it was blowing hard. I never knew what cold was

[1] Colonel White's letters. [2] *Ibid.*



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before; many men were frost-bitten. Directly the French joined us we returned. I was *assisted* off my horse, for I could not have dismounted.'[1]

By the end of March, the Cavalry Division of ten regiments mustered 300 men, the Inniskillings showing seventy out of the 300. They were under arms every morning at four o'clock, and had every confidence in Colin Campbell. 'With *him* we shall never lose Balaklava by a surprise at all events. He is a regular blunt Scotchman, but a most gallant fellow.'[2]

April 19th.—A reconnaissance made to Kamara by the Cavalry Division, including the 10th Hussars, just arrived at the seat of war, and 6000 Turks. 'You have no idea how enjoyable it was to be able to ride for a few hours out of our prison.'[3] The Russian force in Tchorgoum turned out to be only about 1500.

By April 1st not a man (except those sent out to replace *Europa* losses) had left England to reinforce the regiment. Out of the army 14,000 had died, and nearly a thousand more were unaccounted for.

By the beginning of May the weather began to get quite summerlike, cavalry and R.H.A. drilling in the plain, Inniskillings, Greys, and Royals, under White, forming one weak regiment.[4] 'As a half-drilled cavalry soldier is almost worse than useless, I am afraid we shall not any of us be nearly as effective as we ought to be this year. The clothing of the cavalry is quite worn out, and red-tapeism wrote to

[1] Colonel White's letters. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*

[4] Regiment, May 2nd: 12 officers (including staff), 16 sergeants (12 with regiment), 4 trumpeters, 109 corporals and men, 73 horses fit for duty, which was about the average for the Heavy Brigade. In the Light Brigade the 11th Hussars ran down as low as 4 troop-horses, and the 13th to 13.



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say we had been served out with *pea-jackets*, and that was to be all the supply. I wrote and replied that I did not think that a thick pilot-cloth pea-jacket could be worn in the heats of a Crimean summer, and that the clothing of my men was quite worn out by fair wear and tear.'[1]

In June, two grand assaults by the Allies on Sebastopol failed, but the cavalry was only engaged in drilling and teaching to ride the raw recruits who now began to arrive from England. The Inniskillings had received remounts that brought their horses up to a strength of 200.

'The recruits are the most helpless creatures. Calling them "Sabres" is quite a paper transaction. One old soldier is worth at least twelve of them.'[2]

July 28th. — 'Regiment now forms two weak squadrons.'[3]

On July 3rd the regiment was on duty on a guard of honour at Lord Raglan's funeral.

On August 16th took place the Battle of Tchernaya, called by the Russians a reconnaissance. They attacked the French and Sardinian positions, crossing the Tchernaya and Aqueduct, but were driven back with a loss of 6000 men (killed, wounded, and prisoners), out of a force of 60,000 that attacked.

The English Cavalry Division moved down to the valley where the Light Brigade charge had taken place, and remained waiting a chance to attack should the Russian advance come far enough, but their only opportunity involved crossing a bridge two at a time, under fire of the Russian guns and rifle-fire from the opposite heights, and Scarlett wouldn't have it at any price.

[1] Colonel White's letters. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.*



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## Fall of Sebastopol.

Amid constant alarms of attack from the Russian field army, the Allies bombarded Sebastopol, September 6th in the evening, and went on all the morning of the 7th, slackened that afternoon and evening, and commenced again more fiercely than ever at daybreak on the 8th, culminating with the French successfully assaulting the Malakoff and the English failing at the Redan, which latter place, untenable after the fall of the Malakoff, which took it in reverse, the Russians evacuated the same night, together with the whole of Sebastopol, sinking all their ships.

On October 25th there was a grand parade to celebrate the first anniversary of Balaklava.

Colonel White writes, October 26th :—'There was most awful fraternising between the Greys and Inniskillings last evening. The Non-commissioned Officers of the Greys entertained ours, the men of both regiments turned out of their own accord as if for parade. My men were in front of their Tents, the Greys formed line and marched to our Camp and faced the Inniskillings. Somebody made a short speech, and then they cheered most lustily, and then began a sort of outdoor supper, at which a frightful quantity of Beer and British Gin was consumed.'

The forces had the advantage of an exceptionally fine and dry autumn. No rain had fallen up to November 17th, by which time the cavalry had begun to embark for Scutari, where it had been arranged they should spend the winter.



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November 19th.—'Fitzwygram's troop sailed to-day for Scutari.'[1]

Mrs. Moore, Colonel Willoughby Moore's widow, who had come out after his death and devoted herself to the care of the wounded and sick at Scutari, died of cholera about this date, and was carried to her grave at her own request by the men of Captain Fitzwygram's troop.

December 14th.—'We arrived here (Scutari) five days ago. Officers in the Hyder Pasha Palace, men and horses in temporary barracks and stables.'[2]

Regimental strength, December 24th:—23 officers (including staff), 30 (24 with regiment) sergeants, 6 trumpeters, 343 men, and 278 horses fit for duty. The four troops made into six.

Scutari, January 13th.—'The Cavalry are doing uncommonly well here. If they had the sense to have sent us here last year, what valuable soldiers would have been saved and horses also.'[3] 1856.

January 28th.—Strength of the regiment, 315 horses. Ordered strength had been 450, but as the authorities couldn't make it up to that, they adopted the usual expedient of reducing it, so directed that it should be 340. 'It is too small to begin a campaign with. The squadrons will dwindle far too much to be properly effective.'[4]

February 24th.—'The Brigade was out the other day. We turned out the strongest, and they tell me the best. Three *good* squadrons and the men sitting on their horses something like soldiers. I commanded one line, the Royals, Greys, and Inniskillings, and it did one good, after what we have seen and gone thro'.

[1] Colonel White. [2] *Ibid.* [3] *Ibid.* [4] *Ibid.*



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Almost that day last year, in that fearfully cold night movement of Sir Colin Campbell's, the Royals and Inniskillings *together* only formed one moderate squadron, the whole Brigade made only three; now it stands with eighteen good ones, at least quite fit to meet any other cavalry that I have ever seen.'[1]

By the time peace was declared (end of March) the English army was in excellent order; the French, on the contrary, having been neglected by their Government in the matter of clothing and supplies, were suffering in health in consequence.

Colonel White wrote that, since the regiment landed at Varna, it had never been out a day as a regiment that he hadn't commanded it.

May 3rd.—The first detachment, a subaltern and fifteen horses, started for England.

Headquarters embarked June 12th on the *Oneida*, and arrived at Spithead, July 6th. The troops landed next day, and immediately started to march for Aldershot. Headquarters at Gosport the first night.

The regiment arrived at Aldershot Camp, July 11th and 12th, and on the 16th was inspected by Her Majesty Queen Victoria in the Long Valley. First there was a march past, and then Her Majesty walked down the lines, the regiments having been dismounted.

Troops present: The Greys, Inniskillings, the 34th, 41st, 49th, 93rd, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and a detachment of Sappers and Miners.

Her Majesty visited the regiment in huts and stables on the morning of July 17th, and saw the whole of the troops at a field day at Cæsar's Camp in the afternoon.

[1] Colonel White's letters.



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The regiment assembled at Shorncliffe at the end of July, the service troops from Aldershot; the depôt troops, under Captain Conyers Tower, from Norwich and Ipswich.

Strength of regiment, July 31st: 735 men, 373 horses.

On September 9th, a banquet was given to the Crimean soldiers of the regiment at the Pavilion Hotel, Folkestone, at which about three hundred sat down.

The appearance of Sergeant Jeffreys, of the Inniskillings, who bore the Cross of the Legion of Honour and was suffering from wounds received at Balaklava, created much sympathy.

'The dinner lately given to the Crimean troops at Folkestown by the Folkestone and Hythe people, ought not to pass unnoticed for several reasons. First, according to the report of the "Entertainment," the dinner, which consisted of roast beef, game pies, lamb, mutton, and plum pudding, was accompanied by plenty of beer, ale, and rum punch, after which each soldier received a quantum of cigars and tobacco. . . . . Secondly, the Chair was taken by Sergeant Taylor, of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, supported by some stalwart comrades with real Crimean beards. . . . . Thirdly, a British soldier present made a joke. Private De Carte said, "We lost many a brave man, but we never lost our good name, or honour. We cannot forget Miss Nightingale, nor can we forget Mis-Management!"

'Bravo, Private De Carte! well said, honest soldier. It is a gratifying sign of the improvement of the British Army, to find a man in the ranks make a very passable joke at a public dinner, and probably after



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several glasses of punch. *Punch*, indeed, may be responsible for a worse joke. At any rate the joke of Private De Carte is very much above the average of House of Commons jokes; it is a joke with a purpose as well as a point, and both Houses of Parliament would do well to keep it in mind. It will bear repetition, it is quotable, and will continue to be quotable —alas! perhaps too long.'[1]

November 10th.—An order appeared reducing the regiment from eight to six troops, strength as follows: 1 colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, and 1 major, 18 troop officers, and 7 other officers (including 2 surgeons). 1 warrant officer (*i.e.*, regimental sergeant-major), 441 N.C.O.s and men, 300 horses.

### Crimean Losses.

In the Balaklava Charge the regimental loss was insignificant considering the service performed, two privates being killed, and three sergeants and eleven rank and file wounded.

The losses during the campaign showed a very much more severe total: a death-roll of 119, not counting Lieut.-Colonel Willoughby Moore, Vet.-Surgeon Kelly (in the *Europa*), and Lieutenant Dawson, who died of fever at Balaklava, and ninety other 'casualties' from other causes, such as men 'invalided home,' while 270 horses actually died, besides eighteen other casualties.

### Crimean Honours.

The regiment was authorised to carry the names 'Balaklava' and 'Sebastopol' on its standards.

Lieut.-Col. White was gazetted a C.B., and was

[1] *Punch.*



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appointed a Knight of the Legion of Honour, and received the Medjidie, Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and Turkish medal.

Major Shute received a brevet for Balaklava, and the Cross of the Legion of Honour (5th Class), the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, the Medjidie (5th Class), and the Turkish medal.

Captain Manley received a brevet for Balaklava, the Medjidie (5th Class), and the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol.

Captain Hunt received the Medjidie (5th Class), the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and the Sardinian medal.

Lieutenant A. Weir received the Medjidie (5th Class), and the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol.

Surgeon Baxter received the Medjidie (5th Class), and the Crimean medal with clasp for Sebastopol.

Captains Tower and Wheatcroft, Lieutenant Rawlinson, Cornets Hall and Anderson,[1] Quartermaster Mountain, Surgeon Mouat, Asst.-Surgeon Boate, and Vet.-Surgeon Collins received the Crimean medal with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol, and twelve other officers Crimean medals with various clasps.

Hospital-Sergeant Sutcliffe received the medal with annuity for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Sergeant Rowe, Corporals Tooth and Needham, and Privates Parsons, Patterson, Donlon, and Fletcher, received the medal with gratuity for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

[1] Cornet Anderson received also the clasp for the battle of the Alma, in which he served with the 13th Light Dragoons.



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Sergeant Jeffreys received the Cross of the Legion of Honour (5th Class) for distinguished gallantry at Balaklava, and Trumpeter Hardy the Sardinian medal for gallantry on the same occasion.

Troop-Sergeant-Majors Morton and Wakefield, Trumpeter Monks, and Private Polkinghorne were granted the French war medal for gallantry and general good conduct in the field.

Four hundred and thirty-three non-commissioned officers and men in all received the Crimean medal.

Clothing. The Crimean campaign rang the death-knell of the old coatee, and a 'tunic' was substituted for it, as giving the men better protection from the weather. With the coatee went the brass shoulder-scales, cloth straps being introduced instead. This was in 1855, and the same order went on to ordain a white-metal helmet with a white plume (band red and white), the brass helmet and black plume being presumably considered by the home authorities unserviceable. 'Booted' overalls had already been introduced in 1854, perhaps by the regiments going on active service. The end of the war saw blue cloaks replace the old scarlet ones for the Cavalry of the line.

The folded blanket hitherto worn under the saddle appears not to have borne the test of war service in bad weather, for a numnah was substituted for it, and, as a set-off to the changes made in the interests of efficiency, the shabracque was made general for all ranks, though it only lasted for five years.

The sword-hilt was considered to need alteration, and a barred one was introduced; and the straight box-spur gave way to the newly-invented swan-necked type.



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*Memorial tablet in York Minster*
*to Lt. Col. Willoughby Moore & others of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*who perished with him on June 1st 1854*
*in 'the Europa' transport.*

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## CHAPTER XI.

### HOME SERVICE.

JANUARY 16th.—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge inspected the garrison at Shorncliffe. 1857.

The regiment left Shorncliffe, June 19th and 20th, in two parties, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Shute, C.B., and Colonel White, C.B., respectively, for the review, which took place in Hyde Park on the 26th, at which Her Majesty the Queen presented the Victoria Crosses won in the Crimea. After the review the regiment left for Aldershot, arriving June 29th and 30th, and camped on Cove Common till August 31st, when it moved into huts, remaining there till the following month, when it marched to Brighton.

Augmentation: two troops added. 1858.

On July 9th and 10th the regiment was inspected by Lord Cardigan, who reported on it to H.R.H. the General Commanding-in-Chief as follows:—

'I have the honour to report for the information of H.R.H. the General C.-in-C. that I inspected the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons on the 9th and 10th inst. at Brighton, and that I found the regiment in excellent order, and in every way equal to the perfect state in which I had the pleasure to report them (*sic*) after my inspection of last year.

'The riding of the officers and men is good. Colonel



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Shute[1] put them through a very excellent Field-day; indeed, in all field movements this regiment is a model and a pattern for the Cavalry of the Service, no other regiment now in the United Kingdom being able to move with the same celerity, precision, and correctness of drill united together. The remount horses, ninety-six in number, are of a good and efficient quality, and the recruits, 200 in number, are a very fine body of men.—I have, &c., 'CARDIGAN,

'Major-General, I.G. of Cavalry.'

The regiment put 363 of all ranks mounted into the field.

On July 12th the regiment started for Aldershot, but was countermanded *en route* and returned to Brighton, orders having been received for India, where the Mutiny was raging.

'Sharpe's breech-loading' carbines were issued, replacing 'Victoria' carbines, and the strength augmented to ten troops:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel. | Assistant-surgeons, 2. |
| Lieut.-colonels, 2. | Veterinary surgeon. |
| Majors, 2. | Regimental sergeant-major. |
| Captains, 10. | |
| Lieutenants, 10. | Troop sergeant-majors, 10. |
| Cornets, 10. | Quartermaster-sergeant. |
| Paymaster. | Paymaster-sergeant. |
| Adjutant. | Armourer-sergeant. |
| Riding-master. | Saddler-sergeant. |
| Quartermaster. | Farrier-sergeant. |
| Surgeon. | Hospital-sergeant. |

[1] Colonel White, C.B., went on half-pay this year, and was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Colonel Shute.



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| | |
|---|---|
| Orderly-room clerk. | Corporals, 40. |
| Trumpet-major. | Farriers, 10. |
| Sergeants, 40. | Privates, 626. |
| Trumpeters, 13. | Troop horses, 703. |

The horses having been handed over to other regiments, the Inniskillings trained to Southampton, and embarked on the ss. *Oneida*, August 6th, and disembarked at Bombay, October 16th and 18th, and railed to Kirkee (*i.e.*, to the foot of the Bhor Ghat, marched up the Ghat at night five miles by torchlight, every one very beat, and went on by train next morning).

On October 24th, 348 unbroken horses were received from the Remount Depôt. One squadron was put into the field by November 1st, 244 horses were mounted on parade by November 13th, and the regiment much complimented on its work in breaking them by the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency.

The regiment remained at Kirkee till November, 1860, when it left for Ahmednugger by march route, being complimented in the most flattering terms by Major-General Hale, just before leaving his command.

Colonel Inge,[1] speaking of the regiment at this time, calls it perfection in every way. He mentions Colonel Shute as being always his *beau idéal* of what a cavalry officer ought to be. 'Our mess was a very good one and admirably managed. All the officers at the time were rich men, but they soon exchanged or sold out when the regiment left Kirkee, as they did not care about going up-country.'

The officer's undress uniform, 'a grey or brown

[1] *A Subaltern's Diary*, by Lieut.-Colonel D. M. Inge.



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karkee tunic made of some thin stuff and edged with white cord, and braided down the front, like a Hussar tunic, with the same material, and white overalls. . . .'[1]

For some time the silver helmet was worn, but was replaced by one of white cork, much against Colonel Shute's wishes.

1861. In April, Colonel Shute left, and Lieut.-Colonel Crawley arrived from England to take over the command, by exchange with Colonel Fitzwygram.

Colonel Inge says, speaking of so many officers leaving all at once,[2] 'it was almost like a fresh regiment.' Of Colonel Crawley he remarks, 'He thought the officers intended to set up their backs against him, and instead of combining the *suaviter in modo* with the *fortiter in re*, he proceeded to straighten them after his own fashion.'

In November the regiment marched from Ahmednugger for Mhow, the officer commanding the Poona Division[3] and the Brigadier being apparently unable to say enough in praise of it before it marched off.

The march was viâ Aurungabad, starting each morning long before daylight; when crossing rivers, natives lined the fords, holding lanterns.

After the regiment's arrival at Mhow, the trouble already mentioned between Colonel Crawley and his

[1] Officer's karkee jacket, Rs. 7; ditto, silk alpacker (!), Rs. 11; sergeants' ditto, Rs. 2.1; private's ditto, Rs. 1.11; helmet, white, new pattern, Rs. 3.4.

[2] A troop in the regiment at this time was valued at 6000 guineas, *i.e.*, 1100*l.* regulation, and the rest the 'over-regulation.'

[3] General Hale said: 'In all parts and in every portion of his minute inspection he found everything, whether as regards drill, discipline, or interior economy, as near to perfection as it was possible to be, and that he could in no respect qualify this high expression of his admiration.'



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officers came to a head. Colonel Crawley put pressure upon those of his officers who were married, to receive into their society a lady whose claim to such recognition was not what they considered sufficient, and on their refusal, his anger centred on the senior of them, Mr. Smales, his paymaster. The course of petty persecution at the hands of his Colonel, which Mr. Smales underwent, irritated him into writing a most insubordinate letter to his Commanding Officer, and he was placed under arrest and tried by G.C.M.

Extraordinary as it appears, Colonel Crawley was ordered to prosecute. In his capacity of commanding officer he then forbade any officer or man of the regiment to hold any communication with Mr. Smales, and proceeded to place under a very close arrest his Regimental Sergeant-Major and two Troop Sergeant-Majors, who were witnesses for the defence, and, although it was agreed that no charge could lie against these N.C.O.s, he was permitted by superior authority to keep them in arrest whilst the trial lasted ! and when Mr. Smales called them as witnesses, Colonel Crawley was allowed to discredit their evidence, by stating that they were guilty of conspiracy against him !

The issue before the Court resolved itself into whether Smales' letter contained statements untrue, as well as insubordinate, to the effect that Crawley had been absent from certain parades, and the prisoner was found guilty.

Into his address as prosecutor, Colonel Crawley introduced matter not before the Court (no evidence to this effect having been produced), to show that he had been placed in a very difficult position as Commanding Officer by the inefficiency and misbehaviour of his



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officers, and the Commander-in-Chief in India embodied this into his remarks when he confirmed finding and sentence (by which Smales was cashiered), thus placing himself in the position of 'surety' for Crawley's statements.

But the Regimental Sergeant-Major, Mr. Lilley, had meanwhile died from the effects of his confinement, and he only predeceased by a few days his unfortunate wife, who was, though suffering from dysentery, kept with her husband under the eyes of a sentry. After his death, a bill was presented by a local tradesman for two dozen bottles of spirits supplied to him, and Colonel Crawley, without troubling to find out, as was the case, that the supply was spread over some time, and that a large portion had been used medicinally (it was brandy) for Mrs. Lilley, sought to clear himself of blame by stating that Mr. Lilley had died of drink; and it is a matter for regret that he perpetuated this slander of a dead man by inserting it in the Regimental books.

The authorities at home quashed the whole court-martial, and Mr. Smales was 'pardoned,' eventually.

H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief, in a memo. dated December 18th, 1862, expressed his entire disbelief in Colonel Crawley's statements to the Court-martial derogatory to the discipline of the regiment, and did full justice to the R.S.M.'s character, but allowed Colonel Crawley to continue in command on probation, expressing at the same time a hope that he would 'be able to carry on discipline without outraging the feelings of the gentlemen under his command.'

1863. The publicity given to the matter in the newspapers necessitated further action, and in the autumn of 1863, Colonel Crawley was ordered home to take his trial on charges of undue severity in the case of the R.S.M.,



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and for laying the blame of it on his Adjutant, 'when he well knew that the fault was his own.'

The framing of the charges was a matter of great delicacy. Had Crawley been tried for placing and keeping Lilley and the other two Sergeant-Majors in arrest without charging them, the superior authorities already referred to would have been involved in the inevitable conviction; in fact, were Crawley found guilty on any charge, the Commander-in-Chief in India's reputation was involved.

No fewer than 130 officers and men belonging to the regiment, besides those of other corps, were brought home as witnesses, and Colonel Crawley was tried at Aldershot, commencing November 17th, and acquitted on December 18th, which finished the whole unhappy business.

In December, the 11th Hussars arrived to relieve 1866.
the regiment in India, and the Inniskillings went into camp, handing over barracks, horses, &c., to the new-comers. When they left, Colonel Fraser, V.C., commanding the 11th, wrote them a most gratifying letter of thanks for kindness and hospitality received, and of praise for the excellent state in which everything had been handed over.

Starting on December 11th, the regiment marched on foot to Khundiva, the nearest railway station, a week's march, and proceeded thence by train to Egutpoora, where it encamped, awaiting embarkation.

On January 5th, 1867, the regiment sailed from 1867.
India on board the *Agamemnon*, rounded the Cape on February 16th, and reached Gravesend April 7th, and proceeded to Colchester, and in August to York. During the time spent at York, the famous 'midnight



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march' took place, and Colonel Crawley shortly afterwards left the service.[1]

In the spring of 1868 the Inniskillings moved to Manchester, and to Aldershot in the following year, where they found their old Colonel, now Major-General H. Dalrymple White, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

[1] 'EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF A COLONEL IN YORK.—At a very early hour—to wit, about two o'clock—on the morning of Monday last (April 13th) the inhabitants . . . . were aroused from their peaceful slumbers by the strains of martial music and the clang and tramping as of troopers on the march. Hurrying from their beds in some alarm, the people opened the windows of their respective dormitories, and their half-opened eyes proved to them they had not been deceived in the sounds they heard, for marching slowly along in the cold, grey, frosty morning were seen the gallant Inniskillings, on whose faces the street lamps shed a somewhat dull and flickering light, but enough to show that the men were out on anything but an agreeable excursion. . . . . A thousand surmises were indulged in, and those who entertained them caught the infection from the troopers' sulky faces, and finding none to relieve their doubts . . . . retired once more to rest. . . . . On marched the troopers, led by their "very gallant" Colonel, along the route . . . . to the Hull road, along which they were marched some half-dozen miles, when the order was given to wheel round and return homewards and to their quarters. These were reached at 5.30. The expedition was ended; but it was evident, from the gloomy faces of the troopers, not at all improved by the long icicles that hung from their hirsute appendages, that it had been of a most unsatisfactory character. . . . . Not to weary our readers further, we will tell them all we know about this extraordinary march out. About the very small hours of the morning the Colonel was conducted to the barracks, and on entering therein he found a "loose" horse in the square. This certainly was very wrong. The Colonel instantly ordered the trumpets to sound "Boots and saddles." The regiment, gallant fellows as they are and ready for any emergency, promply answered the call, and were no sooner assembled than they were marched out as described. It would thus appear that the whole regiment was punished for the carelessness of probably one man. The affair can hardly be hushed up at the War Office.'— *Yorkshire Advertiser*, Saturday, April 18th, 1867.



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*General Sir Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1874-1886.*

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An attempt was made this year to organize cavalry regiments into squadrons, instead of troops, but the change did not find favour in the right quarter, and was counter-ordered within twelve months.

In August, 1870, the regiment left Aldershot, 1870
H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief expressing in a letter his appreciation of its conduct at and on leaving the station, and marched to Brighton and Shorncliffe; and in the spring of 1871 was moved over to Ireland, marching across England to Birkenhead.

After two years spent mainly in aid of the civil power, the regiment was ordered to the Curragh in June, where it found its sister regiment, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which gave it the warmest of welcomes.

The succeeding winter was spent in Newbridge Barracks, followed by another summer on the Curragh,[1] after which the regiment went to Dublin, and to Dundalk the following spring (that of 1875), where it spent twelve months and then returned to Dublin till it embarked for Scotland in July, 1877.

In 1878, Colonel the Hon. C. W. Thesiger gave up the command of the regiment, presenting to the officers on leaving a set of one Royal Standard and three squadron guidons. Lieut.-Colonel Gore succeeded to the command.

The Inniskillings remained in Edinburgh and Glasgow from July, 1877, to April, 1880, when they left for Leeds and Norwich, and at the end of the year were warned for active service in South Africa.

Having taken over 164 extra horses from the 4th, 1881.
5th, and 7th Dragoon Guards, and the 16th Lancers,

[1] In 1874, Major-General Dalrymple White, C.B., succeeded General L. D. Williams in the Colonelcy of the regiment.



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said, 'The 6th Inniskilling Dragoons under Colonel Curtis have fully borne out their high reputation for smartness, efficiency, and good discipline, and have done excellent service.'

In October the regiment returned to Natal and Pinetown.

1886. The Inniskillings were inspected by Lieut.-General Torrens, C.B., in January, and H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief wrote of his report, 'This is a most creditable and highly satisfactory report, and His Royal Highness desires that his commendation be conveyed to Colonel Curtis, Lieut.-Colonel Froom, and all ranks for the invariable soldier-like qualities displayed by the regiment both in the field and in quarters.'

General Sir H. Dalrymple White, K.C.B., Colonel of the regiment, who had led it in the Balaklava Charge, died March 28th, and General C. Cameron Shute, C.B., was gazetted in his place.[1]

In May the regiment moved to Pietermaritzburg.

1887. In August two troops were detached to Eshowe, in Zululand, and in November a third troop.

1888. The following Horse Guards letter of January 31st was received concerning the inspection of the regiment by Lieut.-General Sir H. D. Torrens, K.C.B., in August, 1887:—'H.R.H. has received with great pleasure this most favourable report of this most admirable regiment, so well commanded and so constant in the satisfactory performance of its arduous duties.

'The C.-in-C. desires that all ranks of the regiment receive the high commendation to which their efficiency entitles them at the hands of H.R.H.'

[1] This year Colonel Curtis, C.M.G., was succeeded in the command of the regiment by Lieut.-Colonel Froom.



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*General Sir Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B.*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons*
*1886-1904.*

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Trouble having broken out in Zululand, the Headquarters and remaining troops moved up-country, and joined the troops already there; and a field force was collected at Eshowe in June under the Lieut.-General Commanding in South Africa, who came up from Capetown, to restore order.

At the close of the operations, Headquarters and three troops returned to Pietermaritzburg in October, and the regiment again received a message of praise 1889.
from H.R.H. the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief.

The following extract from a letter addressed by the Governor of Natal (Sir Arthur Havelock) to Lord Knutsford, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, was forwarded by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief for publication to all ranks, with a message expressing his own appreciation, on January 17th:—

'. . . . It affords me great pleasure to notice the high terms in which Colonel Stabb' (Colonel on the Staff, commanding troops in Natal and Zululand) 'commends the services of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, and in which he attributes credit to Lieut.-Colonel Froom, the commanding officer of the regiment.

'The large experience of South African service which the 6th Dragoons have had, and the great capacity for good work which they have evinced, have rendered their presence in this command, during a crisis of restlessness and disturbance, a fortunate circumstance . . . .'

On the death of Lieut.-Colonel Froom, Lieut.-Colonel Martin, C.M.G., succeeded to the command.

The regiment celebrated its bicentenary in Pietermaritzburg on May 21st.



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1890. In May the four troops from Eshowe rejoined Headquarters.

In October the regiment (again relieved by the 11th Hussars) returned to England, embarking at Durban on the 10th, and landing at Portsmouth on November 13th, whence it trained to Brighton, and was stationed there for the next three years.

Lieut.-Colonel McKean succeeded Lieut.-Colonel Martin, C.M.G., in the command, September 17th, the latter being relieved for special employment in South Africa.

The establishment of the regiment was fixed, from the date of its arrival in England, as follows:—

One colonel, 1 lieut.-colonel, 3 majors, 6 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 second-lieutenants, 1 adjutant, 1 riding-master, 1 quartermaster, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 bandmaster, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 farrier-quartermaster-sergeant, 1 sergeant-instructor-in-fencing, 1 troop-sergeant-major rough-rider, 8 troop-sergeant-majors, 1 orderly-room sergeant, 1 sergeant-trumpeter, 1 armourer-sergeant (attached), 1 saddler-sergeant, 1 sergeant-cook, 24 sergeants, 8 sergeant-farriers, 8 trumpeters, 32 corporals, 1 orderly-room clerk, 4 shoeing-smiths, 4 saddlers, 1 saddletree-maker, 313 privates, and 250 troop-horses.

During its time in Brighton, the regiment was engaged in the usual routine of those days: a great deal of recruits' drill under the Adjutant, and a great deal of training of remounts and recruits by the Riding-master, with an occasional Commanding Officer's or Adjutant's parade; a summer at Aldershot in 1892; a squadron to represent the regiment about Liverpool and Threadneedle Streets in the City at H.R.H. the Duke



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of York's wedding, and a subsequent detachment of two squadrons to Yorkshire and one to South Wales on coal-strike duty in 1893; the re-introduction of the 'squadron system' by linking up the troops two-and-two; and a long-remembered ball given by the officers at the Pavilion in return for the great hospitality they had received during their sojourn in the station—such were the notable events between the regiment's arrival, and its departure for Shorncliffe early in 1894.

That summer the Inniskillings spent encamped at Aldershot. On July 12th they were selected to find an escort for Her Majesty Queen Victoria upon her arrival on a visit to the headquarters of her army; and for a few days, on the occasion of the German Emperor's visit, when the Royals sent a squadron over from Ireland to meet their Colonel-in-Chief, the Inniskillings, Royals, and Greys (for the latter were quartered in the Aldershot barracks) were assembled together. 1894.

The winter having been passed in Manchester, the regiment moved on to Edinburgh, and whilst it was there H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge paid it a farewell visit on giving up his Command-in-chief-ship. He saw the regiment on parade in the Queen's Park, and was visibly affected when the band played 'Auld Lang Syne,' and the men cheered him. He had known the Inniskillings well before the Crimean War, and had always been a good friend to them. 1895.

Colonel McKean, C.M.G., retired from the command of the regiment at this time, Lieut.-Colonel Green-Thompson being gazetted in his place, and a former officer and adjutant of the Inniskillings, General George Luck, C.B., inspected them as Inspector-General of Cavalry.



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The band and a detachment were sent to London to take part in the procession when Her Majesty Queen Victoria celebrated her Diamond Jubilee in 1897, a year rendered particularly memorable to the Inniskilling Dragoons by the appointment of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., as their Colonel-in-Chief.

In the summer of this year the regiment crossed over to Ireland, to be quartered at Dundalk for nearly
1899. two years, till the spring of 1899, in fact, when it left for the Curragh, and in the autumn, on the outbreak of the Boer War, was one of the first to be warned for active service.



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*Trumpeter and Sentry*

*Field-day order*

*1898*

*from photographs by Captain E.C. Holland.*

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## CHAPTER XII.

### THE BOER WAR.

THE Inniskillings under Lieut.-Colonel Page-Henderson, who had just succeeded to the command, embarked at Queenstown during the last week of October, to the number of 23 officers, 558 non-commissioned officers and men, and 496 horses (of which latter 44 were lost on the voyage), two squadrons landing at Cape Town at the end of the third week in November, and the third three weeks later, having been delayed by an accident to its ship. Embarkation for active service.

The regiment presently trained up-country and reached Arundel, December 10th, other troops arriving round that date—the Carabiniers, the 10th Hussars, 'R' Battery R.H.A., 'O' Battery R.H.A., 1st Battalion Suffolk Regiment, 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, and the New Zealand Mounted Rifles; but the force varied as time went on, both in numbers and constituent parts.

The officer in command was General French, who had arrived from Ladysmith on November 20th, and taken up his quarters at Naauwpoort, with orders to form a 'flying column' and to risk no engagement, but to worry the enemy, and thus check any invasion of Cape Colony. Operations in front of Colesberg under Gen. French.

On December 13th, Captain Mosley, of the Inniskillings, was wounded whilst engaged in opposing a Boer movement on Naauwpoort, and on the 16th



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Captain Jackson (attached to the regiment from the 7th Dragoon Guards) was killed whilst out on a reconnaissance.[1]

On December 17th General French moved his quarters to Arundel. The past week was the one often alluded to as the 'Black Week,' December 10th being the date of Stormberg; the 11th, Magersfontein; and the 15th, Colenso. '. . . . . Over the whole theatre of war the British forces had relapsed into temporary immobility, Methuen on the Modder River, Gatacre at Sterkstroom, the Natal armies at Chievely and in Ladysmith. Only at Colesberg, where French, by his incessant and skilful manœuvring, was more than holding his own against Schoemann, was there any activity and actual conflict with the enemy.' [2]

On December 29th the Boers evacuated Rensburg, which was immediately occupied by French, the Boers falling back on Colesberg; the result of French's ceaseless activity.

1900. On January 1st the regiment was engaged, with other troops, in an attempt to seize the heights north-west of Colesberg, which succeeded only in so far that it enabled part of the Berkshire Regiment to take McCracken's Hill, and on the 4th the Boers attacked our left in the early morning, the first brunt of the fighting falling on 'C' Squadron of the Inniskillings. Lieutenant Gibson was severely wounded, and Captain Herbert, reconnoitring towards Bastard's Nek with thirteen men, gallantly charged some 200 of the enemy,

[1] Sergeant Broadwood and Private McKinnon gallantly stood by him and brought him back to camp, the latter subsequently receiving the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

[2] *Official History of the War.*



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whom his move had dislodged, and who were between him and the remainder of his squadron. Captain Herbert's horse was shot under him at close quarters, but his faithful trumpeter, Price, pulled up in the midst of the mêlée, and taking him behind him on his horse, carried him out of action (for which, by the way, the brave fellow received no recognition). Sergeant McNaghten, his horse being likewise killed, sprang to his feet and drove his lance right through a Boer who had shot him in the shoulder, picked up the dead man's rifle, and with it shot another Boer who was aiming at him, and regained his own lines with his clothes riddled with bullets. Out of the fourteen, five were killed and five wounded.[1] Sergeant McNaghten was 'mentioned in despatches' (September 4th, 1901), and subsequently received the Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Captain Herbert returned to his position and held it till relieved, but the whole left was in serious danger of being rolled up till General French came up and threw Schoemann back on Colesberg. The Boers lost 90 men killed and wounded, besides 40 prisoners, while the British escaped with a casualty list of only 3 officers and 19 men killed and wounded.

'Of the strategical results of that campaign' (namely Colesberg) 'it is enough to say that, beginning with a mere handful of men, French at once checked the invasion of Cape Colony, saved the important midland line of communications, and covered the exposed flanks

[1] Killed: Lance-Sergeant Sales, Lance-Corporal Paterson, Privates J. D. Barnes, R. Gardner, H. Jones, and J. Ward. Wounded: Sergeant McNaghten, Saddler-Corporal Jones, Lance-Corporal Tobin, Privates W. George, H. Nicks, C. E. Wardroper, R. Yacamini.



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of Methuen's and Gatacre's forces . . . . .; the moral result of an almost unbroken series of successes . . . . . was hardly less important.'[1]

On February 6th, General French left, taking with him all the Cavalry except two squadrons of the Inniskillings, to organize his force for the relief of Kimberley.

Retirement on Arundel.

General Clements, who succeeded to the command, found himself opposed by an ever-increasing force of Boers, who had made up their minds that it was through Colesberg the main British advance was to take place, and concentrated there to offer a desperate resistance. On February 12th they attacked all along the line without success, but Clements realised the impossibility of holding on with his reduced force, and retired that night on Rensburg and Arundel.

Relief of Kimberley.

On February 12th the Cavalry Division under General French left Ramdam for the relief of Kimberley, the one squadron of the regiment present forming the advanced guard, and moved to the Riet River.[2] By 5 p.m. next day the Modder River was reached, and, after a day's halt, French continued his advance, rushed the Boer position between him and Kimberley with his whole force, and was able to report back that he had his way open to the town.

On February 16th the 1st and 2nd Cavalry Brigades were engaged at Dronfontein; the Inniskillings, who remained out to cover the Greys whilst they collected

[1] '*The Times' History of the War in South Africa.*

[2] Sergeant Farrell, of the Inniskillings, was sent out with three men by H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck (who was attached to the regiment at this time) to reconnoitre a kopje, which he found strongly held by the enemy. All three of his men were wounded, but he managed to pick up one of them and bring him out of action.



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their wounded, not getting back to their lines till 9.30 p.m. The following morning the rest of the division moved off at 3 o'clock, covered 35 miles by 10 a.m. and succeeded in heading Cronje off, in his retreat from Kimberley, at Vendutie Drift, on the Modder River.

Paardeberg.

The 1st Cavalry Brigade, to which the Inniskilling squadron was attached, left Kimberley, February 21st, and rejoined the division before Paardeberg the next day. Cronje surrendered on February 27th, and Lord Roberts, on March 7th, commenced his movement against the Boer position at Poplar Grove, which lay between him and Bloemfontein.

The advance on Bloemfontein.

The action at Poplar Grove was doomed to failure from its inception—the idea comprising a number of possibilities depending upon an impracticability. Each division's action depended upon that of the division on its right, reaching finally to the Cavalry Division, to which had been assigned what General French considered an impossible task. He was to plant himself completely in rear of the enemy's position by a difficult and hazardous night march round its flank, and that on worn-out horses.

'General French had more, and more successful, experience than any then living cavalry leader in dealing with the particular foes against whom he was on this occasion to act. When he, taking account of the loss of striking power in his division, due to the condition of the horses, made up his mind most unwillingly that he could not venture to deal with such a leader as De Wet in this way, and that he must wait for daylight before he placed himself in the proposed position, it is safe to say that there is . . . . no



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living authority who can pronounce a decision against him.' [1]

On March 10th the move towards Bloemfontein continued. Roberts divided his force into three columns, the left one, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Brigade, the 6th Division, and Alderson's Mounted Infantry, under French, the right one under Tucker, while he retained the centre one under his own personal command.

The Boer leaders collected what men they could, and made a stand at Driefontein, but the rank and file of their forces were completely disheartened for the time by Cronje's surrender, and by the ease with which they had been turned out of the position at Poplar Grove. It was, however, a dangerous lesson which that action had taught the English.

French attacked the enemy, as evening drew on, with the 6th Division under Kelly-Kenny, his Cavalry meanwhile working slowly round the right flank at Abraham's Kraal, and, chiefly by the aid of the gallant charge of the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, captured the position.

Fall of Bloemfontein.

The road to Bloemfontein was now open and, on the night of the 12th–13th French rushed the Boer position at Brandkop with the squadron of the Inniskillings, another of New South Wales Lancers, the Scots Greys, and Rimington's Guides, and cut the railway north of the town, which Lord Roberts entered in triumph next day.

Clements' advance from Colesberg to rejoin the Army.

The Boer forces opposing Clements at Arundel were rapidly depleted as men were drawn away to meet Lord Roberts's advance into the Free State. A last

[1] *Official History of the War.*



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abortive attack was made on him, February 20th, and on the 27th, the day of Cronje's surrender at Paardeberg, he was able to advance again and occupy Rensberg, and Colesberg on the 28th.

He continued to move slowly north, repairing the railway line as he went. One squadron of the Inniskillings crossed the Orange River on March 15th[1] and occupied Donkerpoort, and the whole force pursued its march in peace to Bloemfontein, which it reached April 5th, a little over three weeks after General French had first taken the place.

Here the regiment was reunited, the squadron that had been to the relief of Kimberley joining headquarters.

The long halt that the army made at Bloemfontein did not mean any rest for the Cavalry, which was in constant requisition for reconnoitring, for escorting convoys, and for outpost duty, and the chance of refitting that branch of the service was not taken advantage of.

The insufficient food ration allowed and the continuous overwork had brought about a wastage of horseflesh that quite outran the supply. On March 13th—'. . . . . Lord Roberts had now no cavalry, no mounted infantry, and no artillery with horses in effective condition.'[2] In short, it became evident that the general knowledge of horseflesh and horse-manage-

[1] Lieutenant Dent, a young and very popular officer in the regiment, was this day drowned in the Orange River, which was coming down in flood. For their gallant attempts to save him, and their success in rescuing his companion from a similar fate at the great risk of their own lives, Lieutenants Haig and Harris and Sergeant Williams were awarded the Humane Society's medal.

[2] *Official History of the War.*



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ment in high places, which had made the English Cavalry the envy and admiration of armed Europe at the end of the eighteenth century, was a lost national asset at the end of the nineteenth. A scapegoat had to be found, and, as usual, it was the regimental officer.

The advance from Bloemfontein.

Of all the supplies necessary to the army for its advance from Bloemfontein, the remounts arrived last. The main body, under Lord Roberts, marched out on May 3rd, and on that and the two following days the 1st Cavalry Brigade[1] received its remounts and was immediately hurried to the front by forced marches without time being accorded it either to shoe them or to fit their saddles. The same was the case with the other brigades, as a consequence of which the 3rd and 4th lost 184 of theirs in the first two days.[2]

By the time Lord Roberts moved against the Boer position at Zand River (May 10th) his Cavalry had reached him and been pushed on in advance on both flanks, French with the 1st and 4th Brigades on the left, and Broadwood with the 2nd on the right; the latter's movement was ruined by the mistake of some staff-officer who deprived him of his guns, and French's threat to their flank only started the Boers on the run;

Vredes Verdrag.

but the 1st Cavalry Brigade, which was in front, nearly got surrounded, and three squadrons, one from each regiment, which were sent out independently, got badly mauled in an attempt to capture a hill from which the Boers had been shelling the brigade, the Inniskilling squadron in particular losing heavily, Lieutenant Haig,

[1] The 1st Cavalry Brigade consisted of the Inniskillings, the Greys, and the Carabiniers, and 'T' Battery, R.H.A., the Inniskillings having the New South Wales Lancers permanently attached to them as an extra squadron.

[2] *'The Times' History of the War.*



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who was in command of it, being taken prisoner, and eight men being killed and sixteen wounded.

In the evening, when the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades had marched forty miles, fighting most of the way, after having come eighty miles (as the crow flies) during the previous three days, on such of their soft remounts as remained to them, an order arrived for them to cut the railway line north of Kronstad by day-break next morning. This, which would have entailed another forty-mile[1] march during the night, having been neglected as infeasible, a fresh order came out in the morning for the 'Cavalry to pursue,' which was carried out by 'leading' the horses most of the way to Boschpoort Drift (eight miles west of Kronstad), many of them being unable to move unless dragged.[2]

On May 12th, at 11 a.m., the Landdrost of Kronstad rode out and surrendered the town to General French, and the Cavalry pushed on to the northward, the efforts of the Boer leaders to induce their men to stand having resulted in complete failure.

French's Cavalry had marched 170 miles from bivouac to bivouac in the past seven days (*i.e.*, taking no account of any détours or fighting), but at the cost of most of its horses.

'The Cavalry Division, again, had reached Kronstad with the loss of nearly half their mobility from wastage in horseflesh. Of the 5900 horses which left Bloem-

[1] '*The Times*' *History of the War.*

[2] French moved at 6.30 a.m. on May 11th, and 'by 4 p.m. had covered 20 miles and was in possession of Valsch River Drift, 9 miles N.W. of Kronstad,' and cut the railway line north of the town that night (*Official History of the War*). The escort to the party of Engineers who accomplished the cutting of the line was commanded by Captain Yardley, late of the Inniskillings, who was 'attached' to his old corps.



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fontein, only 3470 had survived the march, and nearly 450 of these were reported unfit for further work without rest.' [1]

The Inniskillings, alone, had 'used up' 200 of their soft remounts. Six days' rest at Kronstad enabled the remainder to pick up a little, and the advance was resumed, 400 more joining the 1st and 4th Cavalry Brigades as they moved off.

Advance from Kronstad, May 20th.

The Transvaal.

On Her Majesty Queen Victoria's birthday, General French rushed the passage of the Vaal and entered the Transvaal, and late in the evening, on May 27th, the Inniskillings made a gallant and successful attack on one of the Gatsrand hills that defend Johannesburg from the south, and hung on to the ground they had won, the Boers retiring during the night.

Johannesburg.

Johannesburg surrendered on May 31st, French's Cavalry Division camping at Waterval. On June 3rd, French, advancing to the westward of Pretoria, got as far as Kalkheuvel Farm, twenty miles S.W. of Pretoria, after a scrambling fight in Kalkheuvel Pass, in which the Inniskillings greatly distinguished themselves, and the division was lucky in having a troop of the regiment under Lieutenant Paterson guarding its left flank at a critical moment.

Capture of Pretoria.

The next day the advance was continued to the north-west of the town, and on June 5th, Lord Roberts found the way cleared for his triumphal entry.

On the 6th, the 1st Cavalry Brigade was engaged with the release of the prisoners of war at Waterval, and the Inniskillings had to mourn the loss of a young officer, Lieutenant Meek, who lost his life through

[1] *Official History of the War.*



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being sent up to some Boers under a mistaken impression that they wished to surrender; the otherwise successful expedition adding a welcome accession of some 3000 men to Lord Roberts's dwindling army.

June 11th and 12th saw the battle of Diamond Hill, the Boers retiring during the night after the second day's fighting, which relieved Lord Roberts of serious anxiety and French from a precarious position into which he had been thrust in advance, and which he had hung on to with great tenacity with his attenuated force.

The Division now had a rest for three weeks at Kameeldrift, while remounts came up from the base, and the Inniskillings were fortunate in having attached to them 100 men and horses of the 10th Hussars, which, together with their own drafts, brought them up to a strength of 500.

On July 9th, the 1st Brigade was hurried off to the help of General Hutton, who was detached to the south-east of Pretoria, and whose position the Boers were commencing to envelop. Once more the soft remounts were started on forced marches, and many had to be sent back incapacitated on the Brigade's arrival at Olifantsfontein on the 11th.

On July 16th, the force was attacked all along the line by General Viljoen, and the Inniskillings, strung out across a wide stretch of country, prevented the right flank from being turned. The action lasted all day, the Boers retiring after nightfall.

The advance on Middelburg.

On the 23rd, a start was made for Middelburg in the usual formation—two advanced Cavalry flanks always preventing the Infantry centre from getting at the enemy: a method which, while making



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ground, put off the day of reckoning indefinitely, exhausted the Cavalry and disappointed the Infantry.

During the march, the Cavalry were always in the saddle before daybreak, and never camped till after dark; the horses, getting only a small feed of oats morning and evening, water in quite inadequate quantities, and such rest as they could, tied to a horse-line between ten o'clock at night and three in the morning, went from bad to worse, the men being too exhausted to do much for them. 'On the night of the 25th, a tempest raged over the area of operations, and the troops in their shelterless bivouacs suffered severely, one officer dying from exposure.' [1]

Capture of Middelburg.

General French occupied Middelburg on July 27th, and spread out his force in a cordon fifty miles long for the protection of the town and railway. The regiment was placed to hold the extremity of this line at Strathrae, near the Komati River, and here it lay in a detached camp five miles away from the rest of the Division from August 1st to 14th, when General Buller came up from Natal and encamped a short distance off. During this time 'Patrols, pushed out to the front and flanks, were constantly in touch with the enemy's scouts, and casualties in men and horses were of frequent occurrence in the skirmishes.' [2] The subaltern officers of the Inniskillings were out on this most harassing duty as a matter of daily routine, and it speaks highly to their credit that not a single patrol ever got 'scuppered,' to use a word much in vogue at the time. On one of these occasions, to give an instance of how the Inniskilliners always behaved,

[1] *Official History of the War.* [2] *'The Times' History of the War.*



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Lieutenant Amphlett with a small patrol got seriously engaged with a large number of Boers, who seemed bent on their capture, and a horse got loose when the firing suddenly broke out. Corporal Barker and two men thereupon lay down with their carbines, and kept the enemy off till the patrol could collect, and the loose horse was caught and brought back. Then the rider mounted, and in retiring another horse was shot, and Corporal Barker stopped and brought in the man behind on his own horse.

The fortnight's halt, however, gave men and horses a much-required rest—horses got comparatively well fed, and the men were put in better heart by the first issue of 'British Warm' coats, which were doubly welcome as both officers and men were in rags, and the thermometer was showing several degrees of frost every night.

The advance on Komati Poort.

On August 21st, the advance on Komati Poort commenced, and, on the 26th, General Buller was in front of Bergendaal with French connecting him up with General Pole-Carew, who was at Belfast. In the early morning of that day French moved round Pole-Carew's rear, keeping under cover of the hills, and then advanced to act on his left, and so set him free to move against the Boer right while Buller attacked the left. 'Ground less favourable to Cavalry movements could not well be imagined. Precipitous hills bounded the view on every side, growing only more rugged in the direction of the intended advance. Such a terrain, but a few years earlier, might have kept mounted troops tied fast to the Infantry; but French's men, inured to resigning and resuming almost hourly the rôles in turn of Cavalry and Mounted Infantry,



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threaded their way amongst strong positions with confidence.'[1]

What French's task was to Pole-Carew that was the Inniskillings' to French. Thrown out wide on the left flank, they encountered worse ground and more opposition than the remainder of the Division, but, as usual, got through their work with credit to themselves and satisfaction to their leader, and finished up their day with a night in the open, without food or shelter.

The following day the Inniskilling Fusiliers and the 2nd Battalion of the Rifle Brigade gained themselves fresh laurels at the battle of Bergendaal, the last pitched battle of the war, and, on the 28th, French moved against Elandsfontein, a tremendous position which was known to have been carefully entrenched and half expected to be held. The Inniskillings were, as usual, picked out to lead the advance, and were lucky enough to find nothing but empty trenches and gun emplacements. After a night's rest on a mountain-top, the advance was continued on Waterval Onder, where Lieutenant Lawlor, of the Inniskillings, was mortally wounded. He died the same night, and was buried just outside the village by the 1st Battalion of the Scots Guards—a great loss to the regiment.

General Buller now went north to Lydenburg, General Pole-Carew continued his advance along the railway line towards the Portuguese border, and General French was sent back to Carolina, where he was joined by reinforcements before moving against Barberton. 'With these dispositions, there seemed

[1] *Official History of the War.*



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every hope that Lord Roberts would be able to pin down all the Boer forces remaining east of Belfast, as their escape to the rear was blocked by the Portuguese border.'[1]

On the 9th, French started for Barberton, through a difficult country and with constant fighting. On the morning of the 12th, the Inniskillings were once more selected to rush the Boer position guarding the pass called the 'Red Hill,' and succeeded in driving the enemy back to his last line of defence, where he hung on till evening. French entered Barberton next day at the head of the Greys and Carabiniers,[2] and on the 16th the Inniskillings were pushed on to take and hold the Sheba Mine Mountain, a lucky move for them, as by it they escaped a fortnight's sojourn on the unhealthy Barberton plain. September. Capture of Barberton.

The capture of Barberton enabled French to 'ration' his whole force for a fortnight on the supplies captured, besides which he 'rationed' Pole-Carew and Ian Hamilton for a week each. By the rapidity of his movements he also prevented the destruction of a hundred locomotive engines, besides other rolling stock, all of which fell into his hands.

Buller had already occupied Lydenburg, and, on the 24th, Pole-Carew reached Komati Poort. The result of the operations was that some 3000 Boers laid down their arms in Portuguese territory, and that those who remained in the field were driven from their last

[1] '*The Times' History of the War.*

[2] General Gordon, commanding the brigade, wished the regiment to head the entry into Barberton on the 13th, in recognition of its important services during the advance, but men and horses were so done up that Major Allenby preferred following quietly with the guns next day.



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supply base, cut off from the outside world, and forced to abandon all their heavy artillery.

From this moment the guerilla stage of the war may be said to have commenced.

The 'Ermelo March.'

Early in October, French left Barberton for Machadodorp, viâ 'the Devil's Kantoor' and Nooitgedacht, and on the 12th and 13th started for Carolina. On the morning of the 13th, General Mahon, commanding his right-hand column, was attacked, and his 8th Hussars' outposts suffered some loss defending their positions.

On the 16th, French left Carolina for Pretoria, viâ Ermelo, Bethel, and Heidelberg. He 'was ordered to march slowly, and clear the country methodically; but it was scarcely a case for orders, for the rations he carried and the pace of his oxen rigidly governed the scope of his march.'[1]

On the first day's march the regiment was detailed for advanced guard to its own (General Gordon's) column, and, whilst out of sight of the main body, owing to the folding nature of the country, and out of hearing, thanks to the high wind that was blowing, was nearly surrounded by a superior force of Boers whose laager it had surprised, and lost Lieutenant Swanston, killed, Captain Yardley and Lieutenants Paterson and Harris, wounded, seven men killed and twenty-four wounded in the two weak squadrons engaged.[2]

In the course of this affair, Corporal E. Barker, with

[1] '*The Times' History of the War.*

[2] Killed: Sergeant Blevin, Privates Dow, Gardiner, and Garlick, and others (attached men). Wounded: Corporal Fagan, Privates Marshall, Harris, Bissell, Brooks, Stinchcombe, Gold, Banks, and Steele, and others (attached men).



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a small party, held on to some cover on the right of the line, and was successful in preventing a large number of the enemy from making good an attempt to cut in round the flank. Twice the corporal went back to the horses to fetch up ammunition under heavy fire. He was subsequently promoted Sergeant for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.

Sergeant C. Farrell courageously brought two men out of action on this occasion, the first having his horse shot and the second being wounded. He was 'Mentioned in Despatches,' September 4th, 1901.

From this day forward the march was a continual fight during the hours of daylight. On leaving Ermelo (October 19th), the Inniskillings[1] fought a rearguard action, with great credit to themselves, which lasted from the moment the force moved off in the morning till evening, the New South Wales Lancer Squadron doing conspicuously well.

The force reached Heidelberg on the 26th, and 'the Ermelo March' was over.

Of this march '*The Times*' historian says: 'At the same time, it was apparent that the regular cavalry, mainly consisting of heavy men, heavily equipped, mounted on undersized horses, armed with a carbine that was no match, either in accuracy or range, for the rifle, unable to put into force their own tactical traditions and reluctant as yet to discard them in favour of new methods, were less suited than ever to exert a dominating influence on the course of events.'

The historian proceeds to say that the Division was

[1] Private W. A. Stacey was Mentioned in Despatches, September 4th, 1901, for gallant conduct on this occasion, and received the Distinguished Conduct Medal.



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broken up a few days afterwards, and his words certainly imply that it was because it had been a failure in the field. The Division was only 'broken up' in so far that its brigades separated. The brigades were not broken up until the following year, and then only because of the absolute inability of the columns, then being formed, to take the field without a large proportion of cavalry to each. It is difficult to reconcile the description 'heavy men' on 'undersized horses' with the previous one of 'horses and men were hard and fit.'[1] The Inniskillings, certainly, were better mounted than at any time since the commencement of the war, chiefly owing to their having received a large and excellent remount of seasoned horses at Machadodorp before starting on the march; and it is difficult to understand why he should lay the blame for the unsuccessful issue of a march that he considered destined to failure from its inception,[2] on the inadaptability of the Cavalry. But what is most difficult of all is to realise that the description of the Cavalry quoted on page 209 from the *Official History of the War* and that of '*The Times*' historian refer to exactly the same regiments under exactly the same leaders, the interval of time being just two months.

Pretoria again.

From November 3rd to 15th the regiment remained at Pretoria, and enjoyed the luxury of tents again. It then proceeded south with the remainder of the 1st Brigade, and operated from the neighbourhood of Meyerton, clearing the country, till December 13th, on which day all settled down for a long-promised rest till after Christmas. It was, however, of the shortest. At 1.30 next morning orders came for an immediate

[1] '*The Times*' *History of the War*, vol. v., p. 48. [2] See p. 212.



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move. General Clements had met with a reverse in the Magaliesberg, and the 1st Cavalry Brigade was hurried up to Krugersdorp, which it reached the same day, to restore the situation. With the addition of the 14th Hussars, a battalion each of the Scots Guards and Dublin Fusiliers, and some extra guns to his Brigade, Gordon left Krugersdorp on December 19th to operate in conjunction with Clements in the Magaliesberg Valley, the whole force under the orders of General French.

The Magaliesberg.

The regiment acted detached most of this time with two guns. Fighting was frequent, and for their bravery on January 5th, Privates Stanley and Westray, of the Inniskillings, were subsequently 'mentioned in South African General Orders, and recommended for the rank of Corporal.'

1901.

On completion of this business, the whole Brigade encamped outside Johannesburg and was broken up, the Inniskillings under Colonel Rimington,[1] who had recently been gazetted to the command of the regiment, going to Colonel Pulteney's newly-formed 'column.'

General French took command of about eight of these columns, and, lining them out, moved off in a south-easterly direction on January 28th, to 'sweep' that part of the Transvaal which lay between him and the Natal-Swaziland frontier, collecting the inhabitants, and consuming or destroying supplies. The extent of front was, however, too wide for the number of men engaged in the 'drive,' and any Boers who wished to easily slipped

The South-Eastern Transvaal.

[1] Colonel Rimington had hitherto been serving with a corps of scouts, commonly called 'Rimington's Tigers,' which he had raised at the commencement of the war.



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through; while the pace of the movement was too great to allow of the work of collecting the people being properly carried out, or of devastating the country.

On February 12th, the Inniskillings distinguished themselves by a successful charge at Tobias Smuts' farm, Klipfontein, under Colonel Rimington's extraordinary initiative, and got fairly amongst the Boers with their swords, killing or capturing some twenty-five of them, and taking a quantity of wagons and horses.

This is one of the few instances of a cavalry charge in the war, and is, therefore, the more noteworthy. The Inniskillings only lost one man killed and two wounded, and the whole Boer force fled before the cold steel till it was out of sight and beyond the possibility of pursuit. Colonel Rimington recorded the names of the following in Regimental Orders as having specially distinguished themselves: Sergeant (afterwards S.Q.M.S.) Moore, Corporal Capper, Trumpeter Lahey, and Privates Burd, Butler, Carmichael, Hamill, and Johnson. (Moore and Lahey were also 'Mentioned in Despatches,' June 23rd, 1902.) Trumpeter Lahey cut three wire fences under heavy fire at 500 yards, and then sounded the 'charge.' He records that Colonel Rimington and Captain Ansell both came up and shook hands with and praised him afterwards.[1]

The 'No Surrender' draft.

During the month of March, in distant parts of the theatre of war, Inniskilling officers and men were acting up to the traditions of the regiment, and adding to its reputation.

[1] Private J. Hunt distinguished himself on February 13th, and his name was subsequently inscribed in regimental orders for Bravery in the Field.



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On the 5th, a draft newly landed had assisted in driving the Boers out of and occupying Aberdeen in the Old Colony, and the following morning three officers' patrols of fifteen men each, two consisting of Imperial Yeomanry and the third of Inniskilling men under Second Lieutenant Oates, were sent out from the town to get news of the enemy. Oates presently ran into a number of Boers who were holding a hill some seven miles out, two of his men being wounded and two of his horses shot at once, and to enable the two wounded and the two dismounted men to retire and join him, Oates took up a position with three of his men in a river-bed 800 yards from the hill, sending the remainder back into the town. Meanwhile, one of the other patrols had been captured and the second chased back to the town and saved from capture by Captain Anstice, commanding the Inniskilling draft, who moved out to meet it,[1] and the Boers who had captured the first patrol turned their attention to Oates, attempting to drive him out by creeping down the river-bed to him, whilst his original antagonists followed his wounded men to within short range, where they lay down in the long grass. Twice an invitation to surrender was sent in to Oates, the nearest Boers taking the opportunity of the second temporary truce to get further away. Oates' answer was that he 'was there to fight, not surrender,' Private Wild, who was with him, backing him up in his resolution, and after five hours' resistance he had the satisfaction of seeing his enemies move off about mid-day, though not before his leg had been broken with a bullet.

The knowledge that the little party was in such

[1] Captain Anstice was wounded in four places.



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straits caused great excitement all the morning amongst the Inniskilliners in Aberdeen, but their requests to go to his assistance were refused, on the ground that men could not be spared from the defence of the town. In great indignation and in defiance of orders, Lance-Corporal Malone, the son of an old riding-master of the regiment, who had in his day worn the Victoria Cross, and Oates' servant, McConnell, sallied out with the intention of effecting a rescue, but without being able, owing to the heavy fire, to get quite up to him; still, they got within 300 yards and no doubt shook the enemy's resolution with the idea that support had arrived.

When Oates found that the Boers had retired, he sent back his unwounded men and, at about 6.30 p.m., an ambulance came out and took him and the other wounded back to Aberdeen.

Oates' bravery was acknowledged, one cannot say rewarded, with a 'Mention in Despatches.'

Col. Raleigh Grey.

On March 23rd, Colonel Raleigh Grey, who was for many years an officer of the Inniskillings, and whose name came into such prominence in the famous 'Jameson raid,' gained a signal victory in the Magaliesberg. At the head of the New Zealanders and 'Imperial Bushmen,' whom he commanded, he pursued General De la Rey for twelve miles, caught him up, and, at a cost of nine casualties, killed and wounded fifty of the enemy, took 140 prisoners, two fifteen-pounder guns (English guns lost at Colenso), a pompom, no less than six maxims, a large quantity of ammunition, and some seventy wagons.

To return to the regiment. As General French's columns approached the end of their march, the rains



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broke, and the difficulties of supply were suddenly increased tenfold. It became for some little time impossible to pass the convoys over the flooded rivers, and operations came to a standstill.

Captain E. C. Holland, Sergeant J. Moore, and Private Kirby won the Humane Society's medal for swimming out into a torrent, and rescuing two men of the 14th Hussars off a submerged wagon which was on the point of being carried down-stream. Captain Ansell and Sergeant W. Judd also won the Humane Society's medal at this time for life-saving in accidents that occurred in the flooded rivers.

The Cavalry had long been accustomed to short rations, and now had to live on what they could find, which had the effect of clearing the country where the enforced halt took place of every kind of provender.

When a move again became possible, which was towards the end of March, some of the columns were told off to hold a V-shaped cordon from Vryheid to Langdraai (on the Swazi border) viâ Piet Retief, whilst the remainder set to work to clear the area enclosed between this cordon and the Zulu border.

The big drive had its effect. The Boers in the south-eastern Transvaal had been impressed with the irresistible force which had scattered them before it; guns (eleven), ammunition, and stock had been captured, and last and not least, the natives' minds had been made up as to who were to be their future masters.

Roos Senekal.

Pulteney's column, in which was the regiment, was now hurried off to another quarter. Entraining on the night of April 3rd at Glencoe, it reached Belfast on April 8th, where it joined five other columns under General Sir Bindon Blood, which had been collected



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to act against General Viljoen about Roos Senekal. On April 22nd that town was occupied, and some seventy Boers surrendered, including forty-eight Z.A.R.P.s.

On the same day the author's campaigning came to an untoward end with an arm badly smashed with a bullet whilst engaged in his work as Provost-Marshal in another column near Ermelo.

By the end of the month Pulteney's column was at Middelburg, from which place it paid a second, and this time a surprise, visit to Roos Senekal, on May 6th, with the result that fourteen Boers were killed and wounded. It then returned to Middelburg.

From May 12th to July 4th this column was engaged in the country east and south of Middelburg, its march starting with Lake Chrissie, and continuing by Steynsdorp and the Komati River back to Amsterdam; then to Lake Chrissie again, and back to Middelburg viâ Carolina.

The North-Eastern Orange River Colony.

The Inniskillings now left for Pretoria, where they entrained, July 15th, for Vredefort Road Station to join Colonel Rimington, who had been commanding a column of his own since April 25th. They found him at Heilbron on July 21st, and remained with him from this time till the end of the war. Of him and his command it may safely be said that no other worked harder or did so much to bring the war to an end. Rimington's physical energy was luckily in keeping with his mental activity, which was of the highest order, and every ruse that occurred to him, or that he picked up from his wily enemy, was put into execution as fast as he could find opportunity.

Nor did he find any lack of enterprise amongst his



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officers and men. Lieutenant Terrot, who had been left to ambush any Boers who might come and search the camping-ground for loose ammunition when the column moved off on August 2nd, being disappointed of his expected prey, mounted his pony and galloped one of the enemy down and shot him dead at the end of a mile. On September 23rd, Lieutenant R. B. Johnson, who was Provost-Marshal to the column, attacked seventeen Boers with his Military Police, killed two of them, wounded another, and took the remainder prisoners with all their wagons, &c. For this and other good work he afterwards received the D.S.O.

An Homeric combat took place on October 2nd between Captain G. K. Ansell[1] and a Boer whom Captain Ansell, mounted on a racing pony and armed with an infantry bayonet, caught up after an exciting gallop. Twice the Boer turned in his saddle and fired at his pursuer; the second time so close together were they that the discharge of the rifle scorched Ansell's coat, and once the Boer's bandolier saved him from a bayonet thrust; not so the second time, when Ansell got his weapon two inches into his opponent, dragged him to the ground, and held him by the throat till he surrendered.

Private O'Hara found two Boers in hiding on an island in the Wilge River on November 12th, and captured them with their rifles, single-handed.

On November 20th the Inniskillings rescued fifty men of the Railway Pioneer Regiment who had just been made prisoners in an action in which their commanding officer had been killed, and, pursuing the Boers who had taken them, captured their commandant, Buys.

[1] Captain Ansell was Colonel Rimington's staff officer.



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The Heilbron and Lindley districts now knew no peace, and, on October 24th, Louis Botha himself had one of his narrowest escapes from capture at Schimmelhoek, Rimington having obtained the news of his presence there from a captured despatch-rider.

Towards the end of November it became known that a Boer concentration and council of war was to take place at Spytfontein, and Rimington made for that place during the night of November 28th–29th, in conjunction with Colonel Wilson's column. Halting next day and marching again the following night, the combined columns left their transport behind, fortunately well guarded, for the Boers presently attacked it, and Rimington at once galloped back to rescue it with his whole force. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Oliver, the last-joined subaltern of the Inniskillings, and Lieutenant Wilkins, both of whom had been left as part of the convoy escort, had charged a hill, from which the enemy were firing into the train, and Lieutenant Oliver and Private Tremayne had been killed. Privates Bates and Claffey, having been parted from their horses, took cover in the long grass, forty yards off, killed two of the fifty Boers who were holding the hill, and finally got away under cover of the smoke of a shell which burst in front of them.

Rimington decided reluctantly on retreat. He had information of a further accession to the enemy's strength, his men had been marching the whole of the two previous nights, the weather had come on very stormy with heavy rain, and his gun ammunition was running short. He moved to Rustfontein that night and to Heilbron next day.

Dec. 1st, 1901. Some ingenious officer took the trouble to calculate



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that the regiment had, since it joined Colonel Rimington's column on July 21st, marched 1574 miles from bivouac to bivouac, the mileage being reckoned in a straight line, and any reconnaissances of less than eight miles being omitted.

On January 22nd, Colonel Rimington had an important interview, not the first he had had, with Lord Kitchener, at which the system of tackling the enemy by 'driving' was adopted by the Commander-in-Chief at his suggestion. The story runs that, at the interview, Rimington compared the C.-in-C. and himself to a 'general practitioner' and a 'specialist' respectively. '*The Times*' historian, writing of the 'driving,' finds an historical parallel in Darius's 'drag-net' in the islands of Chios, Lesbos, and Tenedos; it would be interesting if he continued it by explaining what Darius's men did with *their* 'bag.' 1902. The 'driving system.'

The first drive — February 5th–8th — was made against the Kronstad-Wolverhoek blockhouse line from the east, and resulted in the capture of 283 Boers; and the second—February 13th–27th—a complicated affair, which was worked well, and in which Botha and De Wet broke through the driving-line after a desperate fight with the New Zealand Mounted Rifles during the night of February 23rd, ended in the capture of the Harrismith Commando 'in toto' (to the number of 571) and 207 others, besides fifty more 'to the good.'

After this, Lord Kitchener was thoroughly convinced of the utility of Rimington's plan, and a third drive quickly followed — March 4th–11th — over the same ground as the first, and would have accounted for considerably more than the odd hundred Boers captured had the blockhouse line been better held. A large haul



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of ammunition somewhat compensated the hard-working field columns, one of which discovered a cave containing a maxim gun, over 300,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition, and about 1000 rounds of field-gun ammunition. But the effect of these drives was not to be measured by captures only, for, while the driving-line moved straight forward and saved its horses, the enemy in its front galloped wildly to and fro for days and nights together looking for a loophole of escape, and those that did escape took little with them but a worn-out horse and a rifle, and the effect on them was most demoralising.

Still a fourth drive was organized—March 20th to April 5th—the line starting with its right flank on Doornkloof and its left on Heilbron, to move east across the space enclosed by the Heilbron-Frankfort-Vrede blockhouse line on the north and the Doornkloof-Bethlehem-Harrismith line on the south against the Natal border.

The weather interfered seriously with the operations, flooded rivers keeping whole columns penned up for days together. Only eighty-six Boers were captured, but the amount of matériel — namely, wagons and stock—was larger than ever.

Hitherto it had been the custom to direct the 'drives' from headquarters at Pretoria, but this was found unsatisfactory, and General Bruce-Hamilton took the field in supreme command. Under his orders, a sweep was made southwards through the south-eastern Transvaal on to the Natal-Johannesburg railway line, where Rimington's and other columns joined in, when the whole force, lining out with its right on Waterval Station and its left on the Nigel Mine, moved



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north, with its right appuyé'd on the Standerton-Ermelo-Carolina-Wonderfontein blockhouse line, and its left 'in the air.' On arrival at the Pretoria-Delagoa Bay railway, the line faced about and drove south again. The whole took from April 12th to April 26th, and resulted in the capture of 136 of the enemy, and those all in the initial stages.

The next and last big drive started from the same base, and drove south into the Orange River Colony. On the Heilbron-Frankfort blockhouse line being reached (at which stage 200 Boers had been 'bagged'), Rimington's and other columns joined in, Rimington's lining out from the railway on the right, and the whole force drove south against the Kronstad-Lindley-Bethlehem blockhouse line, an additional 121 being captured. Then the line faced about, and caught twenty-two more during its return to the Natal-Johannesburg railway line, which it reached on May 10th.

Peace negotiations had been going on for some time, and, after several meetings, peace was finally declared on May 31st.

The regiment returned home shortly afterwards, and was met at the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland by its Colonel-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, on October 31st, who made the following speech :—

'Colonel Rimington, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Inniskilling Dragoons,—I have come down here to-day specially to welcome you home from South Africa, after a long and arduous period of active service. It affords me great pleasure to greet you on your arrival home, particularly when I see how well and fit the regiment looks, and the splendid



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physique and appearance of the men. As Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment, I have followed its doings in South Africa with the keenest interest, and I have often thought of the trying time you must have had. In the great trials you have undergone, in the hard fighting by day and by night in which you took part, and in the long, weary trekking which also fell to your lot, you have always borne yourselves and carried out your duties with the utmost credit, thus maintaining the proud name and honourable traditions of the famous corps to which you belong. I have heard from the highest authorities of the way in which the Inniskiling Dragoons performed their work, and I am proud to be here to-day in the uniform of such a distinguished regiment, and to know that it has been placed in the 3rd Army Corps under my command. I deeply regret the losses the regiment has sustained in action and from other causes, and I am sure that the names of those who fell in South Africa will never be forgotten by those who appreciate devotion to their country in times of danger. I congratulate you, Colonel Rimington, on your return at the head of so fine a regiment, and I hope you may be long spared to enjoy the many honours you have won.'



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*Boer War Memorial at Enniskillen.*

*Waterloo Memorial at Edgehill in Warwickshire.*

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# LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED DURING THE WAR.

## KILLED.

### Officers.

Lieutenant J. Lawlor.
Second Lieut. A. J. Grant-Meek.
Second Lieut. A. W. Swanston.
Second Lieut. L. M. Oliver.
Capt. C. G. Jackson (attached).

### Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Sergeant J. Blevin.
Lance-Sergeant W. D. Sales.
Corporal W. H. Coleman.
„ H. Karl.
„ C. Grattage.
Lance-Corporal R. D. Patterson.
Private J. Lawrence.
„ J. D. Barnes.
„ R. Gardner.
„ H. Jones.
„ J. Ward.
„ F. G. Clark.
„ S. Kirkpatrick.
„ E. F. Ventham.
„ R. Dalziel.
„ C. Day.
„ M. Flynn.
„ F. A. Jeffries.
„ J. McClintock.
Private E. Mobbs.
„ T. Quinlan.
„ W. E. J. Webster.
„ J. Dow.
„ E. J. Gardiner.
„ J. Garlick.
„ H. Love.
„ J. Davidson.
„ J. Prentice.
„ C. W. Hutchings.
„ W. G. Tremayne.
„ F. Kemp.
„ W. Stanley.
„ J. McLeary.
„ J. Hamill.
Sergeant Hunter, Corporal Fenton, „ Mullion, } attached.



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# THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

## WOUNDED.

### Officers.

Captain A. R. Mosley.
„ E. S. Jackson.
„ J. C. A. Anstice.
Lieutenant C. F. D. Johnson.
„ E. Paterson.
„ J. Harris.
Lieutenant T. G. Gibson.
„ E. C. S. Jervis.
„ L. E. G. Oates.
Captain J. W. Yardley (attached).

### Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

Sergeant J. McNaghten.
„ R. Hanwell.
„ J. McCubbin.
„ J. Turnbull.
„ J. Curly.
„ J. Wall.
Corporal J. F. Foreman.
„ H. Marshall.
„ F. Fagan.
„ E. Ellison.
„ Hamilton.
„ A. J. Cole.
„ F. C. Brodie.
„ H. Jones.
Lance-Corporal E. H. Taylor.
„ R. Coltman.
„ T. Tobin.
Private A. Gardner.
„ W. George.
„ C. E. Wardroper.
„ W. Rainey.
„ H. Nicks.
„ R. Yacamini.
„ W. Cowderry.
„ A. G. Murray.
„ T. Crowe.
„ H. Wilson.
„ S. Griffin.
„ J. Burnes.
„ A. C. Myzoule.
Private F. S. Paul.
„ H. Beardwood.
„ W. Smith.
„ E. G. Robinson.
„ A. Vaughan.
„ W. R. Butter.
„ M. Whittle.
„ J. H. Sellwood.
„ J. L. W. White.
„ W. E. Harris.
„ J. Brooks.
„ H. Gold.
„ R. C. Steele.
„ J. Fortune.
„ J. Leary.
„ T. Hunt.
„ A. Allcock.
„ F. Warren.
„ E. S. King.
„ A. McLean.
„ H. Johnson.
„ E. C. Whanstall.
„ R. Winston.
„ W. Walker.
„ J. Price.
„ W. H. Lawrence.
„ H. G. Burford.
„ J. Davies.
„ T. Paisley.
„ J. Manning.



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WOUNDED (*continued*):

Private F. M. Watkins.
„ W. A. Hughes.
„ J. Dolan.
„ H. Smith.
„ E. Jeater.
„ W. Gledhill.
„ H. Marshall.
„ F. Bissett.
„ T. G. Stinchcombe.
„ A. Banks.
Private J. Divall.
„ B. Leedham.
„ M. Clear.
„ J. W. R. Bratt.
„ R. B. Anderson.
„ W. Slavin.
„ H. W. Hammersley.
„ H. Dales.
„ J. Hendry.

## DEATHS FROM OTHER CAUSES THAN WOUNDS.

Second Lieut. F. N. Dent (drowned).

Squad. Sgt.-Maj. H. C. Harewood.
„ „ F. W. Crewe.
Sergeant W. H. Woods.
„ F. Kirby.
„ A. Hanwell.
„ H. Senley.
Armourer-Sergeant Fisher.
Corporal F. Mead.
„ G. Keel.
Private E. Salter.
„ E. Jackson.
„ W. McGeoghan.
„ J. M. Larkin.
„ A. Powley.
„ A. H. Seton.
„ H. Douglas.
„ B. G. Smith.
„ H. S. McConnell.
„ J. James.
„ A. T. Barrett.
Private H. Hopkins.
„ P. O'Brien.
„ F. J. Blakeman.
„ R. J. Darby.
„ R. Burge.
„ A. H. Redding.
„ W. Palmer.
„ H. Hilston.
„ P. Geraghty.
„ A. Hancox.
„ T. Dixon.
„ L. Kaberry.
„ G. H. Dabbs.
„ G. V. Durrant.
„ E. Burke.
„ W. G. Bedwell.
„ A. Stafford.
„ P. Lane.
„ G. Fearn.
„ Ormston.



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## HONOURS, MEDALS, ETC.

### OFFICERS.

Lieut.-Col. PAGE-HENDERSON.—Queen's Medal with two clasps.

Lieut.-Col. M. F. RIMINGTON.—Five times mentioned in Despatches; Brevet of Colonel; Queen's medal with eight clasps; King's medal with two clasps; C.B.

Major E. H. H. ALLENBY.—Three times mentioned in Despatches; Brevets of Lieut.-Colonel and Colonel; Queen's medal with six clasps; King's medal with two clasps; C.B.

Major T. H. E. DAUNCEY.—Mentioned in Despatches; Brevet of Lieut.-Colonel; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Captain J. W. YARDLEY (attached; late of the regiment).—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps.

Captain A. R. MOSLEY.—Queen's medal with three clasps: King's medal with two clasps.

Captain J. C. A. ANSTICE.—Queen's medal with clasp.

Captain E. A. HERBERT.—Queen's medal with two clasps; King's medal with clasp.

Captain E. S. JACKSON.—Queen's medal with four clasps.

Captain J. STEVENSON-HAMILTON.—Mentioned in Despatches; Brevet of Major; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Captain F. A. B. FRYER.—Queen's medal with four clasps.

Captain E. C. HOLLAND.—Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; Humane Society's medal.

Captain N. W. HAIG.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with three clasps; Humane Society's medal.

Captain E. PATERSON.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps; D.S.O.



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Captain G. K. ANSELL.—Twice mentioned in Despatches; Brevet of Major; placed on list of officers considered qualified for Staff Employment in consequence of service on the Staff in the Field. Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps; Humane Society's medal.

Captain H. CHIPPINDALL HIGGIN.—Queen's medal with four clasps.

Lieutenant J. HARRIS.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with clasp; Humane Society's medal.

Lieutenant R. B. JOHNSON.—Twice mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps; D.S.O.

Lieutenant C. E. AMPHLETT.—Queen's medal with four clasps.

Lieutenant T. G. GIBSON.—Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant G. H. EARLE.—Queen's medal with three clasps.

Lieutenant E. C. S. JERVIS.—Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant S. C. BULL.—Queen's medal with four clasps.

Lieutenant J. W. F. TARLETON.—Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant C. R. TERROT.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with four clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant A. E. GIBBS.—Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant H. DIXON.—Queen's medal with five clasps.

Lieutenant C. F. WILKINS.—Queen's medal with six clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant S. L. HOLLAND.—Queen's medal with five clasps.

Lieutenant L. E. G. OATES.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps.

Lieutenant F. B. NIXON.—Queen's medal with five clasps.

Lieutenant R. M. WOOD.—Queen's medal with six clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Lieutenant H. M. APPLETON.—Queen's medal with three clasps; King's medal with two clasps.

Second Lieutenants F. CLOSE and R. G. D. O'CALLAGHAN also received medals.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster J. R. SIDDALL.—Mentioned in Despatches; Queen's medal with five clasps; King's medal with two clasps.



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# THE INNISKILLING DRAGOONS

## WARRANT AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN.

*Medals for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.*

Regimental Sergeant-Major T. Wood.
Squadron Sergeant-Major H. C. Harewood.
Squadron Sergeant-Major Baxter.
Sergeant McNaghten.
„ J. Metcalfe.
Private D. McKinnon.
„ W. A. Stacey.
Corporal E. King (attached).

*Mentioned in Despatches.*

Regimental Sergeant-Major T. Wood.
Squadron Sergeant-Major H. C. Harewood.
Squadron Sergeant-Major J. Baxter.
Squadron Quartermaster-Sergeant C. J. Pilbeam.
Farrier Quartermaster-Sergeant E. Worsley.
Sergeant J. McNaghten.
„ J. Metcalfe (in command of Maxim gun detachment).
„ C. Farrell.
„ J. Moore.
Corporal W. R. Butter.
Private D. McKinnon.
„ W. A. Stacey.
Trumpeter Lahey.
Corporal King (attached).

*Mentioned in South African General Orders, and recommended for rank of Corporal for Gallant Conduct.*

Private Westray.
Private Stanley.

*Humane Society's Medals.*

Sergeant Williams.
„ W. Judd.
Sergeant J. Moore.
Private Kirby.



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*Mentioned in Regimental Orders at various times during the War for Gallantry in Action.*

Sergeant J. Moore.
„ J. Hyams.
Lance-Sergeant R. Scarborough.
„ E. Shimeld.
Corporal E. Barker (promoted Lance-Sergeant for Distinguished Conduct in the Field).
Corporal Shoeing-Smith Capper.
Lance-Corporal H. Appleyard.
„ J. Furness.
„ J. Reid.
„ R. Cromie.
„ T. Yalden.
„ G. Mason.
„ T. Walsh.
Trumpeter Price.
„ J. Lahey.
Private H. Roughan.
„ Hawkins.
„ F. Nash.
„ T. Stinchcombe.
„ T. O'Connor.
„ W. Groves.
„ G. Hammersley.
„ W. Walby.
„ W. Collins.
„ C. J. Buckle.
„ P. Greenhill.
„ J. Burd.
„ M. Butler.
„ P. Carmichael.
„ J. Hamill.
„ H. Johnson.
„ T. Hunt.



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*Lieut.-Gen.l E.A. Gore*
*Colonel of the Inniskilling Dragoons.*

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# APPENDIX I.

## ROLL OF OFFICERS,

### 1689 TO 1908.

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| 1689 | | 1690 | | 1691 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* Albert Conyngham.[1] | Colonel | *Sir* Albert Conyngham. | Colonel | *Sir* Albert Conyngham. |
| Lt.-Col. | Robert Echlin. | Lt.-Col. | Robert Echlin. | Lt.-Col. | Robert Echlin. |
| Major | Nicholas Collop, *sen.* | Major | Nicholas Collop, *sen.* | Major | Nicholas Collop, *sen.* |
| Captain | Henry Gorges. | Captain | Henry Gorges. | Captain | Henry Gorges. |
| ,, | John Montgomery. | ,, | John Montgomery. | ,, | John Montgomery. |
| ,, | Alexander Montgomery. | ,, | Alexander Montgomery. | ,, | Alexander Montgomery. |
| ,, | John Leslie. | ,, | John Leslie. | ,, | John Leslie.[3] |
| ,, | Andrew Nesbitt.[2] | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Andrew Heneage, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Andrew Heneage, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Andrew Heneage, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | John Norris. | ,, | John Norris. | ,, | John Norris. |
| ,, | Albert Nesbitt. | ,, | Albert Nesbitt. | ,, | Albert Nesbitt. |
| ,, | Andrew Lindsay. | ,, | Andrew Lindsay. | ,, | Andrew Lindsay. |
| ,, | Robert Vaughan. | ,, | James Johnston. | ,, | James Johnston. |
| ,, | James Johnston. | ,, | John Clerk. | ,, | John Clerk. |
| ,, | Andrew Knox. | | | | |
| ,, | John Clerk. | | | | |
| Cornet | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | Cornet | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | Cornet | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* |
| ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Samuel Galland. |
| ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Caspar Wills. |
| ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, | John Dunn. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. |
| ,, | Samuel Conyngham. | | | | |
| ,, | James Nesbitt. | | | | |
| Adjutant | Robert Levison. | | | | |

[1] Son of the Dean of Raphoe. Was appointed Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance in Ireland, but was removed from that post by James II. on account of his firm adherence to the established institutions of the country. Sir Albert cordially co-operated with the Inniskilling men in defence of their civil and religious liberties, and was commissioned by William III. to raise the corps of Dragoons now known as the 6th Inniskillings. At the head of his regiment he fought at the Boyne and other actions against James's troops, until he was taken prisoner and barbarously murdered in an encounter with the Rapparees, near Colooney, co. Sligo, in September, 1691. (Burke's *Peerage*—Conyngham, *Marquis.*)

[2] Of Brenter, co. Donegal. Is said to have served in the army of Charles I. Died in 1692. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Nesbitt of Lismore House.)

[3] Eldest son of John Leslie (who, in 1688, raised a troop of Dragoons and a company of Foot, and was granted estates by William III. as a reward for his services), and grandson of the *Rev.* Alex. Conyngham, Dean of Raphoe (*vide supra*). Killed at Aughrim. (Dalton,* Vol. III. p. 35, note 4. Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Leslie of Tarbert House.)

* *English Army Lists and Commission Registers*, 1661–1714 (6 vols.), by Charles Dalton. Referred to in these Lists as 'Dalton.'



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| 1692 | | 1693 | | 1694 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Robert Echlin.[1] | Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. |
| Lt.-Col. | Henry Conyngham. | Lt.-Col. | Henry Conyngham.[4] | Lt.-Col. | Henry Gorges. |
| Major | Nicholas Collop, *sen.*[2] | Major | Henry Gorges. | Major | Oliver Long. |
| Captain | Henry Gorges. | Captain | John Montgomery. | Captain | John Montgomery. |
| ,, | John Montgomery. | ,, | Alexander Montgomery. | ,, | Alexander Montgomery. |
| ,, | Alexander Montgomery. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | Charles King. | ,, | Charles King. |
| Lieut. | Andrew Heneage,[3] Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | John Norris, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | John Norris, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | John Norris. | ,, | Albert Nesbitt. | ,, | Albert Nesbitt. |
| ,, | Albert Nesbitt. | ,, | Andrew Lindsay. | ,, | Andrew Lindsay. |
| ,, | Andrew Lindsay. | ,, | John Clerk. | ,, | John Clerk. |
| ,, | James Johnston. | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* |
| ,, | John Clerk. | | | ,, | Samuel Galland. |
| | | | | ,, | Caspar Wills. |
| Cornet | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | Cornet | Samuel Galland. | Cornet | Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. |
| ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | Arthur Graham. |
| ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Nicholas Walker. |
| ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Arthur Graham. | ,, | William Matthews. |
| | | ,, | Nicholas Walker. | | |

[1] Third son of Robert Echlin of Ardquin, co. Down. Served as a Captain in Col. John Cunningham's Foot; Lt.-Col. of *Sir* Albert Conyngham's Dragoons (6th Inniskillings), 1689; Colonel (in succession to *Sir* Albert), 30 Dec. 1691; Brig.-Gen. 1703; Maj.-Gen. 1704; Lt.-Gen. 1707. Having changed his political sentiments, Lt.-Gen. Echlin was required to dispose of his regiment shortly after the accession of George I. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Echlin of Clonagh. Cannon's *Records of the 6th Dragoons.*) In Graham's *Annals of the Viscount and 1st and 2nd Earls of Stair* it is stated that 'Col. Ecklin (*sic*), on being deprived of his command, joined the rebel army.'

[2] Out of the regiment in 1692. No further trace of him.

[3] *Query*—Hannagh or Hannay. Is said to have served at the siege of Londonderry (Dalton, Vol. III. p. 35, note 10, and p. 231, note 1). Out of the regiment in 1692.

[4] Only surviving son of *Sir* Albert Conyngham, *Knt.* (*vide* Lists 1689–91, note 1) and ancestor of the present *Marquis* Conyngham. Was a Captain in *Lord* Mountjoy's regiment in the reign of James II. Lt.-Col. of Echlin's (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 31 Dec. 1691; Colonel of a newly raised regiment of Dragoons (now the 8th Hussars), 1 Feb. 1693; Brig.-Gen., 1 Jan. 1703; Maj.-Gen., 3 Apr. 1705. Served, with distinction, in Portugal and Spain, under *Lord* Peterborough, and was mortally wounded in the action at St. Estevan de Litera, near the city of Lerida, on Jan. 26, 1705–6 (Burke's *Peerage*—Conyngham, *Marquis*. Surg. J. F. Smet's *Historical Record of the 8th Hussars*, p. 17).



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| 1695 | | 1696 | | 1697 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. |
| Lt.-Col. | Henry Gorges.[1] | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. |
| Major | Oliver Long. | Major | John Montgomery. | Major | John Montgomery. |
| Captain | John Montgomery. | Captain | Alexander Montgomery. | Captain | Alexander Montgomery. |
| ,, | Alexander Montgomery. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | Charles King. | ,, | Charles King. |
| ,, | Charles King. | ,, | John Norris. | ,, | John Norris. |
| ,, | John Norris. | | | ,, | Stephen Piper. |
| Lieut. | Albert Nesbitt.[2] | Lieut. | John Clerk. | Lieut. | John Clerk. |
| ,, | Andrew Lindsay. | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* |
| ,, | John Clerk. | ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Samuel Galland. |
| ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Caspar Wills. |
| ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Charles Howard. | ,, | Charles Howard. |
| ,, | Caspar Wills. | | | ,, | William Mainwaring. |
| ,, | Charles Howard. | | | | |
| Cornet | Richard Hamilton. | Cornet | Richard Hamilton. | Cornet | Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. |
| ,, | Arthur Graham. | ,, | Arthur Graham. | ,, | Arthur Graham. |
| ,, | Nicholas Walker. | ,, | William Matthews. | ,, | Wiiliam Matthews. |
| ,, | William Matthews. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. |
| ,, | Robert Montgomery. | | | ,, | George Faunt. |
| Adjutant | William Chaunders. | | | | |

[1] Capt. in *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons in 1689; Major, 1692–3; Lt.-Col. 1693–4. Left the regiment in 1695. Probably a son of Dr. Robert Gorges of Kilbrew, co. Meath, and younger brother to Lt.-Gen. Richard Gorges, Adjt.-Gen. in Ireland (Dalton, Vol. III. p. 35, note 9, and p. 75, note 11).

[2] Son of Capt. Andrew Nesbitt of Brenter (*q. v.* List 1689, note 3). Lieut. in *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons in 1689; *Sir* David Colyear's Foot, 1 Apr. 1695; Capt. in Killigrew's Dragoons (8th Hussars), 15 Apr. 1707. Out of Army in 1710. Served in Portugal and Spain. According to Burke, Capt. Nesbitt became a London merchant, was M.P. for Huntingdon and St. Michael's, and died in 1753 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Nesbitt of Lismore House. Dalton, Vol. III. p. 35, note 12).



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| 1698 | | 1699 | | 1700 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. |
| Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. |
| Major | William Cadogan. | Major | William Cadogan. | Major | William Cadogan. |
| Captain | Alexander Montgomery. | Captain | Alexander Montgomery. | Captain | Alexander Montgomery. |
| ,, | Charles King. | ,, | Charles King. | ,, | John Norris. |
| ,, | John Norris. | ,, | John Norris. | ,, | Stephen Piper. |
| ,, | Stephen Piper. | ,, | Stephen Piper. | ,, | William Coward.[1] |
| ,, | William Coward. | ,, | William Coward. | ,, | Arthur Moore.[2] |
| Lieut. | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | Lieut. | Andrew Moneypenny, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Charles Howard, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* |
| ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Samuel Galland. |
| ,, | Charles Howard. | ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Caspar Wills. |
| ,, | William Mainwaring. | ,, | Charles Howard. | ,, | William Mainwaring. |
| | | ,, | William Mainwaring. | ,, | Richard Hamilton.[3] |
| | | ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | William Matthews. |
| | | ,, | William Matthews. | ,, | Luke Davis.[4] |
| | | ,, | Luke Davis. | | |
| Cornet | Richard Hamilton. | Cornet | Arthur Graham. | Cornet | Arthur Graham. |
| ,, | Andrew Moneypenny. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. |
| ,, | Arthur Graham. | ,, | George Faunt. | ,, | George Faunt.[5] |
| | William Matthews. | ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. | ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. |
| ,, | Robert Montgomery. | ,, | Edward Loftus. | ,, | Edward Loftus.[6] |
| ,, | George Faunt. | | | | |
| ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. | | | | |

[1] His troop 'reduced' this year.

[2] Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons (*vice* Chas. King), 18 Jan. 1700; h.p. on reduction of his troop, 1700; Major, *Visct.* Charlemont's Foot (36th, now 2nd Worcester), 28 June, 1701. Served in the Cadiz Expedition of 1702. Died on service in the West Indies in 1703 (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 233).

[3] Cornet in *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons in 1689; Lieut., 1698–9; h.p. on reduction of troop in 1700; restored to f.p. in 1704. Out of the regiment in 1719.

[4] Lieut. (to Capt. Wm. Coward), Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 Jan. 1699; h.p. on reduction of troop in 1700 (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 221).

[5] Cornet (to Capt. Chas. King), Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 March, 1697; h.p. on reduction of troop in 1700; Capt. (Gren. Coy.) in Col. Nicholas Lepell's newly-raised regiment of Foot, 25 March, 1705. Left Lepell's regiment 13 July, 1708 (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 167, note 1; Vol. V. p. 188).

[6] Cornet (to Capt. Jno. Norris), Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 Oct. 1699; h.p. on reduction of troop in 1700; restored to f.p. in 1705; Lieut. (to Capt. Dumas), 13 Oct. 1707. Out of the regiment in 1721 (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 221; Vol. V. p. 25).



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| 1701 | | 1702 | | 1703 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin. | Colonel | Robert Echlin (Brig.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. | Lt.-Col. | Oliver Long. |
| Major | William Cadogan. | Major | William Cadogan.[1] | Major | Alexander Montgomery. |
| Captain | Alexander Montgomery. | Captain | Alexander Montgomery. | Captain | John Norris. |
| ,, | John Norris. | ,, | John Norris. | ,, | Alway Serjeant.[3] |
| ,, | Stephen Piper. | ,, | Alway Serjeant. | ,, | Francis Cole. |
| Lieut. | Charles Howard, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Charles Howard, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Charles Howard, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Nicholas Collop, *jun.* | ,, | Samuel Galland. |
| ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | Samuel Galland. | ,, | William Mainwaring. |
| ,, | Caspar Wills. | ,, | Caspar Wills.[2] | ,, | William Matthews. |
| ,, | William Mainwaring. | ,, | William Mainwaring. | | |
| ,, | William Matthews. | ,, | William Matthews. | | |
| Cornet | Arthur Graham. | Cornet | Arthur Graham. | Cornet | Arthur Graham. |
| ,, | Robert Montgomery. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. | ,, | Robert Montgomery. |
| ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. | ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. | ,, | Charles Ingoldsby. |
| ,, | Richard Neville. | ,, | Richard Neville. | ,, | Charles Sheppard. |
| ,, | Charles Sheppard. | ,, | Charles Sheppard. | ,, | John Nesbitt. |
| ,, | John Nesbitt. | ,, | John Nesbitt. | | |

[1] Afterwards 1st *Earl* Cadogan. Elder son of Henry Cadogan of Lismullen, barrister-at-law. Capt. in Brig.-Gen. Thomas Erle's Foot, 4 Mar. 1694; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 Aug. 1698; Col. of Foot and Q.M. Gen. in 1701–2; Col. of Cadogan's Horse (5th D.G.), 2 Mar. 1703; Brig.-Gen., 25 Aug. 1704; Maj.-Gen., 1 Jan. 1707; Lt.-Gen., 1 Jan. 1709; Col., 2nd Foot Guards, 11 Oct. 1714; Gen., 12 July, 1717; Col., 1st Foot Guards, 18 June, 1722. Was a Knight of the Thistle; sometime Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, and attained the rank of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. Served throughout the wars in Flanders in the reigns of William III. and Queen Anne. Created a *Baron* in 1716, and advanced to an Earldom in 1718. Died 17 July, 1726. (Burke's *Peerage*—Cadogan, *Earl.*)

[2] Third son of Lt.-Col. Godfrey Wills, Roscommon Militia, of Willsgrove, co. Roscommon (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Wills-Sandford of Willsgrove). Cornet (to Capt. Wm. Hamilton) in *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1689–90; Lieut. (to Capt. Alex. Montgomery), 1693–4. Out of the regiment in 1702. (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 61, note 1.)

[3] *Vide* List for 1717.



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| 1704 | 1705 | 1706 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel Robert Echlin (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Oliver Long.[1] | Lt.-Col. Alexander Montgomery.[4] | Lt.-Col. *Sir* Richard Vernon, *Bt.* |
| Major Alexander Montgomery. | Major John Norris.[5] | Major James Butler. |
| Captain John Norris. | Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. |
| ,, James Butler.[2] | ,, William Butler. | ,, William Butler. |
| ,, Toby Mulloy.[3] | ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas. |
| Lieut. Charles Howard, Capt.-Lieut. | | Lieut. Arthur Graham, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, Samuel Galland. | Lieut. Samuel Galland. | ,, Samuel Galland. |
| ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, William Matthews. | ,, Arthur Graham. | ,, Robert Montgomery. |
| ,, Arthur Graham. | ,, Robert Montgomery. | ,, Lawrence Nugent. |
| | | ,, John Pacey. |
| Cornet Robert Montgomery. | Cornet Charles Sheppard. | Cornet Charles Sheppard. |
| ,, Charles Sheppard. | ,, John Nesbitt. | ,, Toby Norris. |
| ,, John Nesbitt. | ,, Toby Norris. | ,, Charles Echlin. |
| | | ,, Edward Loftus. |
| | | ,, Arthur Wingate. |
| | | ,, Henry Barlow. |

[1] Fourth son of Edmund Long, of Lineham, Wilts. Served previously in the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons in 1693–94; Lt.-Col., 30 Apr. 1696. Left the regiment in 1704. Died in Ireland in 1716. (Burke's *History of the Landed Gentry*, 1838, Vol. IV. p. 215—Long-Wellesley o Draycot Cerne. Dalton, Vol. III. p. 14, note 1, and Vol. IV. p. 120.)

[2] Raised a new troop this year. *Vide* List for 1708.

[3] Theobald (corrupted into Tobias, or Toby) Mulloy was the only son of Conor Mulloy, a member of the ancient family of O'Mulloy, hereditary standard-bearers to the Crown of England in Ireland. The Mulloys were staunch supporters of William III., and Toby Mulloy took part in the defence of Londonderry, and commanded a troop of Horse at the Boyne in 1690. Lieut. in Col. Henry Conyngham's Dragoons (8th Hussars) in 1693; Capt.-Lieut., 1 Nov. 1695; Captain, Inniskilling Dragoons (raised a new troop) in 1704; *Earl* of Macclesfield's Horse (disbanded in 1712), 26 May, 1705; h.p. in 1712. Was four times High Sheriff for co. Roscommon. Died in 1734. (Burke's *History of the Landed Gentry*, 1838, Vol. IV. p. 149—Mulloy of Hughstown. Dalton, Vol. III. p. 169, note 5, and Vol. V. p. 233.)

[4] *Vide* List for 1729.

[5] Lieut. (to Capt. Henry Gorges) in *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1689–90; Capt.-Lieut., 1 June, 1692; Capt. in 1694–5; Major in 1704–5. Out of the regiment in 1706; had two sons serving in his troop.



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| 1707 | 1708 | 1709 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. *Sir* Richard Vernon, *Bt.* | Lt.-Col. *Sir* Richard Vernon, *Bt.* | Lt.-Col. *Sir* Richard Vernon, *Bt.*[2] |
| Major James Butler. | Major James Butler.[1] | Major William Butler. |
| Captain Alway Serieant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. |
| ,, William Butler. | ,, William Butler. | ,, James Dumas. |
| ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas. | ,, Thomas Rogers. |
| | ,, Thomas Rogers. | ,, Augustus Duquerry. |
| | ,, Augustus Duquerry. | ,, Charles Echlin. |
| Lieut. Charles Echlin, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Charles Echlin, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Oliver Lambert,[3] Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, Robert Montgomery | ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Lawrence Nugent. | ,, Lawrence Nugent. |
| ,, Lawrence Nugent. | ,, Charles Sheppard. | ,, Charles Sheppard. |
| ,, John Pacey. | ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Edward Loftus. |
| ,, Charles Sheppard. | ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, Henry Barlow. |
| | ,, Francis Ellis. | |
| | ,, — Sawbridge. | |
| Cornet Toby Norris. | Cornet Toby Norris. | Cornet William Nugent. |
| ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Arthur Wingate. | ,, William Kennedy. |
| ,, Arthur Wingate. | ,, William Nugent. | ,, Francis Meres. |
| ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, William Kennedy. | ,, James Wood. |
| ,, William Nugent. | ,, — Paxton. | ,, Phillip Gastein. |
| ,, William Kennedy. | ,, James Wood. | ,, John Pye. |
| ,, Abney Parker. | ,, John Lafitte. | ,, John Burrell. |
| ,, — Paxton. | | ,, John Hay. |
| | | Adjutant Robert Wigham. |

[1] Capt. (raised a new troop), Inniskilling Dragoons in 1704; h.p. in 1704-5; Major in 1706. Out of the regiment in 1709. Probably James Butler, formerly Capt.-Lieut. of Ormonde's Horse. (Dalton, Vol. V. p. 249, note 7.)

[2] Son of *Sir* Thos. Vernon, *Bart.*, of Hodnet, co. Salop; succeeded his father as 2nd *Baronet* in Feb. 1682-3. Lieut., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, 10 Nov. 1702; Capt. in the Duke of Ormonde's Horse before 1706; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1706; Pepper's Dragoons (8th Hussars), 23 Feb. 1710. Appointed by George I. Ambassador-Extraordinary to Augustus, King of Poland. Died 7 Feb. 1726, when the title became extinct. (Courthope's *Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England*—Vernon of Hodnet.)

[3] Capt.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 11 Jan. 1709. Out of the regiment (succeeded by Chas. Sheppard), 13 Mar. 1710. Of Painstown, co. Meath. Died about 1711. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 226, note 14.)



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| 1710 | 1711 | 1712 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. John Upton. | Lt.-Col. John Upton (Bt. Col.) | Lt.-Col. John Upton (Bt. Col.) |
| Major William Butler. | Major William Butler. | Major William Butler. |
| Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. |
| ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas. |
| ,, Thomas Rogers. | ,, Thomas Rogers. | ,, Thomas Rogers.[1] |
| ,, Augustus Duquerry. | ,, Augustus Duquerry. | ,, Augustus Duquerry. |
| ,, Charles Echlin. | ,, Charles Echlin. | ,, Charles Echlin. |
| Lieut. Charles Sheppard, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Charles Sheppard, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Charles Sheppard, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, Lawrence Nugent. | ,, Lawrence Nugent. | ,, Lawrence Nugent. |
| ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Edward Loftus. |
| ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, Henry Barlow. |
| | ,, John Dockom. | ,, John Dockom. |
| | ,, Robert Maxwell. | ,, Robert Maxwell. |
| | ,, James Wood. | ,, James Wood. |
| Cornet William Nugent. | Cornet William Nugent. | Cornet William Nugent. |
| ,, William Kennedy. | ,, William Kennedy. | ,, William Kennedy. |
| ,, Francis Meres. | ,, Francis Meres. | ,, Francis Meres. |
| ,, James Wood. | ,, Philip Gastein. | ,, Philip Gastein. |
| ,, Philip Gastein. | ,, John Hay. | ,, John Hay. |
| ,, John May. | ,, Edmund Strudwick. | ,, Edmund Strudwick. |
| ,, Edmund Strudwick. | ,, Arthur Echlin. | ,, Arthur Echlin. |
| | ,, Arthur Dobbs. | ,, Arthur Dobbs. |
| Adjutant Robert Wigham. | Adjutant Robert Wigham. | Adjutant Robert Wigham. |

[1] Captain (additional troop), Inniskilling Dragoons, 21 Aug. 1708; h.p. on reduction of troop, in 1712.



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| 1713 | 1714 | 1715 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel Robert Echlin (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel Robert Echlin[2] (Lieut.-Gen.) | Colonel John, *Earl* of Stair,[6] K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. John Upton (Bt. Col.) | Lt.-Col. John Upton (Bt. Col.) | Lt.-Col. John Upton[7] (Bt. Col.) |
| Major William Butler. | Major William Butler.[3] | Major Charles Otway. |
| Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. | Captain Alway Serjeant. |
| ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas. | ,, James Dumas.[8] |
| ,, Augustus Duquerry. | ,, Augustus Duquerry. | ,, Augustus Duquerry. |
| ,, Charles Echlin. | ,, Charles Echlin.[4] | ,, Lawrence Nugent. |
| Lieut. Lawrence Nugent, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Lawrence Nugent, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. Montague Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. | ,, Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Edward Loftus. | ,, Edward Loftus. |
| ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, Henry Barlow. | ,, Henry Barlow. |
| ,, John Dockom. | ,, Francis Meres. | ,, Francis Meres. |
| ,, Francis Meres. | ,, James Hooten. | ,, Gervase Sibthorpe. |
| Cornet William Nugent. | Cornet William Nugent. | Cornet William Nugent. |
| ,, William Kennedy. | ,, William Kennedy. | ,, William Kennedy. |
| ,, Philip Gastein. | ,, Philip Gastein. | ,, Philip Gastein. |
| ,, John Hay. | ,, John Hay. | ,, John Hay. |
| ,, Edmund Strudwick.[1] | ,, Stephen Delacreuze.[5] | ,, Henry Strudwick. |
| ,, Stephen Delacreuze. | ,, Henry Strudwick. | ,, James Stewart. |
| Adjutant Robert Wigham. | Adjutant Robert Wigham. | Adjutant Robert Wigham. |

[1] Cornet (to Capt. James Dumas), Inniskilling Dragoons), 17 Dec. 1710; Capt., 27th Inniskillings, 7 Nov. 1713. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 226, note 22.)

[2] Disposed of his commission as Colonel of the regiment by order (*vide* List for 1692, note 1).

[3] Captain, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1705; Major, 11 Jan. 1709. Resigned his commission on the accession of George I. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 226, note 12.)

[4] Cornet (to Lt.-Col.'s troop), Inniskilling Dragoons, 1706; Capt.-Lieut. in 1707; Capt., 11 Jan. 1709; Brig.-Gen., Waring's Horse (The Carabiniers), 1 June, 1715. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 226, note 13.)

[5] Cornet (to Capt. Alway Serjeant), Inniskilling Dragoons), 7 Mar. 1713. Resigned his commission on the accession of George I.

[6] John Dalrymple, 2nd *Earl* of Stair; succeeded his father, the 1st *Earl*, in 1707. Served as a volunteer with the 26th Cameronians at the battle of Steenkirk in 1692. Lt.-Col., 3rd Foot (Scots) Guards in 1702; Col. of a Dutch regiment in 1703; 26th Foot, 1 Jan. 1706; Col., Scots Greys, 24 Apr. 1706 (removed for political reasons in 1714); Maj.-Gen., 1709; Lt.-Gen., 1710; Gen., 1712; Col., 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, 4 Mar. 1715 (removed for political reasons in 1734; Comm.-in-Chief in Flanders and Field-Marshal in 1742; reappointed Col. of the Inniskillings, 25 Apr. 1743; Comm.-in-Chief in Great Britain in 1744; reappointed Col. of the Scots Greys, 28 May, 1745; Gen. of the Marine Forces in 1746. Served as Brig.-Gen. at Ramillies and Oudenarde, and was present at Malplaquet and the siege of Douay. Commanded the British troops in Germany during the early part of the 1743 campaign, and, under George II., at Dettingen. *Lord* Stair held several important diplomatic posts, including that of Ambassador-Extraordinary to the Court of France, 1715–20. Died in 1747.

[7] Of Castle Upton, co. Antrim, M.P. for co. Antrim; father of Clotworthy Upton, 1st *Baron*, and grandfather of John Henry, 1st *Viscount* Templetown (Burke's *Peerage*—Templetown, *Viscount*). Capt. in Maj.-Gen. Wm. Steuart's Foot (9th Norfolk Regiment), 15 July, 1697; out of Steuart's regiment in 1707; Major? Lt.-Col. of Pepper's Dragoons (8th Hussars), 12 Apr. 1709; Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Feb. 1710; Bt. Col., 15 Nov. 1711. (Dalton, Vol. IV. p. 177, and Vol. VI. p. 40, note 13, and p. 226). *Lord* Stair, when he was appointed Colonel of the Inniskillings in 1715, took command of a troop himself, and Upton then reverted to an ordinary troop command; continuing in that position until he left the regiment in 1722 (*vide* Lists, 1716–1722). Served with the 9th Foot at the siege of Liège Citadel, and with the 8th Dragoons at the battle of Almanza. Died in 1740.

[8] Captain, Inniskilling Dragoons, 26 May, 1705. Out of the regiment in 1716. Served previously in *Lord* Macclesfield's Horse.



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| 1716 | | 1717 | | 1718 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Charles Otway.[1] | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery.[3] | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. |
| Major | Augustus Duquerry. | Major | Augustus Duquerry. | Major | Augustus Duquerry. |
| Captain | Alway Serjeant. | Captain | Alway Serjeant.[4] | Captain | Lawrence Nugent. |
| ,, | Lawrence Nugent. | ,, | Lawrence Nugent. | ,, | John Upton (Bt. Col.) |
| ,, | John Upton[2] (Bt. Col.) | ,, | John Upton (Bt. Col.) | ,, | Montague Ferrar. |
| Lieut. | Montague Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Montague Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Alexander Auchinleck, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Richard Hamilton. | ,. | Richard Hamilton. | ,, | Richard Hamilton. |
| ,, | Edward Loftus. | ,, | Edward Loftus. | ,, | Edward Loftus. |
| ,, | Henry Barlow. | ,, | Henry Barlow. | ,, | Henry Barlow. |
| ,, | Francis Meres. | ,, | Francis Meres. | ,, | Francis Meres. |
| ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe. | ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe. | ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe. |
| Cornet | William Nugent. | Cornet | William Nugent. | Cornet | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Philip Gastein. | ,, | Philip Gastein. | ,, | Philip Gastein. |
| ,, | John Hay. | ,, | John Hay. | ,, | John Hay. |
| ,, | Henry Strudwick. | ,, | Henry Strudwick.[5] | ,, | Robert Wigham. |
| ,, | James Stewart. | ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | William Bradshaw. |
| ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | William Bradshaw. | ,, | James Montgomery. |

[1] We cannot trace this officer with any certainty. The only *Charles* Otway mentioned (once) by Mr. Dalton is a Capt. Charles Otway, serving in *Lord* Mohun's Foot about 1706, who was appointed Colonel of the 35th Regiment in 1717, and held the Colonelcy until he died, a full General, in 1764. (Dalton, Vol. V. p. 265, note 9.)

[2] *Vide* List for 1715, note 6.

[3] *Vide* List for 1729.

[4] Ens., 1st Foot Guards, 27 Oct. 1691; Lieut., 1 Oct. 1695; Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 1705. Out of the regiment in 1717. (Dalton, Vol. V. p. 250, note 1.)

[5] Cornet (to Capt. James Dumas), Inniskilling Dragoons, 20 Mar. 1714; out of the regiment in 1717; Lieut. and Capt., 1st Foot Guards, 20 June, 1720; out of the Guards before 1727. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 226, note 35. Hamilton's *History of the Grenadier Guards*, Vol. III. p. 446.)



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| 1719 | | 1720 | | 1721 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. |
| Major | Augustus Duquerry. | Major | Augustus Duquerry. | Major | Augustus Duquerry. |
| Captain | Lawrence Nugent.[1] | Captain | John Upton (Bt. Col.) | Captain | John Upton (Bt. Col.) |
| ,, | John Upton (Bt. Col.) | ,, | Montagu Ferrar. | ,, | Montagu Ferrar. |
| ,, | Montague Ferrar. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. |
| Lieut. | Alexander Auchinleck, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Edward Loftus. | ,, | Edward Loftus.[2] | ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe.[3] |
| ,, | Henry Barlow. | ,, | Henry Barlow | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Francis Meres. | ,, | Francis Meres. | ,, | Philip Gastein. |
| ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe. | ,, | Gervase Sibthorpe. | ,, | Robert Wigham. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | Philip Gastein. | ,, | Philip Gastein. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. |
| Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. |
| ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| ,, | William Bradshaw. | ,, | William Bradshaw. | ,, | Charles J. Kirke. |
| ,, | James Montgomery. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | William Savile. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Charles J. Kirke. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton.[4] |

[1] Lieut. (to the Lt.-Col.), Inniskilling Dragoons, 1705-6; Capt.-Lieut., 7 Mar. 1713; Capt. (of Lt.-Gen. Echlin's late troop), 24 Feb. 1714. Out of the regiment in 1720.

[2] *Vide* List for 1700, note 6.

[3] Lieut. (to Capt. Alway Serjeant), Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 Mar. 1714. Out of the regiment in 1721. Fourth son of Gervase Sibthorp, of Laneham, co. Nottingham. Burke describes him as 'Capt. of Dragoons.' Died in 1744. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1863—Sibthorp, of Laneham, Notts., now of Canwick Hall, co. Lincoln.)

[4] Afterwards 4th *Earl* of Dumfries (*q.v.* List, 1743, note 1).



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| 1722 | | 1723 | | 1724 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. |
| Major | Augustus Duquerry. | Major | Augustus Duquerry.[3] | Major | James Gardiner. |
| Captain | John Upton[1] (Bt.-Col.) | Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. |
| ,, | Montague Ferrar. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. |
| ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Philip Gastein.[2] | ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | Robert Wigham. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | George Abell. |
| ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | George Abell. | ,, | Edward Trelawney. |
| Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| ,, | Charles J. Kirke. | ,, | Charles J. Kirke. | ,, | Charles J. Kirke. |
| ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Savile. | ,, | William Savile. | ,, | William Savile. |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. |

[1] *Vide* List for 1715, note 7.

[2] Cornet (to Capt. Augustus Duquerry), Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Jan. 1709; Lieut. in 1719. Out of the regiment in 1723. Mr. Dalton gives his name as *Gasteen*.

[3] Captain (of an additional troop), Inniskilling Dragoons, 21 Aug. 1708; Major in 1715. Out of the regiment in 1724. Served previously in the *Earl* of Barrymore's regiment of Foot (now 13th Somerset Light Infantry).



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| 1725 | | 1726 | | 1727 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. |
| Major | James Gardiner. | Major | James Gardiner. | Major | James Gardiner. |
| Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. |
| ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| | | ,, | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. | ,, | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. |
| | | ,, | John Whitefoord.[3] | ,, | John Whitefoord. |
| | | ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple. |
| | | | | ,, | Hugh, *Visct.* Primrose.[4] |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. |
| ,, | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres.[1] | ,, | George Abell. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | John, *Lord* Loudon.[2] | ,, | Edward Trelawney. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | George Abell. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | John Stewart. |
| ,, | Edward Trelawney. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| | | ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | Paul Torin. |
| Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Charles James Kirke. |
| ,, | Charles James Kirke. | ,, | Charles James Kirke. | ,, | John Hamilton. |
| ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | William Savile. |
| ,, | William Savile. | ,, | William Savile. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. |
| ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | Charles Gordon. |
| | | ,, | Charles Gordon. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. |
| | | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | William Dalrymple. |
| | | ,, | William Dalrymple. | | |

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[1] *Vide* List for 1733, note 2.

[2] 4th *Earl* of Loudoun; succeeded his father in 1731. Appointed to the Scots Greys in 1732. Died a full General and Col. of the 3rd Foot (Scots) Guards, in 1782.

[3] Afterwards *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bart.* *Vide* List for 1749, note 2.

[4] *Vide* List for 1729, note 3.

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Besides the *Earl* of Loudoun, *Lieuts.* George Abell and Edward Trelawney quitted the regiment (or died) in 1726.



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| 1728 | | 1729 | | 1730 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Montgomery.[1] | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. |
| Major | James Gardiner. | Major | James Gardiner. | Major | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. |
| Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. |
| ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| ,, | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. | ,, | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.*[4] |
| ,, | John Whitefoord. | ,, | John Whitefoord. | | |
| ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple.[2] | | |
| ,, | Hugh, *Visct.* Primrose. | ,, | Hugh, *Visct.* Primrose.[3] | | |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | John Stewart. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Paulin Torin. |
| Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | John Hay. |
| ,, | Charles James Kirke. | ,, | Charles James Kirke. | ,, | Charles James Kirke. |
| ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | John Hamilton. |
| ,, | William Savile. | ,, | William Savile. | ,, | William Savile. |
| ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | Francis Godolphin. |
| ,, | Charles Gordon. | ,, | Charles Gordon. | ,, | Charles Gordon. |
| ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple.[5] |
| ,, | William Dalrymple. | ,, | William Dalrymple. | ,, | William Dalrymple. |
| ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. | | |

[1] Probably Col. Alexander Montgomery of Conroy, co. Donegal, uncle of Maj. John Montgomery, Inniskilling Dragoons (List 1697). Capt., *Sir* Albert Conyngham's (Inniskilling) Dragoons, 1689–90; Major in 1702; Lt.-Col. in 1704–5; Capt. and Lt.-Col., 3rd Foot Guards in 1705–6; 1st Foot Guards, 30 Mar. 1711; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 27 July, 1717. Died in 1729 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Montgomery of Beaulieu).

[2] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1725–6; h.p. in 1730; restored to f.p. in Apr. 1736. (*Vide* List, 1743, note 2.)

[3] 3rd *Viscount* Primrose; succeeded his brother Archibald, 2nd *Viscount*, 5 July, 1716. Entered the Army, and in 1727 was appointed Captain in the Inniskilling Dragoons, but left the regiment in 1729. Served as a volunteer with the Imperial Army, under Eugene of Savoy in 1735, and was severely wounded in an encounter with the French, near Claussen, 17 Oct. 1735. Lieut.-Col., 33rd Foot, Dec. 1738. Died at Wrexham, co. Flint, 8 May, 1741, age 38. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. II.—Primrose, *Earl* of Rosebery.)

[4] H.P. this year; restored to f.p. in 1734. *Vide* List for 1749, note 2.

[5] H.P. this year; restored to f.p. in 1732. *Vide* List for 1738, note 2.

*Cornet* John Young to h.p. in 1729; restored to f.p. in 1732.



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| 1731 | | 1732 | | 1733 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T.[1] (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. |
| Major | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. | Major | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres. | Major | Alexander, *Earl* of Balcarres.[2] |
| Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. | Captain | Montague Ferrar. |
| ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. | ,, | Alexander Auchinleck. |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut, | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. | ,, | William Hamilton. |
| ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Thomas Montgomery. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | John Stewart. |
| ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | | |
| ,, | Paul Torin. | | | | |
| Cornet | John Hay. | Cornet | Charles Gordon. | Cornet | Charles Gordon. |
| ,, | Charles James Kirke. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. |
| ,, | John Hamilton. | ,, | William Dalrymple. | ,, | William Dalrymple. |
| ,, | William Savile. | ,, | Ralph Cooke. | ,, | Ralph Cooke. |
| ,, | Francis Godolphin. | ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. |
| ,, | Charles Gordon. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. |
| ,, | William Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. |
| ,, | Ralph Cooke. | | | | |

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[1] *Vide* List for 1715, note 6.

[2] Alexander Lindsay, 4th *Earl* of Balcarres; succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1722. Entered the Army at an early age, and was at one time a lieutenant in the Horse Grenadier Guards, which he quitted for a company in the 2nd Batt. Royal Regiment of Foot (4 Mar. 1707), then in Flanders. He served in Flanders from 1707 to the end of the war; taking part in all the battles, and most of the sieges, during that time, and was wounded at St. Venant in 1710. In 1726, he was appointed to a troop in the Inniskilling Dragoons, and promoted Major in 1730. Capt. and Lt.-Col., 2nd (Coldstream) Foot Guards, 27 Aug. 1733. Died 25 July, 1736. (Dalton, Vol. VI. p. 323, note 24. Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I. Balcarres, *Earl* of.)

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*Lieuts.* William Hamilton and Thomas Montgomery; *Cornets* John Hamilton (to Hargrave's Foot) and Francis Godolphin quitted the regiment (or died), 1731–3; *Lieut.* Torin and *Cornet* Charles J. Kirke were placed on h.p. in 1731, and *Cornet* William Savile died in 1731–2.



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| 1734 | | 1735 | | 1736 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan.[1] | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan. | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Brig.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. |
| Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar. |
| Captain | Alexander Auchinleck. | Captain | Alexander Auchinleck.[2] | Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | William, *Lord* Crichton. | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* |
| ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | John Dalrymple. |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | John Stewart. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Peter Agnew. | ,, | Peter Agnew. |
| ,, | Peter Agnew. | ,, | Thomas Burton. | ,, | Thomas Burton. |
| Cornet | Charles Gordon. | Cornet | Charles Gordon. | Cornet | Charles Gordon. |
| ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. |
| ,, | William Dalrymple. | ,, | Ralph Cooke. | ,, | Ralph Cooke. |
| ,, | Ralph Cooke. | ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. |
| ,, | John Young. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. |
| ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. |
| ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | | | | |

[1] Charles, 2nd *Baron* Cadogan; succeeded his brother William, 1st *Earl* (*q.v.* List, 1702, note 1), as *Baron* Cadogan of Oakley in 1726. Ens. in Col. Heyman Rooke's Foot (disbanded in 1712), 1 Mar. 1704; Cornet (to the Col.'s troop) in Cadogan's Horse (5th Dragoon Guards), 2 Apr. 1708; Capt. and Lt.-Col., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, 11 June, 1715; Col., 4th Foot, 21 Apr. 1719; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 June, 1734; Brig.-Gen., 3 Dec. 1735; Maj.-Gen., 2 July, 1739; Col., 2nd Troop of Life Guards, 25 Apr. 1742; Lt.-Gen., 28 May, 1745; Gen., Mar. 1761. Served under Marlborough in Flanders. Governor of Sheerness in 1749, and of Gravesend and Tilbury in 1752. Died 24 Sept. 1776.

[2] Probably Alexander Auchinleck, Lieut., Scots Greys, 24 Feb. 1708, who was distantly connected with *Lord* Stair's family. Capt.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons in 1718; Capt., 1720. Retired (or exchanged) in Apr. 1736. Capt. John Dalrymple succeeded to his troop.



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| 1737 | | 1738 | | 1739 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Brig.-Gen.) | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Brig.-Gen.) | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. |
| Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar. |
| Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. | Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. | Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* |
| ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple. |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Catrick Agnew. |
| ,, | Peter Agnew. | ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Paul Torin. |
| ,, | Thomas Burton. | ,, | Peter Agnew. | ,, | Peter Agnew. |
| | | ,, | Thomas Burton. | | |
| Cornet | Charles Gordon. | Cornet | Charles Gordon.[1] | Cornet | Ralph Cooke. |
| ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple.[2] | ,, | John Young. |
| ,, | Ralph Cooke. | ,, | Ralph Cooke. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. |
| ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. |
| ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Henry Ferrar. |
| ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | David Chapeau. |
| | | ,, | Henry Ferrar. | | |
| | | ,, | David Chapeau. | | |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1726. Left the regiment in 1738.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1726; h.p. in 1730; restored to f.p. in 1732. Died in 1738. Possibly the *Hon.* Hugh Dalrymple, younger brother of William, *Lord* Crichton and Capt.-Lieut. *Hon.* John Dalrymple.



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| 1740 | | 1741 | | 1742 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Charles, *Lord* Cadogan.[1] (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner. | Lt.-Col. | James Gardiner.[2] |
| Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar. | Major | Montague Ferrar.[3] |
| Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. | Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. | Captain | William, *Lord* Crichton. |
| ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | ,, | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* |
| ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple. | ,, | John Dalrymple. |
| Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | *Hon.* John Dalrymple,[4] Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn. |
| ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | George Brodie. |
| ,, | Patrick Agnew. | ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Paul Torin. |
| ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Peter Agnew. | ,, | Peter Agnew. |
| ,, | Peter Agnew. | | | ,, | Thomas Hooper.[5] |
| Cornet | Ralph Cooke. | Cornet | Ralph Cooke. | Cornet | John Young. |
| ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. |
| ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Thomas Hooper. | ,, | Henry Ferrar. |
| ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | Hugh Whitefoord. | ,, | David Chapeau. |
| ,, | Henry Ferrar. | ,, | Henry Ferrar. | ,, | Hercules Ellis. |
| ,, | David Chapeau. | ,, | David Chapeau. | ,, | John Reckham. |
| ,, | Hercules Ellis. | ,, | Hercules Ellis. | | |
| | | ,, | John Reckham. | | |

[1] *Vide* List, 1734, note 1. (Removed to the 2nd Troop Life Guards in Apr. 1744.)

[2] Of Bankton; son of Lieut. Patrick Gardiner, 16th Foot. Lieut., Scots Greys, 24 Feb. 1708; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1724; Lt.-Col., 24 Jan. 1730; Colonel, Bland's Dragoons (13th Hussars), 18 Apr. 1743. Was Master of the Horse to the *Earl* of Stair on his mission to the Court of France in 1715. Served in Flanders. Killed at the battle of Preston Pans, 21 Sept. 1745. Col. Gardiner married the *Lady* Frances Erskine, daughter of the 9th *Earl* of Buchan, and he is described in Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland* as 'that brave soldier, and eminently pious Christian' (*c.f.* text).

[3] Ferrar or (according to Dalton) Farrar. Capt.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 Feb. 1714; Capt., 29 Apr. 1718; Major, 15 Aug. 1734. Left the regiment in 1742 (*cf.* text).

[4] Second son of the *Hon.* William Dalrymple of Glenmure (second son of the 1st *Earl* of Stair) by Penelope, *Countess* of Dumfries. Capt.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1720. 'The favourite nephew of John (2nd) *Earl* of Stair.' Died at Newliston, 23 Feb. 1742. (*Vide* List, 1743, note 1.—Dumfries, *Earl* of. Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*, Vol. I.—Dumfries, *Earl* of; Vol. II.—Stair, *Earl* of.)

[5] *Lieut.* Thomas Hooper died in 1742.



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| 1743 | | 1744 | | 1745 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T. (F.M.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Stair, K.T.[3] (F.M.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Rothes[6] (Maj.-Gen). |
| Lt.-Col. | Cuthbert Ellison. | Lt.-Col. | Cuthbert Ellison.[4] | Lt.-Col. | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* |
| Major | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | Major | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | Major | Charles William Tonyn. |
| Captain | William, *Earl* of Dumfries.[1] | Captain | Charles William Tonyn. | Captain | George Brodie. |
| ,, | John Dalrymple.[2] | ,, | George Brodie. | ,, | Robert Godfrey. |
| ,, | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Robert Godfrey. | ,, | Westrow Hulse. |
| Lieut. | George Brodie, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Campbell Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Campbell Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | William Nugent. | ,, | Paul Torin. |
| ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Henry Ferrar. |
| ,, | John Young. | ,, | John Young. | ,, | Hercules Ellis. |
| ,, | Henry Ferrar. | ,, | Henry Ferrar. | ,, | John Reckham. |
| ,, | David Chapeau. | ,, | David Chapeau.[5] | ,, | George Gordon. |
| Cornet | Hercules Ellis. | Cornet | Hercules Ellis. | Cornet | Thomas Smith. |
| ,, | John Reckham. | ,, | John Reckham. | ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| ,, | Thomas Smith. | ,, | Thomas Smith. | ,, | Archibald Armstrong. |
| ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. |
| ,, | Archibald Armstrong. | ,, | Archibald Armstrong. | ,, | Charles, *Earl* of Aboyne.[7] |
| ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. | ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. |
| | | ,, | Charles, *Earl* of Aboyne. | ,, | James Suttie. |
| | | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Alexander Maitland. |
| | | ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | George Aldridge. |
| | *Cornets en Second* | ,, | Alexander Maitland. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. |
| | | ,, | George Aldridge. | ,, | William Ross. |
| | | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | William Betts. |
| | | ,, | William Ross. | | |
| | | ,, | William Betts. | | |

[1] William Dalrymple, 4th *Earl* of Dumfries, eldest son of the *Hon.* Will. Dalrymple of Glenmure (second son of the 1st *Earl* of Stair) and of Penelope, *Countess* of Dumfries (which title she inherited in virtue of the patent, 1690); succeeded to the Earldom of Dumfries on the death of his mother in March 1742. As William, *Lord* Crichton, he received a cornetcy in the Inniskilling Dragoons in 1721, and was promoted to a troop in 1723. Capt.-Lieut., 3rd (Scots) Foot Guards, July, 1744. Served as aide-de-camp to his uncle, John, *Earl* of Stair, at the battle of Dettingen, in June, 1743. In 1752 the *Earl* of Dumfries was invested with the Order of the Thistle, and in 1760 he succeeded his brother James as 4th *Earl* of Stair; and was thenceforward styled *Earl* of Dumfries and Stair. Died at Dumfries House, co. Ayr, 27 July, 1768. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Dumfries, *Earl* of).

[2] Third son of the *Hon.* Hugh Dalrymple of North Berwick (third son of James, 1st *Visct.* Stair), who was created a Baronet of Nova Scotia in 1698. Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons in 1725-6; h.p. in 1730; restored to f.p. in April, 1736 (*vide* List, 1729, note 2). Out of the regiment in 1744. Died at Ayr, 19 Apr. 1753. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Stair, *Earl* of.)

[3] *Vide* List for 1715, note 6.

[4] Of Hebburn, co. Durham; eldest son of Robert Ellison of Hebburn. Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons (from Royal Welsh Fusiliers), Apr. 1743; appointed to the Staff in 1744; Col., Army, 1 Oct. 1745; Maj.-Gen., 1 Mar. 1755; Lt.-Gen., 2 Feb. 1759; Gen., 25 May, 1772. Died 11 Oct. 1785. Sometime M.P. for Shaftesbury. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Carr-Ellison of Hebburn.)

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1738; Lieut., 1743; Capt. in Pulteney's Foot (13th L.I.) and Brig.-Major to the Duke of Marlborough, July, 1744.

[6] John Leslie, 8th *Earl* of Rothes; succeeded to the earldom on the death of his father in 1722. Capt. of a troop of Dragoons, 1715; Foot Guards, 1717; Lt.-Col., 21st Fusiliers, 25 Jan. 1721; Col., 25th Foot, May, 1732; Brig.-Gen., 1739; Maj.-Gen., 1743; Col., Scots Horse Grenadier Guards, Apr. 1745; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 May, 1745; Lt.-Gen., 1747; Col., Scots Greys, 18 Jan. 1750; 3rd (Scots) Foot Guards, Apr. 1752; Gen., 1765. Created a Knight of the Thistle in 1753. Served in Flanders, under the Earl of Stair in 1742, and was present at Dettingen in 1743; commanded a Cavalry Brigade at Roucoux in 1746. Died 10 Dec. 1767.

[7] Charles Gordon, 4th *Earl* of Aboyne; born about 1726; succeeded his father in 1732. Cornet *en second*, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1744. Out of the regiment in 1746. *Lord* Aboyne does not appear to have remained in army beyond 1745; in fact, neither Douglas nor Burke mention that he ever held a commission. The former states that after he came of age he devoted himself to the improvement of his estates in Scotland. Died 28 Dec. 1794. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Aboyne, *Earl* of.)



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| 1746 | | 1747 | | 1748 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Rothes (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Rothes (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | John, *Earl* of Rothes (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | Lt.-Col. | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* | Lt.-Col. | *Sir* John Whitefoord, *Bt.* |
| Major | Charles William Tonyn. | Major | Charles William Tonyn. | Major | Charles William Tonyn. |
| Captain | George Brodie. | Captain | George Brodie. | Captain | Campbell Dalrymple. |
| ,, | Robert Godfrey. | ,, | Robert Godfrey. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. |
| ,, | Westrow Hulse.[1] | ,, | Campbell Dalrymple. | ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| Lieut. | Campbell Dalrymple, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Paul Torin. | ,, | Hercules Ellis. | ,, | Archibald Armstrong. |
| ,, | Henry Ferrar. | ,, | George Gordon. | ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. |
| ,, | Hercules Ellis. | ,, | Archibald Armstrong. | ,, | James Suttie. |
| ,, | George Gordon.[2] | ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. |
| ,, | Thomas Smith. | ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | George Lindsay. |
| | | | | ,, | John Whitmore. |
| Cornet | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Cornet | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Cornet | Richard Hogarth. |
| ,, | Archibald Armstrong. | ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | Charles Hay. |
| ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. | ,, | George Aldridge. | ,, | John Robins. |
| ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | Drury Jones. |
| ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | George Lindsay. | ,, | William Beatty. |
| ,, | George Aldridge. | ,, | John Whitmore. | ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. |
| ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | Richard Hogarth. | ,, | William Henry Chetwynd |
| ,, | William Betts. | ,, | Charles Hay. | ,, | Patrick Warrender. |
| ,, | George Lindsay. | ,, | John Robins. | ,, | John Levett. |
| ,, | John Whitmore. | ,, | Drury Jones. | | |
| ,, | Richard Hogarth. | ,, | William Beatty. | | |
| ,, | Charles Hay. | ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. | | |
| | | ,, | William Henry Chetwynd | | |
| | | ,, | Kean O'Hara. | | |

[1] Second son of *Sir* Edward Hulse, *Bt.*, first Physician to George II.; Ens., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, 24 Apr. 1743; Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, Apr. 1745. Died 22 Nov. 1746, of a wound received in Flanders. (Playfair's *Baronetage of England*—Hulse of Breamore. Obituary Notice, *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1746, Vol. XVI. p. 613.)

[2] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons in 1745. Served in Flanders, and was reported 'missing' after the battle of Val (or Laffeldt), 21 June, 1747 (List of Casualties at Val, *Scots Magazine*, 1747, p. 289). As we can find no further trace of him, we presume he was killed or died of his wounds.

Besides those noted above, *Captains* George Brodie and Robert Godfrey, *Lieuts.* Paul Torin, Hercules Ellis, and Thomas Smith, *Cornets* William Betts, Kean O'Hara, and William Henry Chetwynd, quitted the regiment (or died) 1746–8. *Cornet* George Aldridge died in 1747.



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| 1749 | | 1750 | | 1751 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | John, *Earl* of Rothes[1] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley[3] (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Sir* John Whitefoord,[2] *Bt.* | Lt.-Col. | Charles William Tonyn. | Lt.-Col. | Charles William Tonyn. |
| Major | Charles William Tonyn. | Major | Campbell Dalrymple. | Major | Campbell Dalrymple. |
| Captain | Campbell Dalrymple. | Captain | Hugh Dalrymple.[4] | Captain | Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| ,, | Hugh Dalrymple. | ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | ,, | James Wilkinson. |
| ,, | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | ,, | James Wilkinson. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. |
| Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | Archibald Armstrong. | ,, | Archibald Armstrong.[5] | ,, | James Suttie. |
| ,, | Paul Leonard Craddock. | ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | John Whitmore. |
| ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. |
| ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | John Whitmore. | ,, | John Robins. |
| ,, | George Lindsay. | ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. | ,, | John Levett. |
| ,, | John Whitmore. | | | | |
| Cornet | Richard Hogarth. | Cornet | Richard Hogarth. | Cornet | Richard Hogarth. |
| ,, | Charles Hay. | ,, | Charles Hay. | ,, | Charles Hay. |
| ,, | John Robins. | ,, | John Robins. | ,, | Drury Jones. |
| ,, | Drury Jones. | ,, | Drury Jones. | ,, | William Beatty. |
| ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. | ,, | John Levett. | ,, | Gustavus Dalrymple. |
| ,, | John Levitt. | ,, | Gustavus Dalrymple. | ,, | Richard Edwards. |
| ,, | William Beatty (2nd Cornet on h.p.) | ,, | William Beatty (2nd Cornet on h.p.) | | |
| ,, | Patrick Warrender (2nd Cornet on h.p.) | | | | |

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[1] *Vide* List for 1745, note 6.

[2] Of Blairquhan; a baronet of Nova Scotia. Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 1726; Major in 1743; Lt.-Col., 19 March, 1745; Col., 12th Dragoons (now 12th Lancers), 18 Jan. 1750; Maj.-Gen., 1758; Lt.-Gen., 1760. Served with the Inniskillings in the Netherlands. *Sir* John died at Edinburgh, 1 March, 1763.

[3] Third son of George, 2nd *Earl* of Cholmondeley. Guidon and Major, 1st Troop of Life Guards in 1725; Lieut. and Lt.-Col., 3rd Troop of Life Guards in 1731; Col. of a newly-raised regiment (48th Foot) in 1740–1; 34th Foot, 18 Dec. 1742; Maj.-Gen., 1747; Col., 12th Dragoons (now Lancers), 24 July, 1749; 3rd Irish Horse (6th Dragoon Guards—Carabiniers), 1 Nov. 1749; Inniskilling Dragoons, 16 Jan. 1750; Lt.-Gen., 1754; Gen., 1770. Served with the 34th in Flanders, under Marshal Wade, in 1744, and was at Fontenoy in 1745. Commanded an Infantry Brigade during the '45 Rebellion, and distinguished himself at Falkirk, 17 Jan. 1746. Was many years Lt.-Gov. of Chester. Died in 1775.

[4] Cornet *en second*, Inniskilling Dragoons in 1744; Cornet in 1745; Lieut. in 1747; Capt. in 1748. Died in 1750, and was succeeded by Patrick Tonyn (*vide* 'Promotions' in *Gent. Mag.* 1751, Vol. XXI. p. 237). Was certainly a member of the family of Dalrymple of Stair, but we cannot trace him.

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1743; Lieut., 1747. Served in Flanders, and was wounded at Val (or Laffeldt), 21 June, 1747.



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| 1752 | | 1753 | | 1754 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Charles William Tonyn. | ,, | Charles William Tonyn.[2] | Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey. |
| Major | Campbell Dalrymple. | Major | Campbell Dalrymple. | Major | Campbell Dalrymple.[4] |
| Captain | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Captain | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Captain | Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| ,, | James Wilkinson. | ,, | James Wilkinson. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. |
| ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | Patrick Tonyn. | ,, | George Marriott (Maj.) |
| Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Henry Ferrar, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | James Suttie. |
| ,, | John Whitmore. | ,, | John Whitmore. | ,, | John Whitmore. |
| ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia. | ,, | Onesiphorus Dagnia.[3] | ,, | John Robins. |
| ,, | John Robins. | ,, | John Robins. | ,, | Drury Jones. |
| ,, | John Levett. | ,, | John Levett. | ,, | Gustavus Dalrymple.[5] |
| Cornet | Charles Hay.[1] | Cornet | Drury Jones. | Cornet | Richard Edwards. |
| ,, | Drury Jones. | ,, | William Beatty. | ,, | Edward Arblaster. |
| ,, | William Beatty. | ,, | Gustavus Dalrymple. | ,, | Christopher Cresswell Payne. |
| ,, | Gustavus Dalrymple. | ,, | Richard Edwards. | ,, | John Nash. |
| ,, | Richard Edwards. | ,, | Edward Arblaster. | ,, | Edward Mullens Poore. |
| ,, | Edward Arblaster. | ,, | Christopher Cresswell Payne. | ,, | Gustavus Guydickens. |
| Adjt. | John Whitmore. | Adjt. | John Whitmore. | Adjt. | John Whitmore. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1746. Joined the regiment when on service in Flanders, and was wounded (reported *missing*) at Val, 21 June, 1747. Left the regiment in 1752.

[2] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons in 1726; Capt. in 1743; Maj. in 1745; Lt.-Col., 3 Jan. 1750. Served with the regiment in Germany in 1743, and was present at the battle of Dettingen; also the campaigns of 1744–7, including the battle of Val. Father of Capt. Patrick Tonyn (*q.v.* List, 1760, note 3). Died May, 1754.

[3] *Lieut.* Onesiphorus Dagnia died in 1754.

[4] Fifth son of Hugh Dalrymple, of Drummore, and great-grandson of John, 1st *Visct.* Stair. Capt.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons in 1744; Capt. in 1748; Maj. in 1750; Lt.-Col., 3rd Dragoons (now Hussars), 24 Apr. 1755; Col. (Army), 19 Feb. 1762. Served with the Inniskillings in Germany and the Netherlands. Was appointed Commander-in-Chief of Guadaloupe and Dominica after their capture in 1759. Died in Grenada in June, 1767. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Stair, *Earl* of.)

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1750; Lieut., 17 Dec. 1754. Died in 1755. Sixth son of *Sir* John Dalrymple, *Bt.*, of Cranstoun. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Stair—*Earl* of.)



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| 1755 | | 1756 | | 1757 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colone | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey. | Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey. | Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey. |
| Major | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Major | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Major | Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| Captain | Patrick Tonyn. | Captain | Patrick Tonyn. | Captain | Patrick Tonyn. |
| ,, | George Marriott (Major). | ,, | George Marriott (Major). | ,, | George Marriott (Major). |
| ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | James Suttie. | ,, | James Suttie. |
| | | ,, | John Whitmore.[1] | ,, | John Whitmore. |
| Lieut. | John Whitmore, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | John Robins, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | John Robins, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | John Robins. | ,, | Drury Jones. | ,, | Drury Jones. |
| ,, | Drury Jones. | ,, | Richard Edwards. | ,, | Richard Edwards. |
| ,, | Richard Edwards. | ,, | Edward Arblaster. | ,, | Edward Arblaster. |
| ,, | Edward Arblaster. | ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. |
| ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. |
| | | ,, | Christopher Cresswell Payne.[1] | ,, | Gustavus Guydickens. |
| Cornet | Christopher Cresswell Payne. | Cornet | John Nash. | Cornet | John Nash. |
| ,, | John Nash. | ,, | Edward Mullens Poore. | ,, | Edward Mullens Poore. |
| ,, | Edward Mullens Poore. | ,, | Gustavus Guydickens. | ,, | Edward Walpole. |
| ,, | Gustavus Guydickens. | ,, | Edward Walpole. | ,, | Edward Lovell. |
| ,, | Edward Walpole. | ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | *Hon.* John Sandys. |
| ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | *Hon.* John Sandys.[1] | ,, | William Brereton. |
| | | ,, | William Brereton. | | |
| Adjt. | John Whitmore. | Adjt. | John Whitmore. | Adjt. | John Webster. |

[1] Light Troop, 25 Dec. 1755.



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| 1758 | 1759 | 1760 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Edward Harvey. | Lt.-Col. Edward Harvey. | Lt.-Col. Edward Harvey. |
| Major Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Major Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Major Robert Rickart Hepburn. |
| Captain Patrick Tonyn. | Captain Patrick Tonyn. | Captain Patrick Tonyn.[3] |
| ,, George Marriott (Major). | ,, George Marriott (Major). | ,, George Marriott (Major). |
| ,, James Suttie.[1] | ,, John Whitmore. | ,, John Whitmore. |
| ,, John Whitmore. | ,, James Dalrymple. | ,, James Dalrymple. |
| Lieut. John Robins, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. John Robins, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. John Robins, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, Drury Jones. | ,, Richard Edwards. | ,, Richard Edwards. |
| ,, Richard Edwards. | ,, William Hartnell. | ,, William Hartnell. |
| ,, Edward Arblaster. | ,, John Elliot. | ,, John Elliot. |
| ,, William Hartnell. | ,, Gustavus Guydickens. | ,, Gustavus Guydickens.[4] |
| ,, John Elliott. | ,, Edward Lovell. | ,, Edward Lovell. |
| ,, Gustavus Guydickens. | ,, John Whitefoord. | ,, John Whitefoord. |
| | ,, John Webster (Adjt.). | ,, John Webster (Adjt.) |
| Cornet Edward Walpole. | Cornet Clement Newsham. | Cornet Clement Newsham. |
| ,, Edward Lovell. | ,, Henry Sayer. | ,, Henry Sayer. |
| ,, *Hon.* John Sandys.[2] | ,, John Seaman. | ,, John Seaman. |
| ,, John Whitefoord. | ,, Thomas Vowe. | ,, Thomas Vowe. |
| , John Webster (Adjt.). | ,, Stephen Digby. | ,, Stephen Digby.[5] |
| ,, Clement Newsham. | | ,, Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, Henry Sayer. | | ,, Wm. Windsor FitzThomas. |
| | | ,, Henry Bayntun. |
| Adjt. John Webster, Cornet. | Adjt. John Webster, Lieut. | Adjt. John Webster, Lieut. |
| Surgeon Charles Lauder. | Surgeon John Clarke. | Surgeon John Clarke. |

[1] Fourth son of *Sir* Geo. Suttie, of Balgonie, co. Haddington, 2nd *Baronet*, and grandson of *Sir* Hugh Dalrymple, *Bt.*, of North Berwick. Cornet *en second*, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1744; Cornet, 1745; Lieut., 1748; Capt., 24 Apr. 1755. Out of the regiment in 1759. Served with the Inniskillings in the Netherlands. We cannot trace him further, or find any record of his death. (*Vide* Playfair's *Baronetage of Scotland.*)

[2] Eighth son of Samuel, 1st *Lord* Sandys, *Baron* of Ombersley, co. Worcester (Collins' *Peerage of England*, Vol. II. p. 227). Cornet (Light Troop), Inniskilling Dragoons, 25 Dec. 1755. Died in Germany, 6 Oct. 1758. (Obituary, *Gent. Mag.* 1758, Vol. XXVIII. p. 504.)

[3] Son of Lt.-Col. Chas. Wm. Tonyn (*q.v.* List, 1753, note 2). Cornet *en second*, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1744; Cornet, 1745; Lieut., 1748; Capt., 10 May, 1751; Lt.-Col. Comm. the late 104th Foot (raised 1760, disbanded 1763), 12 Aug. 1761; Col., 48th Foot, 28 May, 1787. Attained the rank of General in 1798, and was sometime Governor of East Florida. Died in London, 30 Dec. 1804.

[4] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 25 Nov. 1754; Lieut., 2 Sept. 1756; Lieut. and Capt., 3rd (Scots) Foot Guards, 1 May, 1761; Capt. and Lieut.-Col., 22 Feb. 1775; Col. (Army), 16 May, 1782; 2nd Major, 3rd Foot Guards, 20 Oct. 1784; 1st Major, 18 Apr. 1786; Maj.-Gen., 28 Apr. 1790; Lt.-Col., 3rd Foot Guards, 13 Sept. 1791. Died in 1792-3. This officer appears in Haydn's *Book of Dignities* as 'Gustavus Guy Dickens'; the *Army Lists* and *Annual Register* mention him as *Guydickens.*

[5] Fifth son of *Hon.* Edward Digby, M.P., and grandson of William, 5th *Lord* Digby, *Baron* of Geashill. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Feb. 1759. Promoted into the 24th Foot, 1760; attained the rank of Col. in the Army, 2 June, 1774, and in 1788 was appointed Governor of St. Catherine's Hospital. In the *Army Lists*, 1759-60, he appears as the *Hon.* S. Digby. (Collins' *Peerage of England*, Vol. V. p. 382.) We can find no record of his death.

Besides those noted above, *Capt. and Bt. Maj.* Geo. Marriott, *Lieuts.* Drury Jones, Edward Arblaster, and John Whitefoord, *Cornet* Edward Walpole, and *Surgeons* Chas. Lauder and John Clarke quitted the regiment (or died) 1758-60.



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| 1761 | | 1762 | | 1763 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey (Bt. Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Edward Harvey[1] (Bt. Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn |
| Major | Robert Rickart Hepburn | Major | Robert Rickart Hepburn (Bt. Lt.-Col.) | Major | John Whitmore. |
| Captain | John Whitmore. | Captain | John Whitmore. | Captain | John Robins. |
| ,, | James Dalrymple. | ,, | James Dalrymple.[2] | ,, | John M'Dowall. |
| ,, | John Robins. | ,, | John Robins. | ,, | Edward Lovell. |
| | | ,, | John M'Dowall. | | |
| Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. |
| ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. |
| ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | John Webster. |
| ,, | John Webster, Adjt. | ,, | John Webster, Adjt. | ,, | Clement Newsham. |
| ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | Clement Newsham. | | |
| ,, | Henry Sayer. | ,, | Henry Sayer.[3] | | |
| ,, | John Seaman. | ,, | John Seaman.[4] | | |
| Cornet | Thomas Vowe. | Cornet | Robert Hewetson. | Cornet | Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, | Robert Hewetson. | ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas. | ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas, Adjt. |
| ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas. | ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | Henry Bayntun. |
| ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | William Elliot. | ,, | William Elliott. |
| ,, | Henry Robinson. | ,, | William Gunn. | ,, | William Gunn. |
| ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | John Money. | ,, | John Money. |
| ,, | William Thorne. | ,, | John Campbell. | | |
| ,, | William Gunn. | ,, | Heneage Lloyd.[5] | | |
| Adjt. | John Webster, Lieut. | Adjt. | John Webster, Lieut. | Adjt. | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas, Cornet. |
| Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. |

[1] *Vide* List 1776, note 1.

[2] Second son of *Sir* James Dalrymple, 2nd *Bart.*, of Hailes, and grandson of Thomas, 6th *Earl* of Haddington. Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Mar. 1759; Major, 1st Foot, 13 Feb. 1762; Lt.-Col., 27 Mar. 1770. Retired in 1773–4. Died at Inveresk, 21 Nov. 1791. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Dalrymple of Newhailes.)

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Apr. 1757; Lieut., 13 Nov. 1760; h.p. in 1763; 11th Dragoons (now Hussars), 28 Sept. 1768; Capt., 27 Sept. 1775. Appointed Secretary to the Lt.-Governor of Minorca in 1779. H.P. in 1782. Retired (or died) in 1789. Served with the Inniskillings in Germany, and was wounded at *Campen*, 16 Oct. 1760.

[4] Cornet (from Quartermaster), Inniskilling Dragoons, 20 Sept. 1758; Lieut., 20 May, 1761; h.p. (Light Troop) in 1763. Served with the regiment in Germany and the Low Countries, 1743–7, and was wounded at the battle of Val; also the campaigns of 1759–62. Retired (or died) in 1772.

[5] Son of *Sir* Richard Lloyd, *Knt.* Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 May, 1762; Ens., 2nd Foot (Coldstream) Guards, 23 Sept. 1762; Lieut., 23 Apr. 1771. Died 22 Dec. 1776.



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| 1764 | | 1765 | | 1766 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn | Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn | Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn |
| Major | John Whitmore. | Major | John Whitmore. | Major | John Whitmore. |
| Captain | John Robins. | Captain | John Robins. | Captain | John Robins. |
| ,, | John M'Dowall. | ,, | John M'Dowall. | ,, | John M'Dowall. |
| ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | Edward Lovell. |
| Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. |
| ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. |
| ,, | John Webster. | ,, | John Webster. | ,, | John Webster. |
| ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | Clement Newsham. |
| ,, | William Windsor FitzThomas, Adjt. | ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas. | ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas |
| Cornet | Robert Hewetson. | Cornet | Robert Hewetson. | Cornet | Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | Henry Bayntun. |
| ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | William Elliott. |
| ,, | William Gunn. | ,, | William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, | William Gunn, Adjt. |
| ,, | John Money. | ,, | John Money. | ,, | John Money. |
| ,, | Robert Helyar. | ,, | Robert Helyar. | ,, | Robert Helyar. |
| Adjt. | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas, Lt. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Cornet. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Cornet. |
| Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. |



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| 1767 | | 1768 | | 1769 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn. | Lt.-Col. | Robert Rickart Hepburn.[2] | Lt.-Col. | John Whitmore. |
| Major | John Whitmore. | Major | John Whitmore. | Major | *Lord* Robert Ker. |
| Captain | John Robins. | Captain | John Robins. | Captain | John Robins. |
| ,, | John M'Dowall. | ,, | John M'Dowall. | ,, | John M'Dowall. |
| ,, | Edward Lovell. | ,, | *Lord* Robert Ker. | ,, | Richard Edwards. |
| Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | Richard Edwards, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. | William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | William Hartnell. | ,, | John Elliot. |
| ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Elliot. | ,, | John Webster. |
| ,, | John Webster. | ,, | John Webster. | ,, | Clement Newsham. |
| ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | William Gunn. |
| ,, | Wm. Windsor FitzThomas.[1] | ,, | William Gunn. | ,, | Robert Hewetson. |
| Cornet | Robert Hewetson. | Cornet | Robert Hewetson. | Cornet | William Elliott. |
| ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | Henry Bayntun. | ,, | John Money. |
| ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | Thomas Robinson. |
| ,, | William Gunn. | ,, | John Money. | ,, | Nassau Smith. |
| ,, | John Money. | ,, | Robert Helyar. | ,, | Thomas Gore. |
| ,, | Robert Helyar. | ,, | Thomas Robinson. | ,, | Thomas Gwyllym. |
| Adjt. | William Gunn, Cornet. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Lieut. |
| Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. |

[1] Son of Wm. FitzThomas of Stamford, co. Lincoln. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 8 Sept. 1759; Adjt., 2 May, 1763; Lieut., 1 Sept. 1763. Retired in 1767. Matriculated at Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, Oct. 1767, and subsequently entered the Church. Died Rector of Arrow, in 1806.

[2] Eldest son of James Hepburn by Katherine, daughter and heir of David Rickart of Rickartoun; assumed the surname of *Rickart* on succeeding to his mother's estate (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Hepburn of the Hooke). Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1743; Lieut., in 1747; Capt., 1748; Major, 25 Apr. 1755; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1 Oct. 1761; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Mar. 1763. Served with the regiment in the campaigns 1744–7, and 1759–62, and was wounded in the action of Campen, 16 Oct. 1760. Retired in 1768. Was sometime M.P. for co. Kincardine. Date of death not recorded by Burke.



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| 1770 | 1771 | 1772 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Gen.) | Colonel *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. John Whitmore. | Lt.-Col. John Whitmore. | Lt.-Col. John Whitmore. |
| Major *Lord* Robert Ker. | Major *Lord* Robert Ker. | Major *Lord* Robert Ker. |
| Captain John Robins. | Captain John Robins. | Captain John Robins. |
| ,, Richard Edwards. | ,, Richard Edwards. | ,, Richard Edwards. |
| ,, George Rooke. | ,, George Rooke. | ,, George Rooke. |
| Lieut. William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. | Lieut. William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. |
| ,, John Webster. | ,, John Webster. | ,, John Webster. |
| ,, Clement Newsham. | ,, Clement Newsham. | ,, Clement Newsham. |
| ,, William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, William Gunn, Adjt. |
| ,, Robert Hewetson. | ,, Robert Hewetson. | ,, Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, George Bernard. | ,, George Bernard. | ,, George Bernard. |
| Cornet William Elliott. | Cornet William Elliott. | Cornet William Elliott. |
| ,, John Money. | ,, Thomas Robinson. | ,, Thomas Robinson. |
| ,, Thomas Robinson. | ,, Nassau Smith. | ,, Nassau Smith. |
| ,, Nassau Smith. | ,, Thomas Gore. | ,, Thomas Gore. |
| ,, Thomas Gore. | ,, Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, Thomas Gwyllym. |
| ,, Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, Thomas Missing. | ,, Thomas Missing. |
| Adjt. William Gunn, Lieut. | Adjt. William Gunn, Lieut. | Adjt. William Gunn, Lieut. |
| Surgeon William Porter. | Surgeon William Porter. | Surgeon William Porter. |



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| 1773 | | 1774 | | 1775 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley (Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon.* James Cholmondeley[2] (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | John Whitmore.[1] | Lt.-Col. | *Lord* Robert Ker. | Lt.-Col. | *Lord* Robert Ker. |
| Major | *Lord* Robert Ker. | Major | John Robins. | Major | John Robins. |
| Captain | John Robins. | Captain | Richard Edwards. | Captain | Clement Newsham. |
| ,, | Richard Edwards. | ,, | George Rooke. | ,, | William Gunn, Adjt. |
| ,, | George Rooke. | ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | George Bernard. |
| Lieut. | William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. (Captain). | Lieut. | William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. (Captain). | Lieut. | William Hartnell, Capt.-Lieut. (Captain). |
| ,, | John Webster. | ,, | William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, | Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, | Clement Newsham. | ,, | Robert Hewetson. | ,, | William Elliott. |
| ,, | William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, | George Bernard. | ,, | Thomas Robinson. |
| ,, | Robert Hewetson. | ,, | William Elliott. | ,, | Nassau Smith. |
| ,, | George Bernard. | ,, | Thomas Robinson. | ,, | Thomas Gore. |
| Cornet | William Elliott. | Cornet | Nassau Smith. | Cornet | Thomas Gwyllym. |
| ,, | Thomas Robinson. | ,, | Thomas Gore. | ,, | William Clowes. |
| ,, | Nassau Smith. | ,, | Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, | George Fenwick. |
| ,, | Thomas Gore. | ,, | William Clowes. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, | Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, | George Fenwick. | ,, | Horace Churchill. |
| ,, | Thomas Missing. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, | Richard Vevers. |
| Adjt. | William Gunn, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Gunn, Capt. |
| Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. | Surgeon | William Porter. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1746; Lieut., 1748; Capt. (Light Troop), 25 Dec. 1755; Major, 18 Mar. 1763; Lt.-Col., 24 June, 1768. Retired in 1773. Served with the regiment in the campaign of 1747, and with the Light Troop in the expeditions to St. Malo and Cherbourg in 1758. We cannot find any record of Lt.-Col. Whitmore's death.

[2] *Vide* List for 1750, note 3.



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| 1776 | 1777 | 1778 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel Edward Harvey[1] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel Edward Harvey (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel Edward Harvey[2] (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. *Lord* Robert Ker. | Lt.-Col. *Lord* Robert Ker. | Lt.-Col. *Lord* Robert Ker. |
| Major John Robins. | Major John Robins. | Major John Robins.[3] |
| Captain Clement Newsham. | Captain Clement Newsham. | Captain Clement Newsham. |
| ,, William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, William Gunn, Adjt. | ,, William Gunn, Adjt. |
| ,, George Bernard. | ,, George Bernard. | ,, George Bernard. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. Thomas Robinson. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. William Elliot. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. William Elliot. |
| Lieut. Robert Hewetson. | Lieut. Robert Hewetson. | Lieut. Robert Hewetson. |
| ,, William Elliot. | ,, Thomas Gore. | ,, Thomas Gore. |
| ,, Nassau Smith. | ,, Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, Thomas Gwyllym. |
| ,, Thomas Gore. | ,, William Clowes. | ,, William Clowes. |
| ,, Thomas Gwyllym. | ,, Edward Wynne. | ,, James Fenwick. |
| Cornet William Clowes. | Cornet George Fenwick. | Cornet William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, George Fenwick. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, Charles Edward Repington. |
| ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, Richard Vevers. | ,, Edmund Anderson. |
| ,, Horace Churchill. | ,, Charles Edward Repington. | ,, Robert Harvey. |
| ,, Richard Vevers. | ,, Edmund Anderson. | ,, Bourchier Wrey. |
| ,, George FitzWilliam. | ,, James Roper Head. | ,, John Pare. |
| Adjt. William Gunn, Capt. | Adjt. William Gunn, Capt. | Adjt. William Gunn, Capt. |
| Surgeon William Porter. | Surgeon William Porter. | Surgeon William Porter. |

[1] Capt. and Lt.-Col., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Guards, 5 Jan., 1754; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 May, 1754; Col. (Army), 2 Dec. 1760; Maj.-Gen., 10 July, 1762; Col., 12th Dragoons (now Lancers), 17 Mar. 1763; 3rd Horse (6th Dragoon Guards), 28th Sept. 1764; Lt.-Gen., 25 May, 1772; Colonel, Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Oct. 1775. Edward Harvey accompanied the Inniskillings to Germany in 1758, and was present at nearly every action during the remainder of the 'Seven Years' War'; was wounded at Wetter (Aug. 1759) and at Campen (Oct. 1760). During the campaign of 1762, he distinguished himself in command of a Cavalry Brigade, especially in the dislodging of a French corps from Homburg. After the Peace of 1763, Gen. Harvey was appointed Adjt.-Gen. of the Forces. He was some time M.P. for Harwich, and Governor of Portsmouth. Died in London, 27 Mar. 1778 (Obituary, *Scots Mag.* Vol. XL. p. 166).

[2] See above.

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1747; Lieut., 1751; Capt.-Lieut., 25 Dec. 1755; Capt., 18 Nov. 1760; Major, 23 July, 1773; Lt.-Col., the late 20th Light Dragoons (raised 1779, disbanded 1783), 24 Apr. 1779. Retired 15 May, 1779. Lt.-Col. Robins was thirty-two years in the Inniskillings, and served with them through the 'Seven Years' War.' We can find no record of his death.



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| 1779 | 1780 | 1781 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel James Johnston[1] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. *Lord* Robert Ker. | Lt.-Col. *Lord* Robert Ker.[2] | Lt.-Col. Francis Augustus Eliott.[4] |
| Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. |
| Captain Clement Newsham. | Captain Clement Newsham.[3] | Captain William Gunn. |
| ,, William Gunn. | ,, William Gunn. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, George Bernard. | ,, George Bernard. | ,, Barrington Price. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } John Trotter. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. |
| Lieut. James Fenwick. | Lieut. James Fenwick. | Lieut. Charles Edward Repington. |
| ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, Robert Harvey. |
| ,, Charles Edward Repington. | ,, Charles Edward Repington. | ,, Bourchier Wrey. |
| ,, John Hare. | ,, John Hare. | ,, Henry Wilson. |
| ,, Robert Harvey. | ,, Robert Harvey. | ,, John Singleton. |
| Cornet Bourchier Wrey. | Cornet Bourchier Wrey. | Cornet John Pare. |
| ,, John Pare. | ,, John Pare. | ,, Francis Drouly, Adjt. |
| ,, Francis Drouly, Adjt. | ,, Francis Drouly, Adjt. | ,, Charles Richard Vaughan. |
| ,, Henry Gore Wade. | ,, Henry Gore Wade. | ,, John Blewitt. |
| ,, Peter Serle. | ,, Peter Serle. | ,, J. Wakeman Newport. |
| ,, Charles Richard Vaughan. | ,, Charles Richard Vaughan. | ,, John Joseph Atherton. |
| Adjt. Francis Drouly, Cornet. | Adjt. Francis Drouly, Cornet. | Adjt. Francis Drouly, Cornet. |
| Surgeon John Crane. | Surgeon John Crane. | Surgeon William Robertson. |

[1] Cornet, 13th Dragoons (now Hussars), 5 Oct. 1736; 1st Dragoons, 1739; Capt. ? Major ? Lt.-Col., 13th Dragoons, 2 Dec. 1754; 1st Dragoons, 7 Apr. 1759; Col. (Army), 19 Feb. 1762; Maj.-Gen., 30 Apr. 1770; Col., 9th Dragoons (now Lancers), 17 Jan. 1771; 1st (Irish) Horse (4th Dragoon Guards), 27 Apr. 1775; Lt.-Gen., 29 Aug. 1777; Colonel, Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 Apr. 1778; Gen., 25 Oct. 1793. Gen. Johnston (who was said to have been one of the finest swordsmen of his day) accompanied the 1st Dragoons to Germany in 1759, and took part in all the campaigns of the 'Seven Years' War.' He greatly distinguished himself at Warbourg; was wounded at Campen, and commanded a brigade of Cavalry during the campaign of 1762. In 1763 he was appointed Lieut.-Gov. of Minorca, and, in 1774, Governor of Quebec. Died at Hampton, 13 Dec. 1797, and was removed, with great state, for interment in Westminster Abbey, on the 21st.

[2] Second son of John, 2nd *Duke* of Roxburghe. Ens., 1st Foot (Grenadier) Guards, 22 June, 1764; Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 Jan. 1767; Major, 24 June, 1768; Lt.-Col., 23 July, 1773. Retired in 1780; during which year he unsuccessfully contested the county of Roxburgh. Died at Newbury, co. Berks, 20 March, 1781, in the 34th year of his age. (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Roxburghe, *Duke* of.)

[3] *Newsham* is the name given in the Army Lists, 1758–80, but it should be *Newsam*. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Jan. 1757; Lieut., 21 Apr. 1760; Capt., 23 July, 1773. Retired in Nov. 1780. Served with the regiment during the 'Seven Years' War.' A *Clement Newsam* (son of Thomas Newsam of Warwick) matriculated at Merton Coll. Oxon. 15 Dec. 1756, age 18. (Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*.)

[4] Afterwards 2nd *Lord* Heathfield. *Vide* Lists for 1791, and 1795, note 3.



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| 1782 | | 1783 | | 1784 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Francis Augustus Eliott. | Lt.-Col. | Francis Augustus Eliott. | Lt.-Col. | Francis Augustus Eliott. |
| Major | Alexander Hart. | Major | Alexander Hart. | Major | Alexander Hart. |
| Captain | William Gunn. | Captain | William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain | William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, | Barrington Price. | ,, | Barrington Price. | ,, | Barrington Price. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. |
| Lieut. | Charles Edward Repington. | Lieut. | Robert Harvey. | Lieut. | Robert Harvey. |
| ,, | Robert Harvey. | ,, | Bourchier Wrey. | ,, | Bourchier Wrey.[1] |
| ,, | Bourchier Wrey. | ,, | Henry Wilson. | ,, | Henry Wilson. |
| ,, | Henry Wilson. | ,, | John Pare. | ,, | Francis Hammond. |
| ,, | John Pare. | ,, | Francis Drouly. | ,, | J— Wakeman Newport. |
| Cornet | Francis Drouly, Adjt. | Cornet | J— Wakeman Newport. | Cornet | John Jos. Atherton. |
| ,, | John Blewitt. | ,, | John Jos. Atherton. | ,, | Francis Philip Bedingfield. |
| ,, | J— Wakeman Newport. | ,, | Thomas Crowder. | ,, | Knightly Freke. |
| ,, | John Jos. Atherton. | ,, | Francis Philip Bedingfield. | ,, | William Peaston.[2] |
| ,, | Thomas Crowder. | ,, | Knightly Freke. | ,, | Robert Cheney. |
| ,, | Francis Philip Bedingfield. | | | | |
| Adjt. | Francis Drouly, Cornet. | Adjt. | John O'Brien. | Adjt. | John O'Brien. |
| Surgeon | William Robertson. | Surgeon | William Robertson. | Surgeon | William Robertson. |

[1] *Sir* Bourchier Wrey, *Bt.*, of Tawstock, N. Devon, who succeeded his father, as 6th *Baronet*, in Apr. 1784. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 Nov. 1777; Lieut., 2 Nov. 1780. Retired in 1784. Died 20 Nov. 1826. (Foster's *Baronetage*—Wrey.)

[2] In the Army Lists for 1784–87, this officer's name is given as *Peaston*; in 1788–91, as *Paston*. *Vide* Lists, 1788–91.



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| 1785 | 1786 | 1787 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Francis Augustus Eliott. | Lt.-Col. Francis Augustus Eliott. | Lt.-Col. Francis Augustus Eliott. |
| Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. |
| Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) |
| ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, Barrington Price. | ,, Barrington Price. | ,, Ralph Bates. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. |
| Lieut. Robert Harvey. | Lieut. Robert Harvey. | Lieut. Robert Harvey. |
| ,, Henry Wilson. | ,, Henry Wilson. | ,, Henry Wilson. |
| ,, Francis Hammond. | ,, Francis Hammond. | ,, Francis Hammond. |
| ,, J— Wakeman Newport. | ,, J— Wakeman Newport. | ,, J— Wakeman Newport. |
| ,, John Joseph Atherton. | ,, John Joseph Atherton. | ,, John Joseph Atherton. |
| Cornet Knightly Freke. | Cornet William Peaston. | Cornet William Peaston. |
| ,, William Peaston. | ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. |
| ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, Edward Bolton Clive. | ,, Edward Bolton Clive. |
| ,, Edward Bolton Clive. | ,, Richard Parry Puleston. | ,, Richaad Parry Puleston. |
| ,, Richard Parry Puleston. | ,, John Hunter. | ,, John Hunter. |
| ,, John Hunter. | ,, John Hart. | ,, John Hart. |
| Adjt. John O'Brien, Cornet. | Adjt. John O'Brien, Cornet. | Adjt. John O'Brien, Cornet. |
| Surgeon William Robertson. | Surgeon William Robertson. | Surgeon Andrew Christie. |



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| 1788 | 1789 | 1790 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Francis Augustus Eliott. | Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Francis Augustus Eliott (Col.) | Lt.-Col. *Hon.* Francis Augustus Eliott (Col.) |
| Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. | Major Alexander Hart. |
| Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) |
| ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, William, *Lord* Banff. |
| ,, Ralph Bates. | ,, Ralph Bates. | ,, Ralph Bates. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } Henry Andrew Cerjat. |
| Lieut. Henry Wilson. | Lieut. Henry Wilson. | Lieut. Henry Wilson. |
| ,, Francis Hammond. | ,, Francis Hammond. | ,, Francis Hammond. |
| ,, William Paston.[1] | ,, William Paston. | ,, William Paston. |
| ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, John O'Brien, Adjt. |
| ,, John Hart. | ,, John Hart. | ,, John Hart. |
| Cornet Edward Greaves. | Cornet Edward Greaves. | Cornet Edward Greaves. |
| ,, John Rigby Fletcher. | ,, John Rigby Fletcher. | ,, John Rigby Fletcher. |
| ,, Jonathan Morton Pleydell. | ,, Jonathan Morton Pleydell. | ,, Jonathan Morton Pleydell. |
| ,, John Gaspard Le Marchant. | ,, John Gaspard Le Marchant.[2] | ,, George Wheatley Ridsdale. |
| ,, Henry Duncombe. | ,, George Wheatley Ridsdale. | ,, Henry George Johnston. |
| | ,, Henry George Johnston. | |
| Adjt. John O'Brien, Lieut. | Adjt. John O'Brien, Lieut. | Adjt. John O'Brien, Lieut. |
| Surgeon Andrew Christie. | Surgeon Andrew Christie. | Surgeon Andrew Christie. |

[1] *Vide* List, 1784, note 2.

[2] Afterwards Maj.-Gen. J. Gaspard Le Marchant. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 30 May, 1787; Lieut., 2nd Dragoon Guards, 18 Nov. 1789; Maj.-Gen., 4 June, 1811. Killed at Salamanca, 22 July, 1812.



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| 1791 | | 1792 | | 1793 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | James Johnston (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Francis, *Lord* Heathfield (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Francis, *Lord* Heathfield (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Francis, *Lord* Heathfield (Col.) |
| Major | Alexander Hart (Bt. Lt.-Col.) | Major | Alexander Hart (Bt. Lt.-Col. | Major | Alexander Hart (Bt. Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain | William Gunn (Bt. Major). | Captain | William Gunn (Bt. Major.) | Captain | William Gunn (Bt. Major.) |
| ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff. | ,, | William, *Lord* Banff |
| ,, | Ralph Bates. | ,, | Ralph Bates. | ,, | Ralph Bates |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Henry Andrew Cerjat. |
| Lieut. | Henry Wilson. | Lieut. | Henry Wilson. | Lieut. | Henry Wilson. |
| ,, | Francis Hammond. | ,, | Francis Hammond. | ,, | Francis Hammond. |
| ,, | William Paston. | ,, | John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, | John O'Brien, Adjt. |
| ,, | John O'Brien, Adjt. | ,, | John Hart. | ,, | John Hart. |
| ,, | John Hart. | ,, | John Rigby Fletcher | ,, | John Rigby Fletcher. |
| Cornet | Edward Greaves. | Cornet | George Wheatley Ridsdale. | Cornet | George Wheatley Ridsdale. |
| ,, | John Rigby Fletcher | ,, | Campbell Morris. | ,, | Campbell Morris. |
| ,, | George Wheatley Ridsdale. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. |
| ,, | Horace George Johnston. | ,, | Thomas Mervyn Medlycott. | ,, | Thomas Mervyn Medlycott.[1] |
| ,, | Campbell Morris. | ,, | Edward Wilson | ,, | Edward Wilson. |
| ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Robert Allen. | ,, | Robert Allen. |
| Adjt. | John O'Brien, Lieut. | Adjt. | John O'Brien, Lieut. | Adjt. | John O'Brien, Lieut. |
| Surgeon | Andrew Christie | Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. |

[1] Second son of J. H. Medlycott, Esq., of Ven, Milborne Port, in the county of Somerset. Died in July, 1793.

*Lieuts.* Henry Wilson and William Paston, *Cornets* Edward Greaves, Henry George Johnston (to Lieut. h.p. 4 Feb. 1791), and *Surgeon* Andrew Christie quitted the regiment (or died), 1791-3.



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| 1794 | 1795 | 1796 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel James Johnston (Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Gen.) | Colonel James Johnston (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Francis, *Lord* Heathfield (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Francis, *Lord* Heathfield[3] (Maj-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. William Gunn. |
| | ,, William Gunn. | ,, John Prince. |
| Major Alexander Hart[1] (Bt. Lt.-Col.) | Major Ralph Bates. | Major Ralph Bates. |
| | ,, John Rigby Fletcher. | ,, John Rigby Fletcher. |
| Captain William Gunn (Bt. Maj.) | Captain Henry Andrew Cerjat (Bt. Maj.) | Captain John O'Brien. |
| ,, Henry Andrew Cerjat. | ,, George Richard Marton. | ,, George Richard Marton. |
| ,, William, *Lord* Banff.[2] | ,, Campbell Morris. | ,, Campbell Morris. |
| ,, Ralph Bates. | ,, George Daniell. | ,, George Daniel. |
| ,, Francis Hammond. | ,, Richard O'Donovan. | ,, Richard O'Donovan. |
| ,, John Rigby Fletcher. | ,, Harry Croft. | ,, Harry Croft. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } John O'Brien. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } John O'Brien. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. } John Hart. |
| Lieut. John Hart. | Lieut. John Hart. | Lieut. Robert Allen. |
| ,, George Wheatley Ridsdale. | ,, George Wheatley Ridsdale. | ,, Francis James Johnston. |
| ,, Campbell Morris. | ,, Edward Wilson. | ,, George Brown. |
| ,, Richard O'Donovan. | ,, Henry George Johnston. | ,, Thomas Crowder, Adjt. |
| ,, Edward Wilson. | ,, Robert Allen. | ,, Vincent Edward Eyre. |
| ,, Henry George Johnston. | ,, Brook Richmond. | ,, Stephen Stoddard. |
| ,, Robert Allen. | ,, Francis James Johnston. | ,, John Lugard. |
| ,, Harry Croft. | ,, George Brown. | |
| Cornet Frank Hawksworth. | Cornet Thomas Crowder, Adjt. | Cornet Charles Pinks. |
| ,, James Philips. | ,, Vincent Edward Eyre. | ,, John Brown. |
| ,, Brook Richmond. | ,, Baldwin Fulford. | ,, John Caulfield. |
| | | ,, R— Cokely Hill. |
| | | ,, John Dearden. |
| | | ,, John Stackpole. |
| | | ,, William Jackson. |
| Adjt. John O'Brien, Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Adjt. Thomas Crowder, Cornet. | Adjt. Thomas Crowder, Lieut. |
| Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, 11th Dragoons (now Hussars), 8 Sept. 1759; Lieut., 18 Apr. 1766; Capt., 6 June, 1770; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 Apr. 1779; Bt. Lt.-Col., 18 Nov. 1790; Lt.-Col., 11th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 28 Feb. 1794. Out of the *Army List* for 1796.

[2] William Ogilvy, 8th *Lord* Banff; succeeded his father in 1771. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 Nov. 1773; Lieut., 14 May, 1778; Capt., 2 Nov. 1780. Retired in 1794, after having served on the Continent under the *Duke* of York. Died at Forglen, 4 June, 1803 (Douglas' *Peerage of Scotland*—Banff.)

[3] Francis Augustus Eliott, 2nd *Lord* Heathfield, *Baron* of Gibraltar; succeeded his father in July, 1790. Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons (from Major 15th Light Dragoons, now Hussars), 23 March, 1781; Col. (Army), 4 July, 1788; Maj.-Gen., 4 Oct. 1794; Col., the late 29th Light Dragoons (raised 1795, disbanded as the 25th in 1819), 25 Mar. 1795; the late 20th Light Dragoons (raised 1791, disbanded 1818), 23 Mar. 1797; Lt.-Gen., 16 June, 1799; Gen., 25 Apr. 1808; Col., 1st Dragoon Guards, 14 Jan. 1810. Died in Jan. 1813. (*Vide* Collins' *Peerage of England*—Heathfield, *Lord*; Cannon's *Records of the 1st Dragoon Guards.*)

Besides those noted above, the following officers quitted the Regiment (or died), 1794-96:—*Captains:* Henry Andrew Cerjat (Bt. Maj.); Francis Hammond (to Major the late 25th Light Dragoons, 10 Mar. 1795). *Lieuts.:* George Wheatley Ridsdale (to Capt. Royal Garrison Battalion, 18 Nov. 1795); Edward Wilson (to Capt. the late 29th Light Dragoons, 25 Mar. 1795); Henry George Johnston, Brook Richmond (to Lieut. the late 29th Light Dragoons, 25 Mar, 1795); Francis J. Johnston. *Cornets:* F. Hawksworth (to Capt. 2nd Dragoon Guards, 1 Mar. 1794); James Philips (to Lieut. 98th [91st] Highlanders, 1 Oct. 1794); Baldwin Fulford (to Lieut. the late 29th Light Dragoons, 25 Mar. 1795); and John Caulfield (to Lieut. the late 27th Light Dragoons, 26 Feb. 1796).



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| 1797 | | 1798 | | 1799 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | James Johnston (Gen.) | Colonel | James Johnston[2] (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke[3] (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | William Gunn.[1] | Lt.-Col. | John Prince. | Lt.-Col. | John Prince. |
| ,, | John Prince. | ,, | Ralph Bates. | ,, | Ralph Bates.[4] |
| Major | Ralph Bates. | Major | John Rigby Fletcher. | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, | John Rigby Fletcher. | ,, | George Richard Marton. | ,, | George Richard Marton. |
| Captain | John O'Brien. | Captain | Campbell Morris. | Captain | Campbell Morris. |
| ,, | George Richard Marton. | ,, | George Daniel. | ,, | George Daniel. |
| ,, | Campbell Morris. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. |
| ,, | George Daniel. | ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | Harry Croft. |
| ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | George Brown. | ,, | John Brown. |
| ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | John Brown. | ,, | John Dearden. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | John Hart. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | John Hart. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | John Hart. |
| Lieut. | Robert Allen. | Lieut. | Robert Allen. | Lieut. | Robert Allen. |
| ,, | George Brown. | ,, | Thomas Crowder. | ,, | Thomas Crowder. |
| ,, | Thomas Crowder, Adjt. | ,, | Vincent Edward Eyre. | ,, | Vincent Edward Eyre. |
| ,, | Vincent Edward Eyre. | ,, | Stephen Stoddart. | ,, | Stephen Stoddart. |
| ,, | Stephen Stoddart. | ,, | John Lugard, Adjt. | ,, | John Lugard, Adjt. |
| ,, | John Lugard. | ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. | ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. |
| ,, | John Brown. | ,, | John Dearden. | ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. |
| ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. | ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | Francis Morse. |
| Cornet | Charles Pinks. | Cornet | Charles Pinks. | Cornet | Charles Pinks. |
| ,, | John Dearden. | ,, | William Jackson. | ,, | George Lovell Spinluff. |
| ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | John Philip Perry. | ,, | William Buckler Astley. |
| ,, | William Jackson. | ,, | Edward Kerrison. | ,, | Samuel Brown. |
| ,, | John Philip Perry. | ,, | W Carleton Smythies. | ,, | Philip Glover. |
| ,, | Edward Kerrison. | ,, | William Beevor Finch. | ,, | John O'Connor. |
| ,, | W Carleton Smythies. | ,, | Francis Morse. | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. |
| ,, | William Beevor Finch. | | | | |
| Adjt. | Thomas Crowder, Lieut. | Adjt. | John Lugard, Lieut. | Adjt. | John Lugard, Lieut. |
| Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Aug. 1761; Adjt., 16 Nov. 1764; Lieut., 4 Nov. 1767; Capt., 11 May, 1774; Bt. Major, 19 Feb. 1783; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons in 1794; Lt.-Col. (on augmentation), 1 Mar. 1794. Retired in 1796-7. This veteran officer served thirty-six years in the Inniskillings, and took part in the campaigns in which the regiment was engaged in 1793-4. In 1795 he was appointed Lieut.-Governor of Chester. Lt.-Col. Gunn died in Panton Square, London, on 29 May, 1802.

[2] *Vide* List for 1779, note 1.

[3] George Augustus, 11th *Earl* of Pembroke, and 8th of Montgomery, K.G.; succeeded his father in 1794. Ens., 12th Foot, 10 Sept. 1775; Lieut. in 1777; Capt. the late 75th Foot (raised 1778, disbanded 1783), Jan. 1778; 1st Dragoons, Dec. 1778; Major, the late 22nd Light Dragoons (raised 1779, disbanded 1783), in 1781; Lt.-Col., 2nd Dragoon Guards, 13 Dec. 1782; Col. (army), 12 Oct. 1793; Maj.-Gen., 26 Feb. 1795; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 15 Dec. 1797; Lt.-Gen., 29 Apr. 1802; Gen., 1 Jan. 1812. Proceeded in command of the 2nd Dragoon Guards to Flanders in 1793, and served with distinction under *Count* Hohenzollern and, subsequently, under H.R.H. the *Duke* of York. Invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter in 1805, and appointed Governor of Guernsey in 1807. Died 26 Oct. 1827.

[4] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 10th Foot), 19 Oct. 1785; Major, 1 Mar. 1794; Lt.-Col., 26 Oct. 1796. Retired in 1799. Of Milbourne Hall, co. Northumberland; J.P., D.L., High Sheriff in 1812. Succeeded his father in 1783. Was some years Col.-Comdt. of the South Northumberland Militia. Died 6 June, 1813.



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| 1800 | | 1801 | | 1802 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | John Prince. | Lt.-Col. | John Prince. | Lt.-Col. | John Prince. |
| ,, | George Richard Marton.[1] | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. |
| Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, | Campbell Morris. | ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | Harry Croft. |
| Captain | George Daniel. | Captain | George Daniel. | Captain | George Daniel. |
| ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | John Hart. | ,, | John Hart. |
| ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | John Brown. | ,, | John Brown. |
| ,, | John Brown. | ,, | John Dearden. | ,, | John Dearden. |
| ,, | John Dearden. | ,, | Thomas Crowder. | ,, | Thomas Crowder. |
| ,, | Thomas Crowder. | ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. |
| | | ,, | Samuel Brown. | ,, | Samuel Brown. |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | John Hart. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Robert Allen. | Capt.-Lt. and Capt. | Robert Allen. |
| Lieut. | Robert Allen. | Lieut. | Stephen Stoddart. | Lieut. | Stephen Stoddart. |
| ,, | Stephen Stoddart. | ,, | John Lugard, Adjt. | ,, | John Lugard, Adjt. |
| ,, | John Lugard, Adjt. | ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. | ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. |
| ,, | Richard Cokeley Hill. | ,, | George Lovell Spinluff. | ,, | George Lovell Spinluff. |
| ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | William Buckler Astley. | ,, | William Buckler Astley.[3] |
| ,, | Francis Morse.[2] | ,, | Charles Pinks. | ,, | Charles Pinks. |
| ,, | George Lovell Spinluff. | ,, | Philip Glover. | ,, | Philip Glover. |
| ,, | William Buckler Astley. | ,, | John O'Connor. | ,, | John O'Connor. |
| | | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. |
| Cornet | Charles Pinks. | Cornet | Robert Twaddell. | Cornet | Samuel Chetham Hilton. |
| ,, | Samuel Brown. | ,, | Samuel Chetham Hilton. | ,, | Richard Fermor. |
| ,, | Philip Glover. | ,, | Richard Fermor. | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller |
| ,, | John O'Connor. | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, | Henry Madox. |
| ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, | Henry Madox. | ,, | Thomas Cave Browne. |
| ,, | Robert Twaddell. | ,, | Thomas Cave Browne. | ,, | Joseph M. Baldchin. |
| ,, | Edward Huddleston. | ,, | Joseph M. Baldchin. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, | Samuel Chetham Hilton. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. | ,, | Cliffe Hatch. |
| | | ,, | Cliffe Hatch. | ,, | John Shurlock. |
| | | ,, | John Shurlock. | ,, | Sampson T French. |
| Adjt. | John Lugard, Lieut. | Adjt. | John Lugard, Lieut. | Adjt. | John Lugard, Lieut. |
| Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. |

[1] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 29th Foot), 30 Apr. 1794; Major, 26 Oct. 1796; Lt.-Col., 12 June, 1799. Retired in 1799-1800. Second son of the *Rev.* Oliver Marton, LL.D., Patron and Vicar of Lancaster. Col. G. R. Marton, who was a D.L. and High Sheriff for Lancashire in 1832, died in 1834. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Marton of Capernwray.)

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 13 July, 1797; Lieut., 31 Oct. 1798. Retired in 1800. Second son of John Morse of Norwich, Alderman. Died at Norwich, 6 Apr. 1833, aged 54. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Morse-Boycott of Sennoweville.)

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 Feb. 1798; Lieut., 12 June, 1799. Retired in 1802. Second son of Francis Dugdale Astley. Died in 1849. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Astley-Corbett.)

*Captains* J. Massey Stackpoole and Sam. Brown, *Lieut.* C. Fisher Burton, and *Cornet* Sampson T. French, were placed on half-pay in 1802, and Capt. Thomas Crowder died in December same year.



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| 1803 | 1804 | 1805 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. John Prince (Col.) |
| ,, Richard O'Donovan. | ,, Richard O'Donovan. | ,, Richard O'Donovan. |
| Major John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, Harry Croft. | ,, Harry Croft. | ,, Harry Croft. |
| Captain George Daniel. | Captain John Hart. | Captain John Hart. |
| ,, John Hart. | ,, John Brown. | ,, John Brown. |
| ,, John Brown. | ,, John Dearden. | ,, Robert Allen. |
| ,, John Dearden. | ,, Robert Allen. | ,, Samuel Brown (Major). |
| Capt.-Lt. and Capt. Robert Allen. | ,, Samuel Brown. | ,, John Massey Stackpoole. |
| | ,, John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, Stephen Stoddart. |
| | ,, Stephen Stoddart. | ,, John O'Connor. |
| | ,, John O'Connor. | ,, Richard Cokeley Hill. |
| | | ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller. |
| Lieut. Stephen Stoddart. | Lieut. Richard Cokeley Hill. | Lieut. Richard Fermor. |
| ,, John Lugard. | ,, George Lovell Spinluff. | ,, Henry Madox. |
| ,, Richard Cokeley Hill. | ,, Samuel Chetham Hilton. | ,, Charles Fisher Burton. |
| ,, George Lovell Spinluff. | ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller. | ,, Thomas Cave Browne. |
| ,, Charles Pinks. | ,, Richard Fermor. | ,, William Frederick Browne. |
| ,, Philip Glover. | ,, Henry Madox. | ,, Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, John O'Connor. | ,, Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, John Fytche. |
| | ,, Joseph M Baldchin. | ,, George Croft. |
| Cornet Samuel Chetham Hilton. | Cornet Thomas Cave Browne. | Cornet James Nugent, Adjt. |
| ,, Richard Fermor. | ,, Thomas Chapman. | ,, William Dowson. |
| ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller. | ,, Cliffe Hatch. | ,, Thomas Hilton. |
| ,, Henry Madox. | ,, James Nugent, Adjt. | ,, Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, Thomas Cave Browne. | ,, William Frederick Browne. | ,, William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, Joseph M Baldchin. | ,, John Fytche. | ,, Edward Holbech. |
| ,, Thomas Chapman. | ,, Basil Cox Way. | ,, *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| ,, Cliffe Hatch. | | ,, Thomas Kersteman. |
| ,, John Shurlock. | | |
| ,, James Nugent, Adjt. | | |
| Adjt. James Nugent, Cornet. | Adjt. James Nugent, Cornet. | Adjt. James Nugent, Cornet. |
| Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. |



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| 1806 | | 1807 | | 1808 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Col.) |
| ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. |
| Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Lt.-Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher. (Col.) |
| ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | Harry Croft. | ,, | Harry Croft. |
| Captain | John Hart. | Captain | John Brown. | Captain | John Massey Stackpoole. |
| ,, | John Brown. | ,, | Robert Allen. | ,, | Stephen Stoddart. |
| ,, | Robert Allen. | ,, | Samuel Brown[1] (Major). | ,, | John O'Connor. |
| ,, | Samuel Brown (Major). | ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller. |
| ,, | John Massey Stackpoole. | ,, | Stephen Stoddart. | ,, | Henry Madox. |
| ,, | Stephen Stoddart. | ,, | John O'Connor. | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. |
| ,, | John O'Connor. | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, | William Frederick Browne. |
| ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, | Richard Fermor. | ,, | George Croft. |
| ,, | Richard Fermor. | ,, | Henry Madox. | ,, | William Dowson. |
| | | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | | |
| Lieut. | Henry Madox. | Lieut. | William Frederick Browne. | Lieut. | Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. | ,, | James Heywood, Adjt. |
| ,, | William Frederick Browne | ,, | John Fytche. | ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. |
| ,, | Thomas Chapman. | ,, | George Croft. | ,, | Thomas Hilton. |
| ,, | John Fytche. | ,, | James Heywood, Adjt. | ,, | Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, | George Croft. | ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. | ,, | William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, | James Nugent. | ,, | William Dowson. | ,, | Edward Holbech. |
| ,, | James Heywood, Adjt. | ,, | Thomas Hilton. | ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. | ,, | Thomas Mackay. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. |
| ,, | William Dowson. | ,, | William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. |
| ,, | Thomas Hilton. | ,, | Edward Holbech. | ,, | Thomas Hibbert. |
| ,, | Thomas Mackay. | ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | Robert St. Aubyn. |
| ,, | William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. |
| Cornet | Edward Holbech. | ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, | Robert Harris. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | Cornet | Thomas Hibbert. | Cornet | John C M'Mahon. |
| ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | John C M'Mahon. | ,, | Harman Fitzmaurice. |
| ,, | William Hallett. | ,, | Robert St. Aubyn. | ,, | Robert Yorke. |
| ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, | Harman Fitzmaurice. | ,, | John Linton. |
| ,, | Thomas Hibbert. | ,, | Robert Yorke. | ,, | Henry William Petre. |
| ,, | John C M'Mahon. | ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. | | |
| ,, | Robert St. Aubyn. | ,, | Robert Harris. | | |
| Adjt. | James Heywood. | Adjt. | James Heywood, Lieut. | Adjt. | James Heywood, Lieut. |
| Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 15 May, 1798; Lieut., 18 Apr. 1800; Capt., 2 May, 1800; h.p., 25 June, 1802; restored to f.p., 7 Jan. 1803; Bt. Major, 10 Nov. 1804; Major, the late York L.I. Volunteers, 25 Sept. 1807; Bt. Lt.-Col., 16 Jan. 1808; Col. (Army), 4 June, 1814; h.p. (on disbandment of the York L.I. Volunteers), 19 Mar. 1817; Maj.-Gen., 27 May, 1825; Lt.-Gen., 28 June, 1838; Gen., 20 June, 1854. Gen. S. Brown served as A.Q.M.G. in Egypt in 1801. In Jan. 1808, he went on secret service, under the orders of the Secretary of State, and was appointed D.Q.M.G. to the forces under Gen. Spencer. In June, 1808, he was employed on secret service in Portugal, and was present as a volunteer at the battle of Roleia (War Medal and clasp). Died in 1855.



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| 1809 | | 1810 | | 1811 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | John Prince (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | Richard O'Donovan. | ,, | RichardO'Donovan(Col.) |
| Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Col.) | Major | John Rigby Fletcher (Col.) |
| ,, | Harry Croft[1] (Lt.-Col.) | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller |
| Captain | Stephen Stoddart. | Captain | Stephen Stoddart. | Captain | Stephen Stoddart. |
| ,, | John O'Connor. | ,, | Henry Madox. | ,, | Henry Madox. |
| ,, | Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. |
| ,, | Henry Madox. | ,, | William Frederick Browne. | ,, | William Frederick Browne. |
| ,, | Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, | George Croft. | ,, | William Dowson. |
| ,, | William Frederick Browne. | ,, | William Dowson. | ,, | Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, | George Croft. | ,, | Thomas Mackay. | ,, | William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, | William Dowson. | ,, | William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | Edward Holbech. |
| ,, | Thomas Mackay. | ,, | Thomas Hilton. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, | William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | Edward Holbech. | ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| Lieut. | Thomas Chapman. | Lieut. | Thomas Chapman. | Lieut. | James Heywood, Adjt. |
| ,, | James Heywood, Adjt. | ,, | James Heywood, Adjt. | ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. |
| ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. | ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. |
| ,, | Thomas Hilton. | ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. |
| ,, | Edward Holbech. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Thomas Hibbert. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. |
| ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Thomas Hibbert. | ,, | John Linton. |
| ,, | Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, | Robert St. Aubyn.[2] | ,, | Henry William Petre. |
| ,, | Thomas Hibbert. | ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. | ,, | William Fulton. |
| ,, | Robert St. Aubyn. | ,, | John Linton. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. |
| ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. | ,, | Henry William Petre. | ,, | James Stewart. |
| ,, | R. J. Jackson Harris Norris. | | | | |
| ,, | Robert Yorke. | | | | |
| Cornet | John C M'Mahon. | Cornet | William Fulton. | Cornet | John Boyd. |
| ,, | John Linton. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | Alexander Hassard. |
| ,, | Henry William Petre. | ,, | John Boyd. | ,, | Frederick Johnston. |
| ,, | John Boyd. | ,, | James Stewart. | ,, | Samuel Black. |
| | | ,, | Alexander Hassard. | ,, | Croxton Johnson. |
| | | ,, | Frederick Johnston. | ,, | Ferdinand M'Veagh. |
| | | ,, | Samuel Black. | | |
| Adjt. | James Heywood, Lieut. | Adjt. | James Heywood, Lieut. | Adjt. | James Heywood, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Armstrong. | Qr.-Mr. | William Armstrong. | Qr.-Mr. | William Armstrong. |
| Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, in 1792–3; Lieut., 5 July, 1793; Capt., 14 Aug. 1794; Major, 2 May, 1800; Bt. Lt.-Col., 25 Apr. 1808. Retired in 1809. Of Stillington Hall, co. York, J.P. and D.L.; elder son of Stephen Croft of Stillington, whom he succeeded in 1813. Died 3 June, 1853. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Croft of Stillington.)

[2] Lieut. Robert St. Aubyn died in 1810.



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| 1812 | 1813 | 1814 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen). | Colonel George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. John Prince (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. John Prince (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. John Prince[3] (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, Richard O'Donovan (Col.) | ,, Richard O'Donovan (Col.) | ,, Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) |
| | | ,, Joseph Muter.[4] |
| Major John Rigby Fletcher (Maj.-Gen.) | Major John Rigby Fletcher (Maj.-Gen.) | Major John Rigby Fletcher[5] (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller | ,, Fiennes Sanderson Miller |
| ,, Stephen Stoddart.[1] | ,, Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) | ,, Robt. Ellice (Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain Henry Madox. | Captain Henry Madox. | Captain Henry Madox. |
| ,, Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, Charles Fisher Burton. | ,, Charles Fisher Burton. |
| ,, William Frederick Browne. | ,, William Frederick Browne. | ,, William Frederick Browne. |
| ,, William Dowson. | ,, William Dowson. | ,, William Dowson. |
| ,, Thomas Mackay. | ,, Thomas Mackay. | ,, Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, William Frederick Hadden. | ,, William Frederick Hadden. | ,, William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, Edward Holbech. | ,, Edward Holbech. | ,, Edward Holbech. |
| ,, Thomas Chapman. | ,, Thomas Chapman. | ,, Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| ,, James Heywood. | ,, James Heywood. | ,, James Heywood. |
| Lieut. Fielding Shaw Jones. | Lieut. Fielding Shaw Jones. | Lieut. Fielding Shaw Jones. |
| ,, Thomas Kersteman. | ,, Thomas Kersteman. | ,, Thomas Kersteman. |
| ,, Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, Theophilus Biddulph. | ,, Theophilus Biddulph. |
| ,, Thomas Hibbert. | ,, Thomas Hibbert. | ,, Augustus Saltren Willett. |
| ,, Augustus Saltren Willett. | ,, Augustus Saltren Willett. | ,, John Linton. |
| ,, John Linton. | ,, John Linton. | ,, Henry William Petre. |
| ,, Henry William Petre. | ,, Henry William Petre. | ,, Bartholomew Edward Barry. |
| ,, William Fulton. | ,, William Fulton.[2] | ,, Alexander Hassard. |
| ,, Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, Frederick Johnston. |
| ,, James Stewart. | ,, Alexander Hassard. | ,, Samuel Black. |
| Cornet Alexander Hassard. | Cornet Frederick Johnston. | Cornet Richard Down. |
| ,, Frederick Johnston. | ,, Samuel Black. | ,, John Mussen. |
| ,, Samuel Black. | ,, Richard Down. | ,, Paul Ruffo. |
| ,, Ferdinand M'Veagh. | ,, Edward Barber. | ,, Michael Clusky, Adjt. |
| ,, Richard Down. | ,, John Mussen. | ,, Mansell Dames. |
| ,, Edward Barber. | ,, Paul Ruffo. | ,, James Blake. |
| ,, John Mussen. | ,, Michael Clusky, Adjt. | ,, John Ramsden. |
| ,, Paul Ruffo. | ,, Mansell Dames. | ,, John Delancey Allingham. |
| | ,, James Blake. | |
| Adjt. | Adjt. Michael Clusky, Cornet. | Adjt. Michael Clusky, Cornet. |
| Qr.-Mr. William Armstrong. | Qr.-Mr. William Armstrong. | Qr.-Mr. William Armstrong. |
| Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. | Surgeon John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons in 1794–5; Lieut., 26 Sept. 1795; Capt., 25 June, 1803; Major, 11 July, 1811. 'Thrown from his horse returning with some officers from Castle Connel to Limerick, and fractured his skull, Major Stoddart, of the Enniskillen Dragoons.' (*Gentleman's Magazine* for 1812, Vol. LXXXII. p. 672. Date not given.)

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 Mar. 1809; Lieut., 21 Dec. 1809. Died in 1813.

[3] Ens., 35th Foot (after serving nineteen years as Riding-Master, 1st Dragoon Guards), 6 Apr. 1770; Cornet, 1st Dragoon Guards, 27 Apr. 1770; Lieut., 23 July, 1773; Capt., 26 Dec., 1778; Major, 1 Mar. 1794; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 25 Mar. 1795; Col. (Army), 29 Apr. 1802; Maj.-Gen., 25 Oct. 1809; Lt.-Gen., 4 June, 1814. Served on the Continent from Apr. '94 to Dec. '95, and commanded three squadrons of the 1st Dragoon Guards at the battles of Prémont (17 Apr. '94), Câteau, and Boxtel. Served some years as Brig.-Gen. in Great Britain and in Ireland. (*Royal Military Calendar*, 1820, Vol. II. p. 332). Gen. Prince died in Sept. 1824.

[4] Afterwards *Sir* Joseph Straton, K.C.H. *Vide* List for 1841, note 2.

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 27 Apr. 1787; Lieut., 21 Oct. 1791; Capt., 24 Feb. 1793; Major, 1 Mar. 1794; Lt.-Col. (Army), 1 Jan. 1798; Col. (Army), 1 Feb. 1808; Maj.-Gen. 4 June, 1811; Lt.-Gen., 19 July, 1821. Served on the Continent with the army under the *Duke* of York, from 3 Nov. '94 to 30 Dec. '95 (*Roy. Mil. Cal.*, 1820, Vol. III. p. 157). Died at Preston, Lancs., 12 Jan. 1830, aged 59.



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| 1815 | | 1816 | | 1817 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, | Joseph Muter (Col.) | ,, | M. Joseph Muter, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | M. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) |
| Major | Fiennes Sanderson Miller (Lt.-Col.) | Major | M. Fiennes Sanderson Miller, C.B. (Lt.-Col.) | Major | M. Fiennes Sanderson Miller,[4] C.B. (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, | Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) | ,, | Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) | ,, | Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain | Henry Madox. | Captain | M. Henry Madox (Maj.) | Captain | M. Henry Madox (Maj.) |
| ,, | William Frederick Browne. | ,, | M. William Frederick Browne (Maj.) | ,, | M. William Frederick Browne (Maj.) |
| ,, | Thomas Mackay. | ,, | M. Thomas Mackay. | ,, | M. Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, | William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | M. William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | M. William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, | Edward Holbech. | ,, | M. Edward Holbech. | ,, | M. Edward Holbech. |
| ,, | Thomas Chapman. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. | ,, | Thomas Chapman. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | M. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | M. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| ,, | James Heywood. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. |
| | | ,, | Fielding Shaw Jones. | | |
| | | ,, | M. Theophilus Biddulph[2] | | |
| Lieut. | Theophilus Biddulph. | Lieut. | M. Augustus Saltren Willett. | Lieut. | M. Augustus Saltren Willett. |
| ,, | Augustus Saltren Willett. | ,, | M. John Linton. | ,, | M. John Linton. |
| ,, | John Linton. | ,, | M. Henry William Petre | ,, | M. Henry William Petre |
| ,, | Henry William Petre. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. |
| ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | M. Alexander Hassard. | ,, | M. Alexander Hassard. |
| ,, | Alexander Hassard. | ,, | Frederick Johnston. | ,, | Frederick Johnston. |
| ,, | Frederick Johnston. | ,, | M. Samuel Black. | ,, | M. Samuel Black. |
| ,, | Samuel Black. | ,, | M. Richard Down. | ,, | M. Richard Down. |
| ,, | Richard Down. | ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | John Mussen. |
| ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. |
| | | ,, | William Henry Watson. | | |
| | | ,, | Joseph J. C. Harrison. | | |
| | | ,, | John Cranston Green. | | |
| | | ,, | M. Paul Ruffo.[3] | | |
| | | ,, | Mansell Dames. | | |
| Cornet | Paul Ruffo. | Cornet | John Ramsden. | Cornet | M. John Delancey Allingham. |
| ,, | Michael Clusky,[1] Adjt. | ,, | M. John Delancey Allingham. | ,, | William Armstrong. |
| ,, | Mansell Dames. | ,, | William Armstrong. | | |
| ,, | John Ramsden. | ,, | William Ellis. | ,, | Elliot Armstrong. |
| ,, | John Delancey Allingham. | ,, | Elliot Armstrong. | ,, | John Schneider. |
| ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | John Schneider. | ,, | M. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. |
| ,, | William Ellis. | ,, | M. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | ,, | Hugh D Griffith. |
| Adjt. | Michael Clusky,[1] Cornet. | Adjt. | M. Thomas Boyd, Cort. | Adjt. | M. Thomas Boyd, Cort. |
| Qr.-Mr. | James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | M. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | M. James Kerr. |
| Surgeon | John Bolton. | Surgeon | M. John Bolton. | Surgeon | M. John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet and Adjt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 Jan. 1812. Killed at the battle of Waterloo, 18 June, 1815.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 Dec. 1904; Lieut., 22 May, 1806; Capt., 14 Sept., 1815; h.p. 25 Mar. 1816. Served with the regiment at Waterloo (Medal). Appears on the h.p. Lists for 1817-1870.

[3] Paul Ruffo, *Prince* Castelcicala, an Italian. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 Aug. 1811; Lieut., 3 May, 1815; 4th Dragoon Guards, 15 Feb. 1816; retired in 1822. Served with the Inniskillings in Belgium, and was wounded at the battle of Waterloo (Medal). Was afterwards Neapolitan Minister to England, and at the last Waterloo Banquet (18 June, '52) sat on Wellington's right hand (*Vide* Dalton's *Waterloo Roll Call*, p. 60.)

[4] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Oct. 1804; Major, 25 May, 1809; Bt. Lt.-Col., 4 June, 1814; h.p. in 1817. Served with the Inniskillings in the Campaign of 1815, and was severely wounded, while commanding the regiment at Waterloo (Medal; C.B.). Of Radway Grange, co. Warwick, to which estate he succeeded on the death of his father in 1818; J.P. and D.L. Died in Sept. 1862 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Miller of Radway.)



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| 1818 | | 1819 | | 1820 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, | M. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | M. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | M. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) |
| Major | Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) | Major | Robert Ellice (Lt.-Col.) | Major | Robert Ellice[4] (Col.) |
| ,, | M. Henry Madox. | ,, | M. Henry Madox. | ,, | M. Henry Madox. |
| Captain | M. William Frederick Browne. | Captain | M. William Frederick Browne.[1] | Captain | M. Thomas Mackay. |
| ,, | M. Thomas Mackay. | ,, | M. Thomas Mackay. | ,, | M. William Frederick Hadden. |
| ,, | M. William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | M. William Frederick Hadden. | ,, | M. Edward Holbech. |
| ,, | M. Edward Holbech. | ,, | M. Edward Holbech. | ,, | M. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. |
| ,, | M. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | M. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. |
| ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | M. John Linton. |
| ,, | M. John Linton. | ,, | M. John Linton. | ,, | M. Alexander Hassard. |
| ,, | James Ballard Gardiner. | ,, | James Ballard Gardiner. | ,, | M. George Randall. |
| Lieut. | M. Augustus Saltren Willett. | Lieut. | M. Augustus Saltren Willett. | Lieut. | M. Augustus Saltren Willett. |
| ,, | M. Henry William Petre. | ,, | M. Henry William Petre[2] | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. |
| ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | M. Samuel Black. |
| ,, | M. Alexander Hassard. | ,, | M. Alexander Hassard. | ,, | M. Richard Down. |
| ,, | M. Samuel Black. | ,, | M. Samuel Black. | ,, | John Mussen. |
| ,, | M. Richard Down. | ,, | M. Richard Down. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. |
| ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | William Armstrong. |
| ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | M. Humphrey Orme. |
| ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | Arthur Charles Lowe. |
| ,, | M. John Delancey Allingham.[1] | ,, | M. John Delancey Allingham.[3] | ,, | Elliot Armstrong. |
| Cornet | Elliot Armstrong. | Cornet | Elliot Armstrong. | ,, | M. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. |
| ,, | John Schneider. | ,, | M. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | Cornet | *Hon.* Edmond Sexton Pery. |
| ,, | M. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | ,, | Hugh D Griffith. | ,, | James Sparrow. |
| ,, | Hugh D Griffith. | ,, | John J. Walter Lambert. | ,, | Frederick Richardson. |
| ,, | John J. Walter Lambert. | ,, | *Hon.* Edmond Sexton Pery. | ,, | Robert Mansell. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Edmond Sexton Pery. | ,, | James Sparrow. | ,, | Richard Dundas. |
| ,, | James Sparrow. | ,, | Joseph Pickford. | ,, | William Hamilton Williamson. |
| Adjt. | M. Thomas Boyd, Cornet | Adjt. | M. Thomas Boyd, Cornet | Adjt. | M. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | M. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | M. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | M. James Kerr. |
| Surgeon | M. John Bolton. | Surgeon | M. John Bolton. | Surgeon | M. John Bolton. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 June, 1803; Lieut., 9 June, 1804; Capt. 2 Apr. 1807; retired in 1819. Served with the Inniskillings the campaign of 1815, and was wounded at Waterloo (Medal).

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 Sep. 1808; Lieut., 26 Jan. 1809; h.p., 18 Feb. 1819. Served with the Inniskillings the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Of Dunkenhalgh, co. Lancaster; second son of the *Hon.* George William Petre, and grandson of the 9th *Baron* Petre. Died 26 Nov. 1852. (Burke's *Peerage*—Petre—*Baron.*)

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Oct. 1813; Lieut., 25 Sep. 1817; 11th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 7 Jan. 1819; h.p., 15 Oct. 1820. Appointed Barrack Master at Boyle in 1841. Served with the Inniskillings the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Died at Boyle, 22 June, 1843.

[4] Major, Inniskilling Dragoons (from h.p. the late 24th Light Dragoons), 25 June, 1812 (Bt. Lt.-Col., 16 Mar. 1809); Bt. Col., 12 Aug. 1819; h.p. in 1820; Maj.-Gen., 22 July, 1830; Lt.-Gen., 23 Nov. 1841; Colonel, 24th Foot, 2 Nov. 1842; Gen., 20 June, 1854. Served with the 9th Dragoons (now Lancers) in South America. and was present at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and was some years D.A.G. to the forces in Canada. During the campaign of 1815, he was detained at the depôt of the Inniskillings in England, but rejoined the regiment in France after Waterloo. Third son of Alexander Ellice, Advocate of the Scotch Bar. Died 18 June, 1856. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Ellice of Invergarry.)



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| 1821 | | 1822 | | 1823 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) |
| ,, | Wm. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | Wm. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | Wm. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) |
| Major | Wm. Henry Madox. | Major | Wm. Henry Madox. | Major | Wm. Henry Madox. |
| ,, | Benjamin Harding. | ,, | Benjamin Harding. | ,, | Benjamin Harding. |
| Captain | Wm. Thomas Mackay. | Captain | Wm. Thomas Mackay (Major). | Captain | Wm. Thomas Mackay (Major). |
| ,, | Wm. William Frederick Hadden.[1] | ,, | Wm. Edward Holbech.[4] | ,, | Wm. John Linton. |
| ,, | Wm. Edward Holbech. | ,, | Wm. John Linton. | ,, | Wm. Alexander Hassard. |
| ,, | Wm. *Hon.* Sholto Douglas.[2] | ,, | Wm. Alexander Hassard. | ,, | Wm. George Randall. |
| ,, | Thomas Kersteman. | ,, | Wm. George Randall. | ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. |
| ,, | Wm. John Linton. | ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. | ,, | John William Dunn. |
| ,, | Wm. Alexander Hassard. | | | | |
| ,, | Wm. George Randall. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Wm. Augustus Saltren Willett. | Lieut. | Wm. Augustus Saltren Willett.[5] | Lieut. | Bartholomew Edward Barry. |
| ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | ,, | Wm. Samuel Black. |
| ,, | Wm. Samuel Black. | ,, | Wm. Samuel Black. | ,, | Wm. Richard Down. |
| ,, | Wm. Richard Down. | ,, | Wm. Richard Down. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. |
| ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | John Mussen. | ,, | William Armstrong. |
| ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | Wm. Humphrey Orme. |
| ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. |
| ,, | Wm. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | Wm. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | Robert Warrand. |
| ,, | Arthur Charles Lowe. | ,, | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | ,, | James M'Queen. |
| ,, | Elliot Armstrong. | | | | |
| ,, | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | | | | |
| Cornet | *Hon.* Edmond Sexton Pery.[3] | Cornet | James Sparrow. | Cornet | James Sparrow. |
| ,, | James Sparrow. | ,, | Robert Mansell. | ,, | Robert Mansell. |
| ,, | Robert Mansell. | ,, | Richard Dundas. | ,, | Richard Dundas. |
| ,, | Richard Dundas. | ,, | William Hamilton Williamson. | ,, | William Hamilton Williamson. |
| ,, | William Hamilton Williamson. | | | | |
| ,, | George Thomas Heigham | | | | |
| Adjt. | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. | Adjt. | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. | Adjt. | Wm. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Wm. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | Wm. James Kerr. | Qt.-Mr. | Wm. James Kerr. |
| Surgeon | Wm. John Bolton. | Surgeon | Wm. John Bolton. | Surgeon | Wm. John Bolton. |

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[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 6 July, 1804; Lieut., 14 Nov. 1805; Capt., 28 Jan. 1808; h.p., the late 20th Light Dragoons, 11 Jan. 1821. Served with the Inniskillings the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Eldest son of Maj.-Gen. Hadden, R.A. Died in London in July, 1821.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Oct. 1804; Lieut., 19 Dec. 1805; Capt., h.p., 24 May, 1810; restored to f.p., 23 Aug. 1810. Served the campaign of 1815 with the Inniskillings, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Eldest son (by 2nd wife) of Archibald, *Lord* Douglas (title extinct). Died in 1821.

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 May, 1817; Lieut., h.p., 7th Light Dragoons (Hussars), 11 Oct. 1821. Of Bury House, Cottingham, co. Northampton; fourth son of Edmond Henry Pery, 2nd *Baron* and 1st *Earl* of Limerick. Died at Wiesbaden, 31 Dec. 1860. (Burke's *Peerage*—Limerick, *Earl* of.)

[4] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Oct. 1804; Lieut., 18 Dec. 1805; Capt., 25 May, 1809; h.p., 11 Apr. 1822. Served, with the Inniskillings, the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Fourth son of William Holbech of Farnborough Hall, co. Warwick. Died at Alveston, 24 June, 1847.

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 June, 1806; Lieut., 27 Aug. 1807; h.p., the late 22nd Light Dragoons, 7 Feb. 1822. Served the campaign of 1815 with the Inniskillings, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Of Tapeley Park, co. Devon, J.P., D.L. Assumed the surname and arms of Clevland, under the will of his great-uncle, John Clevland. M.P. for Barnstaple, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital. Was some time Lt.-Col. of the North Devon Militia. Died 5 July, 1849. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Christie of Glyndebourne, and [1862] Clevland of Tapeley Park.)



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| 1824 | | 1825 | | 1826 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) | Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | Richard O'Donovan[2] (Maj.-Gen.) | Lt.-Col. | W. Edward Keane. |
| ,, | W. Joseph Straton, C.B. (Col.) | ,, | W. Joseph Straton,[3] C.B. (Col.) | | |
| Major | W. Henry Madox. | Major | W. Henry Madox.[4] | Major | W. John Linton. |
| ,, | Benjamin Harding. | ,, | Benjamin Harding. | ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. |
| Captain | W. Thomas Mackay (Major). | Captain | W. Thomas Mackay[5] (Major). | Captain | John William Dunn. |
| ,, | W. John Linton. | ,, | W. John Linton. | ,, | Robert Warrand. |
| ,, | W. Alexander Hassard. | ,, | W. Alexander Hassard.[6] | ,, | W. Samuel Black.[8] |
| ,, | W. George Randall. | ,, | W. George Randall.[7] | ,, | W. Richard Down.[9] |
| ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. | ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. | ,, | W. Humphrey Orme. |
| ,, | John William Dunn. | ,, | John William Dunn. | ,, | Chas. St. John Fancourt. |
| Lieut. | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | Lieut. | Bartholomew Edward Barry. | Lieut. | William Armstrong, Adjt. |
| ,, | W. Samuel Black. | ,, | W. Samuel Black. | ,, | W. Thomas Boyd.[10] |
| ,, | W. Richard Down. | ,, | W. Richard Down. | ,, | Robert Mansel. |
| ,, | Edward G Cubitt. | ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | George Thomas Heigham |
| ,, | William Armstrong. | ,, | W. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | Raymond White. |
| ,, | W. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | W. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | ,, | William Mitchell. |
| ,, | W. Thomas Boyd, Adjt. | ,, | Robert Warrand. | ,, | Peter Brome F C Gilliess. |
| ,, | Robert Warrand. | ,, | James M'Queen. | ,, | Walter Cope Sheppard. |
| ,, | James M'Queen. | ,, | William Henry Snow. | Cornet | Edward James Hickman, Riding Master. |
| Cornet | James Sparrow. | Cornet | Robert Mansell. | ,, | Henry Fowler Mackay. |
| ,, | Robert Mansell. | ,, | George Thomas Heigham | ,, | *Hon.* John Arbuthnott. |
| ,, | Richard Dundas. | ,, | Edward James Hickman, Riding Master. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. |
| ,, | George Thomas Heigham | ,, | Henry Robert Addison. | ,, | Keith Fraser. |
| ,, | Edward James Hickman, Riding Master. | ,, | Raymond White. | | |
| Adjt. | W. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. | Adjt. | W. Thomas Boyd, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Armstrong. |
| Qr.-Mr. | W. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | W. James Kerr. | Qr.-Mr. | George Dickson. |
| Surgeon | W. John Bolton.[1] | Surgeon | Colin Allan, M.D. | Surgeon | Colin Allan, M.D. |

[1] Surgeon, Inniskilling Dragoons, 14 Sept. 1791; exchanged to h.p., the late 7th W.I. Regiment, 19 Feb. 1824. Was Surgeon of the Inniskillings for thirty-two years, and served with them the campaigns of 1793-4, and 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Died, whilst still on half-pay, in 1852.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Jan. 1791; Lieut., 24 Feb. 1793; Capt., 14 Aug. 1794; Major in 1799; Lt.-Col. 2 May, 1800; Col. (Army), 25 July, 1810; Maj.-Gen., 4 June, 1813; Lt.-Gen., 27 May, 1825. Retained the Lt.-Colonelcy until promoted Lt.-Gen. Served on the Continent from 1 Apr. '94 to 31 Dec. '95, and was present at all the principal actions in which the British forces were engaged. 'The O'Donovan,' Chief of Clan Cathal. Died 29 Nov. 1829 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—O'Donovan of Clan Cathal).

[3] *Vide* List for 1840, note 2.

[4] To Lt.-Col., h.p.; restored to f.p. in 1833. *Vide* List for 1838, note 1.

[5] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 June, 1804; Lieut., 22 Aug. 1805; Capt., 3 Dec. 1807; Bt. Major, 19 July, 1821; h.p., 14 July, 1825. Present at the Battle of Waterloo (Medal).

[6] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 3 Apr. 1810; Lieut., 23 Apr. 1812; Capt., 17 June, 1819. Retired in 1825. Served with the Inniskillings the 1815 campaign, and was wounded at Waterloo (Medal). Fourth son of Jason Hassard of Gardenhill, co. Fermanagh. Died Sept. 1845 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1862—Hassard of Gardenhill.)

[7] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 1st Life Guards), 7 Nov. 1821; h.p., 13 Oct. 1825. Served with the 1st Life Guards the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal).

[8] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 5 Apr. 1810; Lieut., 8 July, 1813; Capt., 28 July, 1825; h.p., unattached, 8 Apr. 1826. Served with the Inniskillings, the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Younger son of Col. Black, H.E.I.C.S. Died at Bukden, co. Huntingdon, 2 Nov. 1853, aged 61. His full name was *Sam. James John*, but the second and third names are not given in the *Army Lists*.

[9] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Mar. 1811; Lieut., 31 Mar. 1814; Capt., 29 Sept. 1825; h.p., unattached, 7 Apr. 1826. Served the campaign of 1815 with the Inniskillings, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Died at Brighton, 9 Nov. 1857, aged 66.

[10] Cornet and Adjt., Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 Oct. 1815 (Adjt. until 15 Sept. '25); Lieut., 18 June, 1819; h.p., 15 June, 1826. Was present at the battle of Waterloo (Medal).

Besides those noted above, *Lieut.* Cubitt and *Cornet* Sparrow went on h.p., and *Cornet* Dundas exchanged to the 65th Foot in 1824; *Major* Ben. Harding was promoted Lt.-Col. h.p., unatt., 14 July, 1825, *Lieuts.* Bart. E. Barry and J. M'Queen, Captains, h.p. unatt., 17 Sept. and 21 July, 1825, W. H. Snow Capt. 94th Foot, 16 June, 1825, and *Qr.-Mr.* Kerr (who was present at Waterloo) died in 1825; *Capt.* J. W. Dunn was promoted Major, h.p. unatt., 15 Aug. 1826, *Lieuts.* Heigham, Capt., h.p. unatt., 10 June, 1826, W. Mitchell, Capt., 56th Foot, 1 Aug. 1826, and Gilliess, Capt., h.p. unatt., 29 Aug. 1826, and *Cornet* Keith Fraser died the same year.



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| 1827 | | 1828 | | 1829 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | George, *Earl* of Pembroke, K.G.[1] (Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B.[2] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | ℳ. Edward Keane. | Lt.-Col. | ℳ. Edward Keane. | Lt.-Col. | ℳ. Edward Keane. |
| Major | ℳ. John Linton. | Major | ℳ. John Linton. | Major | ℳ. John Linton. |
| ,, | Benjamin Whichcote. | ,, | Benjamin Whichcote.[3] | ,, | Robert Warrand. |
| Captain | Robert Warrand. | Captain | Robert Warrand. | Captain | ℳ. Humphrey Orme.[4] |
| ,, | ℳ. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | ℳ. Humphrey Orme. | ,, | Edmund Meysey Wigley. |
| ,, | Charles St. John Fancourt | ,, | Henry W Berkeley Portman. | ,, | Jeremiah Ratcliffe. |
| ,, | Henry W Berkeley Portman. | ,, | Edmund Meysey Wigley. | ,, | Robert Mansel. |
| ,, | George Nixon Ramsay. | ,, | Jeremiah Ratcliffe. | ,, | Raymond White. |
| ,, | Edmund Meysey Wigley. | ,, | Robert Mansel. | ,, | Willoughby Moore. |
| Lieut. | William Armstrong, Adjt. | Lieut. | William Armstrong, Adjt. | Lieut. | William Armstrong. |
| ,, | Robert Mansel. | ,, | Raymond White. | ,, | Walter Cope Sheppard. |
| ,, | Raymond White. | ,, | Walter Cope Sheppard. | ,, | Henry Fowler Mackay. |
| ,, | Walter Cope Sheppard. | ,, | Henry Fowler Mackay. | ,, | *Hon.* John Arbuthnott. |
| ,, | Henry Fowler Mackay. | ,, | *Hon.* John Arbuthnott. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. |
| ,, | *Hon.* John Arbuthnott. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | O'Neill Seagrave. |
| ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | O'Neill Segrave. | ,, | John Waddington. |
| ,, | O'Neill Segrave. | ,, | John Waddington. | ,, | Henry Creighton. |
| ,, | John Waddington. | ,, | Henry Creighton. | ,, | *Hon.* Chas. Wm. Stafford Jerningham. |
| Cornet | Edward James Hickman, Riding Master. | Cornet | Edward James Hickman, Riding Master. | Cornet | Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| ,, | Henry Creighton. | ,, | *Hon.* Chas. Wm. Stafford Jerningham. | ,, | *Hon.* Henry Cole. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Chas. Wm. Stafford Jerningham. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | William Arkwright. |
| ,, | William John Hooper. | ,, | George Charles Holford. | ,, | Charles Sillery, Adjt. |
| Adjt. | William Armstrong, Lt. | Adjt. | William Armstrong, Lt. | Adjt. | Charles Sillery, Cornet. |
| Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. George Dickson. | Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. George Dickson. | Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. George Dickson. |
| Surgeon | Maurice Alexander, M.D. | Surgeon | Maurice Alexander, M.D. | Surgeon | Maurice Alexander, M.D. |

[1] *Vide* List for 1799, note 3.

[2] Cornet, 10th Light Dragoons (now Hussars) 24 Oct. 1787; Lieut., 19 May, 1790; Capt., 4 Dec. 1793; Major, 'Warde's Levy' (disbanded June, '95), 10 Mar. 1795; Lt.-Col. the late 22nd Light Dragoons (disbanded 1820), 25 May, 1795; Bt. Col., 29 Apr. 1802; Col. the late 3rd Reserve Battalion (disbanded 1805), 9 July, 1803, Maj.-Gen., 25 Oct. 1809; Lt.-Gen., 4 June, 1814; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 3 Nov. 1827; Gen., 10 Jan. 1837; Col., 1st Dragoon Guards, 30 Apr. 1840. Commanded the 22nd Light Dragoons in Ireland during the '98 Rebellion, and also with Abercromby's Expedition to Egypt in 1800; served as second in command of *Sir* Samuel Auchmuty's expedition to South America, 1807, and commanded the advance on landing in the Rio de la Plata, and at the capture of Monte Video. Served on the Staff in the Peninsula; in command of a brigade at first siege of Badajos (1811), and of the whole of the allied cavalry at Albuhera (Gold Medal) and cavalry action at Usagre. G.C.B. in 1831. Seventh son of Richard, 4th *Earl* of Scarborough. Died in Dec. 1850.

[3] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 43rd Light Infantry), 8 Nov. 1821; Major, 31 Dec. 1825. Retired 24 Apr. 1828. Was present with the 43rd in the ill-fated attack on the American lines before New Orleans, Jan. 1815. Second son of *Sir* Thomas Whichcote, 5th *Baronet.* Died 9 June, 1872, aged 80. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Whichcote.)

[4] Cornet, 11th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 5 Aug. 1813; Lieut., 4 Sept. 1817; Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Jan. 1819; Capt., unatt., 21 July, 1825; Inniskilling Dragoons, 13 Oct. 1825. Retired 9 Apr. 1829. Served with the 11th Light Dragoons, the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Son of Walden Orme of Peterborough, eighteenth in direct descent from Edward I. (*Gent. Mag.*, 1860, vol. 209, p. 565). Capt. Orme, 'the last of an ancient family,' died at Hale, near Stamford, co. Lincoln, 6 Oct. 1860.

Besides those noticed above, *Captains* C. St. J. Fancourt obtained his majority and went to the 80th Foot, and G. N. Ramsay died in 1827; *Cornets* Hickman and Holford retired, and *Captain* H. W. B. Portman went on h.p. in 1828; *Quartermaster* George Dickson died in 1829.



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| 1830 | 1831 | 1832 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. M. Edward Keane.[1] | Lt.-Col. M. *Lord* George Lennox | Lt.-Col. M. *Lord* George Lennox[6] |
| Major M. John Linton.[2] | Major Edmund Meysey Wigley Greswolde. | Major Edmund Meysey Wigley Greswolde. |
| ,, Robert Warrand.[3] | | |
| Captain Edmund Meysey Wigley Greswolde. | Captain Jeremiah Ratcliffe. | Captain Jeremiah Ratcliffe. |
| ,, Jeremiah Ratcliffe. | ,, Robert Mansel. | ,, Robert Mansel. |
| ,, Robert Mansel. | ,, Raymond White. | ,, Raymond White. |
| ,, Raymond White. | ,, Willoughby Moore. | ,, Willoughby Moore. |
| ,, Willoughby Moore. | ,, Henry Fowler Mackay. | ,, John Osborne. |
| ,, Walter Cope Sheppard.[4] | ,, John Osborne. | ,, Frederick Wollaston. |
| Lieut. William Armstrong. | Lieut. William Armstrong. | Lieut. William Armstrong, Riding Master. |
| ,, Henry Fowler Mackay. | ,, Frederick Wollaston. | ,, John Waddington. |
| ,, *Hon.* John Arbuthnott.[5] | ,, John Waddington. | ,, Henry Creighton. |
| ,, Frederick Wollaston. | ,, Henry Creighton. | ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| ,, O'Neill Segrave. | ,, *Hon.* Chas. Wm. Stafford Jerningham. | ,, *Hon.* Henry Cole. |
| ,, John Waddington. | ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, George Vandeleur. |
| ,, Henry Creighton. | ,, *Hon.* Henry Cole. | ,, William Arkwright. |
| ,, *Hon.* Chas. Wm. Stafford Jerningham. | ,, George Vandeleur. | ,, Charles Sillery, Adjt. |
| ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, William Arkwright. | ,, William FitzHerbert. |
| | ,, Charles Sillery, Adjt. | ,, Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. |
| Cornet *Hon.* Henry Cole. | Cornet William FitzHerbert. | Cornet Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. |
| ,, William Arkwright. | ,, William Scott. | ,, Philip Blundel Nesbitt. |
| ,, Charles Sillery, Adjt. | ,, Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, Frederick Thompson. |
| ,, William FitzHerbert. | | |
| Adjt. Charles Sillery, Cornet. | Adjt. Charles Sillery, Lieut. | Adjt. Charles Sillery, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. M. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. M. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. M. Frederick M'Dowell. |
| Surgeon Maurice Alexander, M.D. | Surgeon William Charles Callow. | Surgeon William Charles Callow. |

[1] 1st Lieut., 23rd Fusiliers, 21 Nov. 1804; Capt. the late 7th Garrison Battalion, 1 Dec. 1806; 23rd Fusiliers, 17 Dec. 1807; 7th Light Dragoons (Hussars), 15 June, 1809; Bt. Major, 18 June, 1815; Major, 7th Light Dragoons, 16 Dec. 1819; Lt.-Col. h.p. unatt., 17 June, 1824; Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 June, 1825; 7th Hussars, 15 June, 1830; r.f.p., 29 Mar. 1833. Served the campaign of 1815 as A.D.C. to *Sir* Hussey Vivian, and was present at Waterloo (Medal); Bt. Major. Third son of *Sir* John Keane, 1st *Baronet*, of Belmont, co. Waterford, and younger brother of Gen. *Sir* John Keane, afterwards *Baron* Keane of Ghuznee. Died 2 Nov. 1866.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 8 Sept. 1808; Lieut., 25 Jan. 1809; Capt., 15 May. 1817; Major, 21 July, 1825; Lt.-Col. h.p., 31 Aug. 1830; Coldstream Guards (Col. in Army), 9 Nov. 1846; retired same day. Served, with the Inniskillings, the campaign of 1815, and was present at Waterloo (Medal). Died in 1877.

[3] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from h.p. the late 22nd Light Dragoons), 7 Feb. 1822; Capt., 14 July, 1825; Major, 24 Apr. 1828; retired in 1830. Of Warrandfield, co. Inverness, and Westthorpe, Notts, J.P., D.L.; eldest son of Thomas Warrand of Warrandfield. Died in 1858 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Warrand of Westhorpe).

[4] Cornet, the late Cape Corps, afterwards Cape Mounted Rifles (disbanded 1869-70), 8 May, 1823; Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 10 Nov. 1825; Capt., 9 Apr. 1829; h.p. unatt., 25 June, 1831. Third son of Thomas Sheppard of Folkington Place, Sussex, and Shrewston Lodge, Wilts., J.P. Died in 1861. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Sheppard of Rednock.)

[5] Afterwards *Viscount* Arbuthnott and *Baron* of Inverbervie; succeeded his father, the 8th *Viscount*, in Jan. 1860. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 June, 1825; Lieut., 8 Apr. 1826; Capt., h.p. unatt., 25 June, 1830. Died at Arbuthnott House, co. Kincardine, 26 May, 1891, aged 86. (Burke's *Peerage*—Arbuthnott, *Viscount*).

[6] Second son of Charles, 4th *Duke* of Richmond. Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons (from Lt.-Col., 7th Hussars), 15 June, 1830; retired July, 1832. When a subaltern in the 9th Light Dragoons (now Lancers), *Lord* George Lennox served as A.D.C. to the *Duke* of Wellington in the Peninsula (1813-14), and also during the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Waterloo (Medal). Was M.P. for West Sussex, 1832-41, and Gentleman of the Bedchamber to the Prince Consort. Died 10 Nov. 1873.

Besides those noted above, *Lieut.* O'N. Segrave went on h.p. 30 Mar. 1830, and *Surgeon* M. Alexander to the Medical Department the same year; *Capt.* H. W. Mackay was appointed Paymaster, 1 Nov. 1831; *Lieut. Hon.* C. W. Stafford Jerningham (fourth son of the 8th *Viscount* Stafford) to Capt. h.p. 2 Dec. 1831; and *Cornet* W. Scott exchanged to the 6th Dragoon Guards, 18 Nov. 1831; *Cornet* P. B. Nesbitt retired in 1832.



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| 1833 | | 1834 | | 1835 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Edmund Meysey Wigley Greswolde.[1] | Lt.-Col. | ℳ. Henry Madox, K.H. | Lt.-Col. | ℳ. Henry Madox, K.H. |
| Major | Jeremiah Ratcliffe. | Major | Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. | Major | Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. |
| Captain | Robert Mansel. | Captain | Robert Mansel. | Captain | Robert Mansel. |
| ,, | Raymond White. | ,, | Raymond White. | ,, | Raymond White. |
| ,, | Willoughby Moore. | ,, | Willoughby Moore. | ,, | Willoughby Moore. |
| ,, | John Osborn. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. |
| ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | John Waddington. | ,, | John Waddington. |
| ,, | John Waddington. | ,, | Henry Creighton. | ,, | Henry Creighton. |
| Lieut. | William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. | William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. | William Armstrong, Riding Master. |
| ,, | Henry Creighton. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | *Hon.* Henry Cole. | ,, | *Hon.* Henry Cole. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Henry Cole. | ,, | George Vandeleur. | ,, | George Vandeleur. |
| ,, | George Vandeleur. | ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | William Arkwright. |
| ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | Charles Sillery, Adjt. | ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. |
| ,, | Charles Sillery, Adjt. | ,, | William FitzHerbert. | ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. |
| ,, | William FitzHerbert. | ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, | Frederick Thompson. |
| ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Herbert Mansel. |
| ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Frederick Thompson. | ,, | Mervyn Archdall. |
| Cornet | Frederick Thompson. | Cornet | Mervyn Archdall. | Cornet | John Kingston James. |
| ,, | Mervyn Archdall. | ,, | John Kingston James. | ,, | H J Denny, Adjt. |
| ,, | John Kingston James. | ,, | William Douglas Fleetwood. | ,, | Basil Edward Arthur Cochrane. |
| Adjt. | Charles Sillery, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Sillery, Lieut. | Adjt. | H J Denny, Cornet. |
| Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | ℳ. Frederick M'Dowell. |
| Surgeon | William Charles Callow. | Surgeon | William Charles Callow. | Surgeon | William Charles Callow, M.D. |

[1] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from h.p., 73rd Foot), 9 Apr. 1826; Major, 12 Feb. 1830; Lt.-Col., 27 July, 1832. Of Malvern Hall, co. Warwick, eldest son of Edmund Wigley of Shakenhurst, barrister-at-law, M.P. for Worcester. Assumed the surname of *Greswolde* on succeeding to the Malvern Hall estate in 1829. Died 6 Jan. 1833. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Greswolde-Williams of Malvern Hall.)

Besides the above noted, *Captain* John Osborn retired in 1833; *Lieut.* C. Sillery exchanged to the 30th Foot, 27 June, 1834; *Lieut.* FitzHerbert and *Cornet* Fleetwood retired in 1834; *Lieuts. Hon.* H. Cole (second son of the 2nd *Earl* of Enniskillen) was promoted Captain and exchanged to the 7th Hussars, 10 Apr. 1835, and Geo. Vandeleur retired same year.



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| 1836 | 1837 | 1838 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, G.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry Madox, K.H. | Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry Madox, K.H. | Lt.-Col. Wm. Henry Madox, K.H.[1] |
| Major Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. | Major Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. | Major Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. |
| Captain Robert Mansel. | Captain Robert Mansel. | Captain Raymond White. |
| ,, Raymond White. | ,, Raymond White. | ,, Willoughby Moore. |
| ,, Willoughby Moore. | ,, Willoughby Moore. | ,, Frederick Wollaston. |
| ,, Frederick Wollaston. | ,, Frederick Wollaston. | ,, John Waddington. |
| ,, John Waddington. | ,, John Waddington. | ,, Henry Creighton. |
| ,, Henry Creighton. | ,, Henry Creighton. | ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| Lieut. William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. William Armstrong, Riding Master. |
| ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, William Arkwright. |
| ,, William Arkwright. | ,, William Arkwright. | ,, Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. |
| ,, Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. |
| ,, Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, Frederick Thompson. |
| ,, Frederick Thompson. | ,, Frederick Thompson. | ,, Herbert Mansel. |
| ,, Herbert Mansel. | ,, Herbert Mansel. | ,, Mervyn Archdall. |
| ,, Mervyn Archdall. | ,, Mervyn Archdall. | ,, John Kingston James. |
| ,, John Kingston James. | ,, John Kingston James. | ,, H J Denny, Adjt. |
| ,, H J Denny, Adjt. | ,, H J Denny, Adjt. | ,, Basil Edward Arthur Cochrane. |
| ,, Basil Edward Cochrane. | ,, Basil Edward Arthur Cochrane. | ,, Tonman Mosley. |
| Cornet George Ferguson. | Cornet George Ferguson. | Cornet Edward Stephen May. |
| ,, Arthur Fisher Tompson. | ,, Arthur Fisher Tompson. | ,, James King. |
| Adjt. H J Denny, Lieut. | Adjt. H J Denny, Lieut. | Adjt. H J Denny, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. Wm. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. Wm. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. Wm. Frederick M'Dowell. |
| Surgeon William Charles Callow, M.D. | Surgeon William Charles Callow, M.D. | Surgeon William Charles Callow, M.D. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 14 Mar. 1800; Lieut., 23 July, 1803; Capt., 19 Dec. 1805; Bt. Major, 18 June, 1815; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, 15 May, 1817; Lt.-Col., h.p. unatt., 31 Dec. 1825; Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Jan. 1833; Col., ret. list, 28 June, 1838. Served, with the Inniskillings, the campaign of 1815, and commanded the regiment towards the close of the battle of Waterloo (Medal; Bt. Major). Died at Bath, 18 Mar. 1863, aged 81.



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| 1839 | | 1840 | | 1841 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Hon. Sir* William Lumley, K.C.B.[1] (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Joseph Straton, C.B., K.C.H.[2] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H.[4] (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H. | Lt.-Col. | Jeremiah Ratcliffe, K.H.[3] | Lt.-Col. | Raymond White. |
| Major | Raymond White. | Major | Raymond White. | Major | Willoughby Moore. |
| Captain | Willoughby Moore. | Captain | Willoughby Moore. | Captain | Frederick Wollaston. |
| ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | Frederick Wollaston. | ,, | Henry Crichton. |
| ,, | Henry Creighton (afterwards *Crichton*). | ,, | Henry Crichton (formerly *Creighton*). | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | William Arkwright. |
| ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. |
| ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon. | ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. |
| Lieut. | William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. | William Armstrong, Riding Master. | Lieut. | Frederick Thompson. |
| ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Herbert Mansel. |
| ,, | Frederick Thompson. | ,, | Frederick Thompson. | ,, | Mervyn Archdall. |
| ,, | Herbert Mansel. | ,, | Herbert Mansel. | ,, | H J Denny. |
| ,, | Mervyn Archdall. | ,, | Mervyn Archdall. | ,, | Tonman Mosley. |
| ,, | John Kingston James. | ,, | John Kingston James. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. |
| ,, | H J Denny, Adjt. | ,, | H J Denny, Adjt. | ,, | James King. |
| ,, | Basil Edward Arthur Cochrane. | ,, | Tonman Mosley. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. |
| ,, | Tonman Mosley. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | James Davidson. |
| ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | James King. | ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. |
| ,, | James King. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. |
| Cornet | Henry Dalrymple White. | Cornet | James Davidson. | Cornet | Augustus Jardine Roberts. |
| ,, | James Davidson. | ,, | James Cranborne Strode. | ,, | Alfred Parker. |
| Adjt. | H J Denny, Lieut. | Adjt. | H J Denny, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | W. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | W. Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | W. Frederick M'Dowell. |
| Surgeon | William Daunt, M.D. | Surgeon | William Daunt, M.D. | Surgeon | William Daunt, M.D. |

[1] *Vide* List for 1828, note 2.

[2] Joseph Muter, son of Col. Muter; assumed the surname of *Straton* on succeeding to the property of his aunt, Miss Straton, at Kirkside, near Montrose, about 1816, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, Dec. 1794; Lieut., Dec. 1795; Capt., 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 2 Mar. 1797; Major, 14 Aug. 1801; Bt. Lt.-Col., 25 Apr. 1808: Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 4 June, 1813; Bt. Col., 4 June, 1814; Maj.-Gen., 27 May, 1825; Lt.-Gen., 28 June, 1838; Col., 8th Hussars, 24 Aug. 1839; Inniskilling Dragoons, 30 Apr. 1840. Served three campaigns (1810-13) in the Peninsula with the 13th Light Dragoons, and commanded that regiment at Arroyo de Molinos, 28 Oct. 1811. Served the campaign of 1815, in command of the Inniskillings, and after the fall of *Sir* William Ponsonby at Waterloo assumed command of the 'Union Brigade' (1st, 2nd, and 6th Dragoons) until the end of the battle, during which he was wounded (Medal; C.B., K.C.H., 4th Class of the (Russian) Order of St. Vladimir). Died in Park Street, Grosvenor Square, 23 Oct. 1840.

[3] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 3rd Light Dragoons), 22 Feb. 1827; Major, 27 July, 1832; Lt.-Col., 9 June, 1838; h.p. unatt., 17 July, 1840. Served with the 3rd Light Dragoons in the Peninsula from June, 1811, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and Toulouse. Died in 1847.

[4] Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, 5 Oct. 1795; Lieut., 12 Mar. 1796; Capt., 11 Oct. 1797; Major, 5 Feb. 1802; Lt.-Col., the late 25th Light Dragoons (raised as 29th in 1795, renumbered 25th in 1804, disbanded 1804), 8 Dec. 1804; Bt. Col., 4 June, 1813; Maj.-Gen., 12 Aug. 1819; Lt.-Gen., 10 Jan. 1837; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 26 Oct. 1840; Gen., 11 Nov. 1851. Served in Ireland during the insurrection of 1803; also in India under *Lord* Lake, particularly distinguishing himself at Mysore in 1809. Received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council. Died at Temple Hill, East Budleigh, co. Devon, 10 June, 1856, aged 77. *Vide* List for 1856, note 3.

Besides those noted above, *Lieut.* B. E. A. Cochrane retired in 1839; *Lieut.* W. Armstrong (R.M.) was promoted Captain in 10th Hussars, 26 June, 1840; *Lieut.* J. K. James and *Cornet* J. C. Strode retired same year; *Lieuts.* H. Mansel exchanged to the 61st Foot, 26 Feb. 1841, M. Archdall was promoted Captain, h.p., 26 Nov. 1841 (restored to f.p. 24 Feb. '43). and T. Mosley and *Cornet* A. Parker retired same year.



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| 1842 | | 1843 | | 1844 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Raymond White. | Lt.-Col. | Raymond White.[2] | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. |
| Major | Willoughby Moore. | Major | Willoughby Moore. | Major | Frederick Wollaston.[3] |
| Captain | Frederick Wollaston. | Captain | Frederick Wollaston (Major). | Captain | *Hon.* Henry Crichton. |
| ,, | Henry Crichton. | ,, | *Hon.* Henry Crichton. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. |
| ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | Robert Douglas Barbor. | ,, | William Arkwright. |
| ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | Frederick Thompson. |
| ,, | Thomas Westropp M'Mahon.[1] | ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Mervyn Archdall. |
| ,, | Francis Edward Winnington Ingram. | ,, | Frederick Thompson. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. |
| Lieut. | Frederick Thompson. | Lieut. | H J Denny. | Lieut. | H J Denny. |
| ,, | H J Denny. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. |
| ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | James Davidson. |
| ,, | James King. | ,, | James Davidson. | ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. |
| ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. | ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. |
| ,, | James Davidson. | ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. | ,, | John Elphinstone Fleeming. |
| ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. | ,, | Augustus Jardine Roberts. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. |
| ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. | ,, | John Elphinstone Fleeming. | ,, | Henry Blundell Leigh. |
| ,, | Augustus Jardine Roberts. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Francis Sutton. |
| ,, | W James Tyrwhitt Walker. | ,, | Henry Blundell Leigh. | ,, | Whitehall Dod. |
| ,, | John Elphinstone Fleeming. | ,, | Francis Sutton. | ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. |
| Cornet | Henry Blundell Leigh. | Cornet | Whitehall Dod. | Cornet | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. |
| ,, | Whitehall Dod. | ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. | ,, | William Martin Powell. |
| Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | Frederick M'Dowell. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. |
| Surgeon | William Daunt, M.D. | Surgeon | William Daunt. | Surgeon | William Daunt, M.D. |

[1] Afterwards Gen. *Sir* Thomas Westropp M'Mahon, *Bart.*, C.B.; succeeded his father as 3rd Baronet in 1860. Cornet, 16th Lancers, 24 Dec. 1829; Inniskilling Dragoons, 25 June, 1830; Lieut., 2 Dec. 1831; Capt., 9 June, 1838; 9th Lancers, 22 Apr. 1842; Major, h.p., 13 July, 1847; 5th Dragoon Guards, 24 Nov. 1854; Bt. Lt.-Col., 12 Dec. 1854; Lt.-Col., 5th Dragoon Guards, 12 Dec. 1854; Bt. Col., 12 Dec. 1857; Maj.-Gen., 6 March, 1868; Col., 18th Hussars, 6 Jan. 1874; Lt.-Gen., 1 Oct. 1877; Gen., 12 Apr. 1880; Col., 5th Dragoon Guards, 4 Jan. 1892; served in the Sutlej Campaign, 1848, including battle of Sobraon (Medal with clasp); Crimean Campaign, 1854–5, including battles of the Alma, Balaklava, and Tchernaya, and siege of Sebastopol (mentioned in despatches; Medal with 3 clasps; Bt. Lt.-Col.; C.B.; 5th Class Medjidie; Sardinian and Turkish Medals). Died 23 Jan. 1892.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 14 Oct. 1824; Lieut., 22 July, 1825; Capt., 24 Apr. 1828; Major, 9 June, 1838; Lt.-Col., 17 July, 1840; h.p., 28 July, 1843. Died in 1844.

[3] Of Shenton Hall, co. Leicester, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1856; Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 July, 1825; Lieut., 10 June, 1826; Capt., 23 Aug., 1831; Bt. Major, 1 Nov. 1842; Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 July, 1843. Retired in 1844. Died May, 1879.

Besides those noted above, *Lieuts.* J. King retired, and W. J. T. Walker exchanged to the 7th Fusiliers in 1842; *Captain* F. E. W. Ingram died, *Lieut.* A. J. Roberts retired, and *Quartermaster* F. M'Dowell went on h.p. in 1843; *Capt.* F. Thompson retired, *Lieut.* J. E. Fleeming exchanged to the 17th Lancers, and *Surgeon* Daunt to the Medical Department in 1844.



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| 1845 | | 1846 | | 1847 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. |
| Major | *Hon.* Henry Crichton. | Major | *Hon.* Henry Crichton.[1] | Major | William Arkwright. |
| Captain | Robert Douglas Barbor. | Captain | William Arkwright. | Captain | Mervyn Archdall.[2] |
| ,, | William Arkwright. | ,, | Mervyn Archdall. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. |
| ,, | Mervyn Archdall. | ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. |
| ,, | Edward Stephen May. | ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | H J Denny. |
| ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | H J Denny. | ,, | James Davidson. |
| ,, | H J Denny. | ,, | James Davidson. | ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. |
| Lieut. | James Davidson. | Lieut. | William Hutchinson Carrol. | Lieut. | Charles Cameron Shute. |
| ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. | ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. |
| ,, | Charles Cameron Shute, Adjt. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Francis Sutton. |
| ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Henry Blundell Leigh. | ,, | Whitehall Dod. |
| ,, | Henry Blundell Leigh. | ,, | Francis Sutton. | ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. |
| ,, | Francis Sutton. | ,, | Whitehall Dod. | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. |
| ,, | Whitehall Dod. | ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. | ,, | Henry Stone. |
| ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | William Martin Powell. |
| ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | Henry Stone. | ,, | Conyers Tower. |
| ,, | Henry Stone. | ,, | William Martin Powell. | ,, | Dottin Maycock, Adjt. |
| ,, | William Martin Powell. | ,, | Conyers Tower. | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* |
| Cornet | Conyers Tower. | Cornet | William Doyle, Riding Master. | Cornet | William Doyle, Riding Master. |
| ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* | ,, | Robert George Manley. |
| Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Cameron Shute, Lieut. | Adjt. | Dottin Maycock, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | James Maycock. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. |
| Surgeon | William Milligan, M.D. | Surgeon | William Milligan, M.D. | Surgeon | William Milligan, M.D. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 8 Apr. 1826; Lieut., 19 July, 1827; Capt., 1 Nov. 1833; Major, 8 Oct. 1844. Retired in 1846. Second son of Lt.-Col. John Creighton, and grandson of the 1st *Earl* of Erne. Raised to the precedency of an Earl's son in Aug. 1842, on his elder brother succeeding to the title as 3rd *Earl* of Erne. Died 23 Feb. 1864. (Burke's *Peerage*—Erne, *Earl* of.)

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 Mar. 1832; Lieut., 9 Jan. 1835; Capt., h.p. unatt., 26 Nov. 1841; Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 Feb. 1843; h.p. unatt., 8 Oct. 1847. Retired in 1848. Eldest son of Edward Archdall of Riversdale, co. Fermanagh. Capt. Mervyn Archdall was some time M.P. for co. Fermanagh. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1862—Archdall of Castle Archdall.)

Besides those noted above, *Captain* R. D. Barbor went to h.p. unatt., 6 June, 1845 (appointed Paymaster of the regiment, 16 Feb. 1849); *Lieut.* H. B. Leigh exchanged to the 16th Lancers, 30 Dec. 1845; *Captains* H. J. Denny and James Davidson, and *Lieut.* Henry Stone retired in 1847, and *Surgeon* W. Milligan went on h.p., 12 Feb. 1847.



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| 1848 | | 1849 | | 1850 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. |
| Major | William Arkwright.[1] | Major | Henry Dalrymple White. | Major | Henry Dalrymple White. |
| Captain | Edward Stephen May. | Captain | Charles Cameron Shute. | Captain | Charles Cameron Shute. |
| ,, | Henry Dalrymple White. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. |
| ,, | William Hutchinson Carrol. | ,, | Francis Sutton. | ,, | Francis Sutton.[3] |
| ,, | Charles Cameron Shute. | ,, | Whitehall Dod. | ,, | Whitehall Dod.[4] |
| ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove.[2] | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. |
| ,, | Francis Sutton. | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | William Martin Powell. |
| Lieut. | Whitehall Dod. | Lieut. | William Martin Powell. | Lieut. | Conyers Tower. |
| ,, | Thomas Fraser Grove. | ,, | Conyers Tower. | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* |
| ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* | ,, | Arthur Lowther, Adjt. |
| ,, | William Martin Powell. | ,, | Arthur Lowther, Adjt. | ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. |
| ,, | Conyers Tower. | ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. | ,, | Robert George Manley. |
| ,, | Dottin Maycock, Adjt. | ,, | Robert George Manley. | ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. |
| ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* | ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. | ,, | Harry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny. |
| ,, | Arthur Lowther. | ,, | Harry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny. | ,, | Henry Walters. |
| ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. | ,, | Arthur Royds. | ,, | Miles Stringer. |
| ,, | Robert George Manley. | ,, | Robert Dennistoun. | ,, | *Sir* Edward Synge-Hutchinson, *Bart.* |
| ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. | ,, | Henry Walters. | ,, | Edmund Probyn. |
| Cornet | Geo. Heblethwayte Lutton Boynton. | Cornet | Miles Stringer. | Cornet | German Wheatcroft. |
| ,, | Arthur Royds. | ,, | *Sir* Edward Synge-Hutchinson, *Bart.* | ,, | John Lavillin Puxley. |
| Adjt. | Dottin Maycock, Lieut. | Adjt. | Arthur Lowther, Lieut. | Adjt. | Arthur Lowther, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. |
| Surgeon | James Sidey, M.D. | Surgeon | James Sidey, M.D. | Surgeon | James Sidey, M.D. |

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[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 July, 1828; Lieut., 25 June, 1830; Capt., 11 May, 1838; Major, 9 June, 1846. Retired in 1848. Second son of Robert Arkwright of Sutton Scarsdale, co. Derby, J.P., D.L. Died 13 May, 1857, aged 48. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Arkwright of Sutton Scarsdale.)

[2] *Sir* Thomas Fraser Grove, *Bart.*, of Ferne, co. Wilts, J.P., D.L.; High Sheriff, 1863-4; M.P., South Wilts, 1865-74, and for Wilton, co. Wilts, 1885-92; created a *Baronet*, 18 Mar. 1874. Elder son of John Grove of Ferne. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 2 Sept. 1842; Lieut., 10 Nov. 1843; Capt., 18 Aug. 1848. Retired in 1849. Major, Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry, 1876-81. Died 14 Jan. 1897, aged 74. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Grove of Ferne.)

[3] 2nd Lieut., 5th Fusiliers, 23 Aug. 1839; Lieut., 3 June, 1842; Inniskilling Dragoons, 8 Nov. 1842; Capt., 8 Oct. 1847; Royal Horse Guards, 28 Dec. 1849. Retired in 1855. Third son of *Sir* Richard Sutton, 2nd *Bart.*, of Norwood Park, co. Nottingham. (Burke's *Baronetage*—Sutton of Norwood Park.)

[4] Of Llanerch Park, co. Denbigh; only son of John Whitehall Dod of Cloverley, co. Salop, J.P., D.L., M.P. for N. Shropshire. Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 26 Nov. 1841; Lieut., 28 July, 1843; Capt., 25 Feb. 1848. Retired in 1849. Died 22 Feb. 1878, aged 51. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*, 1862—Dod of Cloverley; Foster's *Baronetage*, 1883—Vavasour of Spaldington, Yorks.)

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Besides those noted above, *Captains* E. S. May and W. H. Carrol retired, and *Lieut.* D. Maycock exchanged to the 36th Foot, and *Cornet* G. H. L. Boynton* to the 11th Hussars in 1848; *Lieuts.* A. Royds and R. Dennistoun retired in 1849.

* Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 11 June, '47; Lieut., 16 June, '48; 11th Hussars, 3 Nov. '48. Retired, 2 Oct. '49. Re-entered the Army as Cornet, 17th Lancers, 30 Nov. '54; Lieut., 12 Jan. '55. Retired in 1857. Served with the 17th in the Crimea (Medal and clasp; Turkish Medal). Fourth son of *Sir* Henry Boynton, 9th *Baronet*, of Barmstone co. York. Died 18 May, '88, aged 60.



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| 1851 | | 1852 | | 1853 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. | Lt.-Col. | Willoughby Moore. |
| Major | Henry Dalrymple White | Major | Henry Dalrymple White | Major | Henry Dalrymple White |
| Captain | Charles Cameron Shute. | Captain | Charles Cameron Shute. | Captain | Charles Cameron Shute. |
| ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. | ,, | Robert Moore Peel. |
| ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | ,, | Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. |
| ,, | William Martin Powell. | ,, | William Martin Powell. | ,, | William Martin Powell.[2] |
| ,, | Conyers Tower. | ,, | Conyers Tower. | ,, | Conyers Tower. |
| ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead, *Bart.* | ,, | *Sir* Warwick Charles Morshead,[3] *Bart.* |
| Lieut. | Arthur Lowther, Adjt. | Lieut. | Arthur Lowther, Adjt. | Lieut. | William Doyle, Riding Master. |
| ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. | ,, | William Doyle, Riding Master. | ,, | Robert George Manley. |
| ,, | Robert George Manley. | ,, | Robert George Manley. | ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. | ,, | *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. | ,, | Harry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny. |
| ,, | Henry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny. | ,, | Harry Reginald Salusbury Trelawny. | ,, | Henry Walters. |
| ,, | Henry Walters. | ,, | Henry Walters. | ,, | Edmund Probyn. |
| ,, | Miles Stringer. | ,, | Miles Stringer. | ,, | Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. |
| ,, | *Sir* Edward Synge-Hutchinson, *Bart.*[1] | ,, | Edmund Probyn. | ,, | German Wheatcroft. |
| ,, | Edmund Probyn. | ,, | Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | | |
| ,, | Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | ,, | Hugh Lynedoch Barton. | | |
| ,, | Hugh Lynedoch Barton. | ,, | German Wheatcroft. | | |
| Cornet | German Wheatcroft. | Cornet | John Lavallin Puxley. | Cornet | John Lavallin Puxley. |
| ,, | John Lavallin Puxley. | ,, | Arthur Pryse Jones. | ,, | Arthur Pryse Jones. |
| | | | | ,, | Richard Henry Currie. |
| | | | | ,, | Archibald Weir, Adjt. |
| | | | | ,, | Harry William Pigott Wilson. |
| Adjt. | Arthur Lowther, Lieut. | Adjt. | Arthur Lowther, Lieut. | Adjt. | Archibald Weir, Cornet. |
| Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. | James Marshall. |
| Surgeon | James Sidey, M.D. | Surgeon | James Sidey, M.D. | Surgeon | Alexander M'Gregor, M.D. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Aug. 1848; Lieut., 2 Nov. 1849. Retired in 1851. Re-entered the Army as Cornet, 5th Dragoon Guards, 22 Dec. 1854; Lieut., 21 July, 1855. Retired in 1856. Served with the 5th Dragoon Guards in the Crimea, including the siege of Sebastopol (Medal and clasp). Of Castle-Sallah, co. Wicklow; succeeded his grandfather as 4th Baronet in 1846. Died 3 Nov. 1906, when the title became extinct (Burke's *Baronetage*—Synge-Hutchinson).

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Nov. 1843; Lieut., 8 Oct. 1844; Capt., 2 Nov. 1849. Retired in 1853. Of Brooklands, Hants., J.P., Capt. and Adjt., Hampshire Yeomanry, 1854–1881; Lieut.-Col., 1881–4 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Powell of Brooklands).

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons (from Ens., 15th Foot), in 1845; Lieut., 9 June, 1846; Capt., 22 March, 1850. Retired in 1853. Of Trenant Park, co. Cornwall, J.P. for Berks. and Cornwall; succeeded his father, *Sir* Fred. Treise Morshead, as 3rd *Baronet* in 1828. Died in 1905, when the title became extinct (Burke's *Baronetage*—Morshead of Trenant Park).



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| 1854 | 1855 | 1856 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* George Pownall Adams, K.C.H. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* George Pownall Adams,[3] K.C.H. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Willoughby Moore.[1] | Lt.-Col. Henry Dalrymple White. | Lt.-Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B. |
| Major Henry Dalrymple White. | Major Charles Cameron Shute. | Major Charles Cameron Shute (Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain Charles Cameron Shute. | Captain Robert Moore Peel. | Captain Frederick Wellington John Fitz Wygram. |
| ,, Robert Moore Peel. | ,, Frederick Wellington John Fitz Wygram. | ,, Conyers Tower. |
| ,, Frederick Wellington John Fitz Wygram. | ,, Conyers Tower. | ,, Robert George Manley (Major). |
| ,, Conyers Tower. | ,, Robert George Manley. | ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. |
| ,, Robert George Manley. | ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | ,, John Lavallin Puxley. |
| ,, *Hon.* Hercules Langford Boyle Rowley. | ,, John Lavallin Puxley. | ,, German Wheatcroft. |
| | ,, German Wheatcroft. | ,, Richard Henry Currie. |
| | ,, Philip D'Ormieux Von Streng. | ,, William Hickes Slade.[4] |
| Lieut. William Doyle, Riding Master. | Lieut. Richard Henry Currie. | Lieut. Archibald Weir, Adjt. |
| ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | ,, Archibald Weir, Adjt. | ,, Henry Timson. |
| ,, German Wheatcroft. | ,, Henry Timson. | ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. |
| ,, John Lavallin Puxley. | ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. | ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. |
| ,, Arthur Pryse Jones. | ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | ,, William Stratford Sleigh. |
| ,, Richard Henry Currie. | ,, William Stratford Sleigh. | ,, Edward Finch Dawson. |
| | ,, Edward Finch Dawson. | ,, Alfred Henderson White. |
| | ,, John Clements. | ,, Arthur Finch Dawson. |
| | ,, Alfred Henderson White. | |
| Cornet Archibald Weir, Adjt. | Cornet Thomas E Anderson, Riding Master. | Cornet William Hall. |
| ,, John Marcus Stewart. | ,, Arthur Finch Dawson. | ,, Thomas E Anderson, Riding Master. |
| ,, Henry Charles Dawson.[2] | ,, Joseph Thomas Wetherall. | ,, Joseph Thomas Wetherall. |
| ,, Henry Timson. | ,, John Evans. | ,, Alfred Thompson. |
| ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. | | ,, Edward Picton Beaumgarten. |
| ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | | ,, Nathaniel Gould. |
| ,, William Stratford Sleigh. | | ,, William Moule. |
| Adjt. Archibald Weir, Cornet. | Adjt. Archibald Weir, Lieut. | Adjt. Archibald Weir, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. James Marshall. | Qr.-Mr. John Kirkby Mountain. |
| Surgeon Alexander M'Grigor, M.D. | Surgeon James Mouat. | Surgeon Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D. |

[1] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from h.p.), 25 Nov. 1828; Major, 17 July, 1840; Lt.-Col., 28 July, 1843. Lt.-Col. Moore (who formerly served in the 3rd Light Dragoons) embarked for the East, with the Headquarters of the Inniskillings, on board the troopship *Europa* in May, '54. On the night of the 31st May, when about 200 miles from Plymouth, the *Europa* caught fire, and was totally destroyed. Lt.-Col. Moore remained on the burning vessel till the last, making arrangements for the safety of his men, but being driven into the mizzen-chains by the flames, he there perished. Vet.-Surg. Kelly, 4 sergeants, 12 men, and 1 woman also met their death on this occasion, and the whole of the horses, baggage, and equipment of the troops on board were lost. (*Vide Illus. London News*, 24 June, 1854, p. 591; *Annual Register*, 1854, pp. 91 and 307.)

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 13 May, 1853; Lieut., 1 June, 1854; accompanied the regiment to the Crimea in 1854; and died of fever on board the *Hydaspes* in Balaklava Bay, 5 Oct. 1854, aged 19. Eldest surviving son of Henry Dawson of Launde Abbey, co. Leicester (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Dawson of Launde Abbey).

[3] *Vide* List for 1841, note 4.

[4] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 3rd Light Dragoons), 9 Mar. 1855; h.p. on reduction, 10 Nov. 1856; 7th Hussars 15 Aug. 1857; 5th Lancers, 26 Feb. 1858; Bt. Major, 20 July, 1858; Major, 5th Lancers, 12 Mar. 1861; Lt.-Col., 23 Jan. 1863; Col. (Army), 23 Jan. 1868. Retired in 1870. Served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea from 14 July, 1855, and was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal); with the 7th Hussars in the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-8, and was severely wounded at Lucknow (Bt. Major; Medal with clasp). Third son of Gen. *Sir* John Slade, *Bart.*, G.C.H., by a second marriage. Died 28 July, 1884.

Besides those noted above, *Captains* H. L. Boyle Rowley, *Lieuts.* W. Doyle and A. P. Jones, and *Cornet* J. M. Stewart retired, and *Surg.* Alexander M'Grigor was appointed 1st class Staff-Surgeon in 1854; *Captains* R. M. Peel and Von Streng, *Lieut.* J. Clements and *Cornet* J. Evans retired, *Quartermaster* J. Marshal was appointed Paymaster, and *Surg.* J. Mouat, 1st class Staff-Surgeon in 1855; *Captain* R. H. Currie was placed on h.p. (on reduction), 10 Nov. 1856, and *Cornets* W. Hall and E. P. Beaumgarten retired the same year.



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| 1857 | 1858 | 1859 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel ℙ.𝕎. *Sir* James Jackson, K.C.B., K.H.[1] (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel ℙ.𝕎. *Sir* James Jackson, K.C.B., K.H. (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel ℙ.𝕎. *Sir* James Jackson, K.C.B., K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B. | Lt.-Col. Henry Dalrymple White, C.B.[3] (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Charles Cameron Shute (Col.) |
| | | ,, Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. |
| Major Charles Cameron Shute (Lt.-Col.) | Major Charles Cameron Shute (Lt.-Col.) | Major Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. |
| | | ,, James D Cowell. |
| Captain Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram | Captain Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram. | Captain Archibald Weir. |
| ,, Conyers Tower.[2] | ,, Robert George Manley[4] (Major). | ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. |
| ,, Robert George Manley (Major). | ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. |
| ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | ,, Richard Henry Currie. | ,, Edward Finch Dawson. |
| ,, John Lavallin Puxley. | ,, Ellis Brooke Cunliffe. | ,, William Stratford Sleigh. |
| ,, German Wheatcroft. | ,, John Rawlinson Cuthbert | ,, Arthur Finch Dawson. |
| | ,, Archibald Weir. | ,, *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. |
| | ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. | ,, Thomas E Anderson |
| | | ,, Joseph Thomas Wetherall. |
| | | ,, V℄. James Leith (Maj.). |

[1] Ensign, 57th Foot, 2 Mar. 1809; Lieut., 19 June, 1811; Capt., 37th Foot, 25 June, 1813; Bt. Maj., 18 June, 1815; Capt., 6th Dragoon Guards, 4 Dec., 1817; Bt. Lt.-Col., 25 May, 1826; Maj., 6th Dragoon Guards, 26 Apr. 1827; Lt.-Col., 2 Mar. 1839; Col. (Army), 23 Nov. 1841; Maj.-Gen., 11 Nov. 1851; Col. Inniskilling Dragoons, 11 June, 1856; Lt.-Gen., 26th Oct. 1858; Col., 6th Dragoon Guards, 17 July, 1860; Gen., 6 Feb. 1865; Col. 1st King's Dragoon Guards, 21 Jan. 1868; served in the Peninsula from Apr. 1809 to end of the war in 1814 (War Medal with 9 clasps); served the campaign of 1815 as A.D.C. to *Sir* Charles Colville, and was present at Waterloo (Medal; Bt. Maj.); served also in India and Arabia, 1819–26 (Bt. Lt.-Col.), and was Lt.-Gov. of the Cape of Good Hope, Mar. 1854 to May, 1859. Third son of Col. George Jackson of Enniscoe, co. Mayo, M.P. for Mayo. Died 31 Dec., 1871 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Jackson of Corramore).

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 7 Mar. 1844; Lieut., 6 June, 1845; Capt., 18 Jan. 1850; 3rd Dragoon Guards, 30 Jan. 1857; Maj., 17 May, 1861; Lt.-Col., 4 Aug. 1863; Bt. Col., 4 Aug. 1868; h.p., 11 July, 1874; Commt., Cavalry Depôt, 24 July, 1874, to 19 Mar. 1878; Maj.-Gen., 20 Mar. 1878; Retired List (Hon. Lt.-Gen.), 20 Mar. 1883; Col., 3rd Dragoon Guards, 5 Jan. 1891. Served with the Inniskillings the Crimean Campaign of 1854–5, including the battle of Balaklava and siege of Sebastopol (Medal, with 2 clasps; Turkish Medal). Commanded the 3rd Dragoon Guards during the Abyssinian Campaign, 1868; and was present at the assault and capture of Magdala (mentioned in despatches; C.B.; Medal). Second son of Henry Tower, and grandson of Christopher Tower, of Huntsmoor Park, Bucks, J.P. for Essex. Died Mar. 1903 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Tower of Weald Hall and Huntsmoor Park).

[3] To h.p. unatt., 19 Feb. 1858. *Vide* List for 1875, note 1.

[4] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 June, 1846; Lieut., 25 June, 1847; Capt., 18 Feb. 1853; Bt. Maj., 12 Dec. 1854. Retired in 1858. Served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, 1854–5, including battles of Balaklava, Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal, with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal; Bt. Maj.) Fourth son of John Shawe Manley, of Manley Hall, co. Stafford. Died at Mancetter Lodge, Atherstone, 12 Mar. 1889 (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Manley, of Manley Hall).



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| 1857 (*Continued*) | | 1858 (*Continued*) | | 1859 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. | Archibald Weir. | Lieut. | Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | Lieut. | William Moule, Adjt. |
| ,, | Henry Timson. | ,, | William Stratford Sleigh. | ,, | Robert A Godolphin Cosby. |
| ,, | William Sawrey Rawlinson. | ,, | Edward Finch Dawson. | ,, | Frederick Barclay Chapman. |
| ,, | Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | ,, | Arthur Finch Dawson. | ,, | *Hon.* William Octavius Beresford Annesley. |
| ,, | William Stratford Sleigh. | ,, | Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke, I. of M. |
| ,, | Edward Finch Dawson. | ,, | Thomas E Anderson, Riding Master. | ,, | John O'Neill. |
| ,, | Alfred Henderson White. | ,, | Joseph Thomas Wetherall. | ,, | William Jocelyn Shafto Orde. |
| ,, | Arthur Finch Dawson. | ,, | William Moule, Adjt. | ,, | Edward Napier. |
| | | ,, | Robert A Godolphin Cosby. | ,, | George M Billington. |
| | | | | ,, | Burton John Daveney. |
| | | | | ,, | Robert John Garnett. |
| Cornet | Thomas E Anderson, Riding Master. | Cornet | William Henry Weldon. | Cornet | John Hardy. |
| ,, | Joseph Thomas Wetherall. | ,, | Frederick Barclay Chapman. | ,, | John Baskerville. |
| ,, | Alfred Thompson. | ,, | *Hon.* William Octavius Beresford Annesley. | ,, | Robert Davies. |
| ,, | Nathaniel Gould. | ,, | John O'Neill. | ,, | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon. |
| ,, | William Moule, Adjt. | ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | Robert A Godolphin Cosby. | ,, | William Jocelyn Shafto Orde. | ,, | Theodore William Rathbone. |
| | | | | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. |
| | | | | ,, | William Valentine King. |
| Adjt. | William Moule, Cornet. | Adjt. | William Moule, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Moule, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | John Kirkby Mountain. | Qr.-Mr. | John Kirkby Mountain. | Rg.-Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. |
| | | | | Qr. Mr. | John Kirkby Mountain. |
| Surgeon | Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D. | Surgeon | Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D. | Surgeon | Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D. |

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Besides those noted previously, *Captains* J. L. Puxley retired, and German Wheatcroft* exchanged to 6th Dragoon Guards; *Lieuts.* H. Timson* was promoted captain, h.p. unatt., and A. H. White exchanged to 3rd Dragoon Guards; *Cornets* A. Thompson retired, and N. Gould exchanged to 3rd Dragoon Guards in 1857; *Captains* R. H. Currie, E. B. Cunliffe, and J. R. Cuthbert retired, and *Cornet* W. H. Weldon promoted Lieut. was appointed to 18th Hussars in 1858; *Captains* W. S. Sleigh* died, and J. Leith, V.C. exchanged to 2nd Dragoons; and *Lieuts.* R. A. G. Cosby and W. J. S. Orde retired in 1859.

* *Captains* German Wheatcroft and W. S. Sleigh and *Lieut.* H. Timson served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, and received the Medal and clasps and Turkish Medal.



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| 1860 | 1861 | 1862 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel P.M. *Sir* James Jackson K.C.B., K.H.[1] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel P.M. Thomas Marten, K.H.[5] (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel P.M. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Charles Cameron Shute (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Charles Cameron Shute[6] (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Thomas Robert Crawley. |
| ,, Frederick Wellington John FitzWygram.[2] | ,, Thomas Robert Crawley. | ,, Edmund D'Arcy Hunt.[8] |
| Major Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | Major Edmund D'Arcy Hunt. | Major John De Montmorency Murray Prior. |
| ,, James D Cowell. | ,, James D Cowell.[7] | ,, *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. |
| Captain Archibald Weir. | Captain Archibald Weir. | Captain Archibald Weir. |
| ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. | ,, William Sawrey Rawlinson. | ,, Thomas E Anderson. |
| ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | ,, Nicholas De Jersey Lovell. | ,, John Edward Swindley. |
| ,, Edward Finch Dawson.[3] | ,, *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | ,, Richard William Renshaw. |
| ,, Arthur Finch Dawson.[4] | ,, Thomas E Anderson. | ,, Thomas Edward Gordon. |
| ,, *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | ,, Joseph Thomas Wetherall. | ,, *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. |
| ,, Thomas E Anderson. | ,, John Edward Swindley. | ,, George M Billington. |
| ,, Joseph Thomas Wetherall. | ,, Richard William Renshaw. | ,, Robert John Garnett. |
| ,, John Edward Swindley. | ,, Thomas Edward Gordon. | ,, Francis George Savage Curtis. |
| ,, Henry Topham Clements | ,, *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, John Hardy. |

[1] To 6th Dragoon Guards. *Vide* List for 1857, note 1.

[2] Afterwards *Sir* F. W. J. FitzWygram, *Bart.*, Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 July, 1843; Lieut., 17 May, 1844; Capt., 22 Dec. 1848; Major, 19 Feb. 1858; Lt.-Col., 26 July, 1858; 15th Hussars, 18 Sept. 1860; Bt. Col., 26 July, 1863; h.p., 7 Jan. 1874; Maj.-Gen., 6 July, 1877 (23 Mar. 1869); Lt.-Gen., 1 Apr. 1883; Col., 3rd Hussars, 16 Apr. 1884; 15th Hussars, 19 Apr. 1891. Retired List, 1 Apr. 1889. Served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, and was present at the battle of Tchernaya and the fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Of Walthamstow, co. Essex, D.L. for Hants, and M.P. for South Hants; third son of *Sir* Robert, 2nd *Baronet*, succeeded his brother as 4th *Baronet* in 1873. Died 10 Dec. 1904.

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 15 Sept. 1854; Lieut., 8 Dec. 1854; Capt., 21 May, 1858. Retired in 1860. Served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, including battle of Tchernaya and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp; Turkish Medal). Of Launde Abbey, co. Leicester, J.P., D.L., High Sheriff, 1867. Died 21 Aug. 1892. (Burke's *Landed Gentry* —Dawson of Launde Abbey).

[4] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons (from 77th Foot), 24 Nov. 1854; Lieut., 19 Jan. 1855; Capt., 2 July, 1858. Retired in 1860. Served with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, including battle of Tchernaya and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with clasp and Turkish Medal). Younger brother of Lieut. H. C. Dawson (*q.v.* List 1855, note 2) and cousin of Capt. E. F. Dawson (*vide supra*).

[5] Cornet and Sub-Lieut., 2nd Life Guards, 22 Nov. 1813; Lieut., 23 June, 1817; Capt., 4 May, 1822; 1st Dragoons, 14 Apr. 1825; Major, h.p. unatt., 12 Dec. 1826; 1st Dragoons, 8 Mar. 1827; Lt.-Col., 29 May, 1835; Col. (Army), 9 Nov. 1846; h.p. unatt., 4 Feb. 1853; Maj.-Gen., 20 June, 1854; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 12 Nov. 1860; Lt.-Gen., 16 Feb. 1862. Lt.-Gen. Marten served the last campaign of the Peninsular War in 1814; served, with two squadrons of the 2nd Life Guards, the campaign of 1815, including retreat from Quatre Bras, battle of Waterloo, and march to Paris (Medal). Died 22 Nov. 1868, aged 71.

[6] To h.p., 15 Feb. 1861. *Vide* List for 1887, note 1.

[7] Major, Inniskilling Dragoons (from 10th Hussars), 26 July, 1858. Retired in 1861. Served, with the 3rd Light Dragoons, the Afghan Campaign of 1842 (Medal); as A.D.C. to *Sir* Joseph Thackwell at Maharajpore, 29 Dec. 1843 (Medal); the Sutlej Campaign of 1845-6, including battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon (Medal with two clasps); and with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea from April, 1855, to end of war (Medal and clasp; Turkish Medal). Major Cowell died in 1890.

[8] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 9th Lancers), before Sept. 1852; Capt., 15 Sept. 1854; Major, 26 July, 1858; Lt.-Col. 15 Feb. 1861. Retired in 1862 Served, with the 9th Lancers, the Punjab Campaign, 1848-49, and was present at Chilianwallah and Goojerat (Medal and clasps); with the Inniskillings in the Crimea, 1854-56, including the battles of Balaklava, Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with three clasps; Sardinian and Turkish Medals; 5th Class Medjidie). Lt.-Col. Hunt died in London, 1 June, 1891, aged 64.



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| 1860 (*Continued*) | | 1861 (*Continued*) | | 1862 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. | William Moule, Adjt. | Lieut. | William Moule. | Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. |
| ,, | Frederick Barclay Chapman. | ,, | *Hon.* William Octavius Beresford Annesley. | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. |
| ,, | *Hon.* William Octavius Beresford Annesley. | ,, | Edward Napier. | ,, | John Baskerville. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke, I. of M. | ,, | George M Billington. | ,, | Robert Davies. |
| ,, | John O'Neill. | ,, | Burton John Daveney. | ,, | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Adjt. |
| ,, | Edward Napier. | ,, | Robert John Garnett. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | George M Billington. | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. |
| ,, | Burton John Daveney. | ,, | John Hardy. | ,, | George Luck. |
| ,, | Robert John Garnett. | ,, | John Baskerville. | ,, | William Valentine King. |
| ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. | ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. |
| ,, | John Hardy. | | | ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. |
| | | | | ,, | Hew Stevenson. |
| Cornet | John Baskerville. | Cornet | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Adjt. | Cornet | James Stocker Grant Smith. |
| ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. |
| ,, | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, | William Thomas Skinner Snell. |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | William Valentine King. | ,, | Frederick Wise. |
| ,, | Theodore William Rathbone. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | William Joseph Power. |
| ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | James Sanderson Davis. |
| ,, | Willaim Valentine King. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. | ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. |
| | | ,, | Charles Borlase. | | |
| Adjt. | William Moule, Lieut. | Adjt. | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Cornet. | Adjt. | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | John Kirkby Mountain. | Qr.-Mr. | V.C. Charles Wooden. | Qr.-Mr. | V.C. Charles Wooden. |
| Rg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. |
| Surgeon | Francis Hastings Baxter, M.D. | Surgeon | Gavin Ainslie Turnbull. | Surgeon | Gavin Ainslie Turnbull. |

Besides those noted previously, *Capt.* H. T. Clements* exchanged to the 13th Light Dragoons in 1860, *Lieut.* F. B. Barclay was promoted Captain, 16 Mar. '60, and exchanged to 14th Light Dragoons. *Lieuts.* J. O'Neill and *Cornet* T. W. Rathbone retired, *Surgeon* Baxter* exchanged to 12th Lancers and *Qr.-Mr.* J. K. Mountain* died in 1860; *Captains* W. S. Rawlinson* was promoted Major, 12th Lancers, and N. D. J. Lovell, J. T. Wetherall, and *Lieut. Hon.* W. O. B. Annesley retired in 1861; *Lieuts.* W. Moule* exchanged to the 15th Foot, E. Napier was promoted Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, and *Cornet* C. Borlase exchanged to 2nd Foot the same year; *Captains* T. E. Anderson* exchanged to the 24th Foot, and J. Hardy to the 9th Lancers, T. E. Gordon* retired, and *Lieut.* J. Baskerville was promoted Captain, 14th Hussars, in 1862.

* *Capt.* Clements served with the 14th Light Dragoons in the Persian Expedition, 1857 (Medal), and the Central India Campaign, 1858 (Medal and clasp). *Surgeon* Baxter received the Crimean Medal and clasp, the Turkish Medal, and 2nd Class Medjidie; *Qr.-Mr.* Mountain, the Crimean Medal with three clasps and the Turkish Medal. *Capt.* Rawlinson received the Crimean Medal with three clasps and the Turkish Medal, *Lieut.* Moule the Crimean Medal and clasp and Turkish Medal. *Capt.* Anderson served with the 13th Light Dragoons in the Crimea (Medal with three clasps and Turkish Medal); *Capt.* Gordon served with the 14th Light Dragoons, the Punjab Campaign, 1848-9 (Medal and clasps), and the Central India Campaign, 1858-9 (mentioned in despatches; Medal and clasp).



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| 1863 | | 1864 | | 1865 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | ℙ.𝒲. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | ℙ.𝒲. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | ℙ.𝒲. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Thomas Robert Crawley. | Lt.-Col. | Thomas Robert Crawley. | Lt.-Col. | Thomas Robert Crawley (Col.) |
| ,, | John De Montmorency Murray Prior. | ,, | John De Montmorency Murray Prior. | ,, | John De Montmorency Murray Prior. |
| Major | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Major | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Major | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. |
| ,, | John Edward Swindley. | ,, | John Edward Swindley.[1] | ,, | Theodore Wirgman. |
| Captain | Archibald Weir. | Captain | Archibald Weir.[2] | Captain | Richard William Renshaw. |
| ,, | Richard William Renshaw. | ,, | Richard William Renshaw. | ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, | George M Billington. |
| ,, | George M Billington. | ,, | George M Billington. | ,, | Robert John Garnett. |
| ,, | Robert John Garnett. | ,, | Robert John Garnett. | ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. |
| ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, | Frederick Augustus Weatherley. |
| ,, | George Lake Hedley. | ,, | George Lake Hedley. | ,, | John Evans. |
| ,, | Frederick Augustus Weatherley. | ,, | Frederick Augustus Weatherley. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | Lawrence St. Patrick Gowan. | ,, | John Evans. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. |
| ,, | John Evans. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. | Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. | Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. |
| ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. |
| ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Robert Davies. |
| ,, | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Adjt. | ,, | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Adjt. | ,, | George Luck, Adjt. |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | William Valentine King. |
| ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. |
| ,, | George Luck. | ,, | George Luck. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. |
| ,, | William Valentine King. | ,, | William Valentine King. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. |
| ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. | ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. | ,, | John Loftus Bland. |
| ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. |
| ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. | ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. | ,, | Frederick Wise. |
| Cornet | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | Cornet | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | Cornet | William Joseph Power. |
| ,, | William Thomas Skinner Snell. | ,, | William Thomas Skinner Snell. | ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. |
| ,, | Frederick Wise. | ,, | Frederick Wise. | ,, | Charles Douglas B Creagh. |
| ,, | William Joseph Power. | ,, | William Joseph Power. | ,, | James John Harrington Cottle. |
| ,, | James Sanderson Davis. | ,, | James Sanderson Davis. | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. | ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| ,, | Charles Douglas B Creagh. | ,, | Charles Douglas B Creagh. | ,, | Thomas John Newnham. |
| ,, | James John Harrington Cottle. | ,, | James John Harrington Cottle. | ,, | Sydney Charles Du Vernet. |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Charles Francis Dixon Whish. |
| Adjt. | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Lieut. | Adjt. | Thomas Joseph FitzSimon, Lieut. | Adjt. | George Luck, Lieut. |
| Rdg. Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Charles Wooden. | Qr.-Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Charles Wooden. | Qr.-Mr. | 𝒱𝒞. Charles Wooden. |
| Surgeon | Gavin Ainslie Turnbull. | Surgeon | Gavin Ainslie Turnbull. | Surgeon | John Sheldon Furlong, M.D. |

[1] Ens., 18th Foot, 15 Jan. 1847; Lieut., 22 Dec. 1850; 12th Lancers, 2 Sept. 1851; Capt., 2nd Dragoons, 5 Mar. 1858; Inniskilling Dragoons, 18. Jan. 1859; Major, 31 Dec. 1861; h.p., 1 Mar. 1864; Cavalry Dep., 4 Dec. 1866; 15th Hussars, 25 Sept. 1869; Bt. Lt.-Col., 19 June, 1872; Lt.-Col., 15th Hussars, 7 Jan. 1874; Bt. Col., 1 Oct. 1877; h.p., 20 Apr. 1879; Ret. Pay (Hon. Maj.-Gen.), 29 Apr. 1884; Reward for Dist. Service [R], 27 July, 1896; C.B., 28 June, 1907. Served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War, 1852-3 (Medal), and in the Crimea, 1855-6 (Medal and clasp; Turkish Medal); Indian Mutiny, 1858-9 (Medal); Afghan War, 1879, with Kandahar Field Force (mentioned in despatches).

[2] Adjt. and Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 21 May, 1852; Lieut., 14 Apr. 1854; Capt., 9 Oct. 1857. Retired in 1864. Capt. Weir accompanied the Inniskillings to the East, as Adjutant, in May, '54, and was on board the Headquarters' ship *Europa*, when she was burnt at sea and Col. Moore, with several others, perished; on which occasion Mr. Weir rendered valuable assistance in getting the men into the boats. Served with the regiment in the Crimea, 1854-5, and was present at Balaklava, Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal; 5th Class Medjidie).

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Besides those noted above, *Capt.* L. St. P. Gowan died in 1863; *Capt.* G. L. Hedley, *Cornets* W. T. S. Snell and J. S. Davis retired, *Lieut. and Adjt.* FitzSimon exchanged to the 62nd Foot, and *Surgeon* Turnbull was appointed staff-surgeon in 1864; *Lieut.* W. V. King retired, *Cornet* T. J. Newnham died, and *Qr.-Mr.* C. Wooden exchanged to the 5th Lancers in 1865.



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| 1866 | 1867 | 1868 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel ℙ.𝔗. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel ℙ.𝔗. Thomas Marten, K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel ℙ.𝔗. Thomas Marten,[2] K.H. (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Thomas Robert Crawley (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Thomas Robert Crawley (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Thomas Robert Crawley[3] (Col.) |
| ,, John De Montmorency Murray Prior (Col.) | ,, John De Montmorency Murray Prior[1] (Col.) | |
| Major *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Major *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Major *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. |
| ,, Theodore Wirgman. | ,, Theodore Wirgman. | ,, Theodore Wirgman. |
| Captain Richard William Renshaw. | Captain Richard William Renshaw. | Captain *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. |
| ,, *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, George M Billington. |
| ,, George M Billington. | ,, George M Billington. | ,, Robert John Garnett. |
| ,, Robert John Garnett. | ,, Robert John Garnett. | ,, Francis George Savage Curtis. |
| ,, Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, Frederick Augustus Weatherley.[4] |
| ,, Frederick Augustus Weatherley. | ,, Frederick Augustus Weatherley. | ,, Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, John Evans. | ,, John Evans. | ,, William John Wauchope. |
| ,, Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, George Luck.[5] |
| ,, Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, Henry Albert Reade Revell. | |

[1] Major, Inniskilling Dragoons (from Major and Bt. Lt.-Col., 12th Lancers), 5 Mar. 1861; Lt.-Col., 31 Dec. 1861; Bt. Col., 2 Apr. 1865; h.p., 6 Apr. 1867; 65th Brigade Depôt (Armagh), 1 Apr. 1873. Served with the 12th Lancers throughout the Kaffir War, 1851-3 (Medal); Crimean campaign from 17 May, 1855 (Medal and clasp; Turkish Medal); Indian Mutiny, 1858-9, with Saugor and Nerbudda Field Force, and commanded left wing of the 12th in action of Banda (mentioned in despatches; Brevets of Major and Lt.-Col.; Medal with clasp). Col. Prior died in 1875.

[2] *Vide* List for 1861, note 5.

[3] Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 15th Hussars), 18 Sept. 1860; Bt. Col., 23 Sept. 1864; h.p., 2 Dec. 1868; Maj.-Gen., 6 Feb. 1870. Entered the Army in 1834, and first saw service during the closing operations before Mooltan, and was present at the surrender of the citadel, in Jan. 1849. Served as extra A.D.C. to *Sir* Henry Dundas, commanding Bombay Division of the Army of the Punjab, and took part in the battle of Goojerat, and subsequent pursuit of the Sikh forces (mentioned in despatches; Medal with 2 clasps). In Nov. 1862, Col. Crawley was brought before a court-martial at Aldershot, for alleged undue severity towards Serg.-Maj. Lilley at Mhow, during the previous May; after a prolonged trial, the Court acquitted him, and he resumed command of the Inniskillings. Died at York Terrace, Regent's Park, 2 July, 1880, aged 62.

[4] Son of Ilderton Weatherley and grandson of John Weatherley of Willington House, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 6th Dragoon Guards), in 1862. Retired in 1868. Fred. Augustus Weatherley commenced his military career, at an early age, in an Austrian Dragoon regiment. On 30 Mar. 1855, he received a Cornetcy in the 4th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), with which he served in the Crimea from Aug. 1855, to end of war (Medal and clasp; Turkish Medal). Promoted Lieut., 26 June, 1855, he returned to England with the 4th in 1856, and exchanged to the 6th Dragoon Guards, of which he was appointed Adjutant in Aug. 1858. With the 6th Dragoon Guards he served the Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-59, including the operations in Rohilcund, capture of Barcilly, relief of Shahjehanpore, and subsequent operations in Oude, and the Trans-Gogra campaign (Medal). He obtained his troop in Jan. 1862, and exchanged to the Inniskillings that same year. He subsequently accepted command of the 1st Sussex Volunteer Artillery, and in 1877 went to South Africa, and took up his residence at Pretoria. On the outbreak of the Zulu War in 1879, Col. Weatherley raised an irregular corps of horse, with which he joined Col. Wood's column on the Transvaal border of Zululand, and he, with his younger son, fell in the desperate conflict with the Zulus in the Zlobani Mountain, 28 Mar. 1879.

[5] Gen. *Sir* George Luck, K.C.B., Col. 15th Hussars, and Lieut. of the Tower of London. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 15th Foot), 9 Apr. 1861; Adjt., 19 Apr. 1864 to 8 Nov. 1867; Capt., 9 Nov. 1867; 15th Hussars, 2 Sept.



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| 1866 (Continued) | | 1867 (Continued) | | 1868 (Continued) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. | Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. | Lieut. | Burton John Daveney. |
| ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge | ,, | Denison Montagu M Inge. |
| ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Robert Davies. |
| ,, | George Luck, Adjt. | ,, | George Luck, Adjt. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. |
| ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. | ,, | Hamilton John Wallace. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt, I. of M. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. |
| ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. |
| ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. | ,, | James Stocker Grant Smith. | ,, | John Loftus Bland. |
| | John Loftus Bland. | ,, | John Loftus Bland. | ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. |
| ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | ,, | William Joseph Power. |
| ,, | Frederick Wise. | ,, | William Joseph Power. | ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. |
| ,, | William Joseph Power. | ,, | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. |
| Cornet | Maitland Rossiter Coleman. | Cornet | Charles Douglas B Creagh. | Cornet | James John Harrington Cottle. |
| ,, | Charles Douglas B Creagh. | ,, | James John Harrington Cottle. | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| ,, | James John Harrington Cottle. | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Sydney Charles Du Vernet. |
| ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Sydney Charles Du Vernet. | ,, | Charles Francis Dixon Whish. |
| ,, | Sydney Charles Du Vernet. | ,, | Charles Francis Dixon Whish. | ,, | Gage Charles FitzRoy. |
| ,, | Charles Francis Dixon Whish. | ,, | Gage Charles FitzRoy. | ,, | Henry John Mills. |
| ,, | Gage Charles FitzRoy. | ,, | Henry John Mills. | ,, | John Baines. |
| Adjt. | George Luck, Lieut. | Adjt. | George Luck, Lieut. | Adjt. | |
| Rg.-Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. | Rg.-Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. | Rg.-Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. |
| Surgeon | John Sheldon Furlong, M.D. | Surgeon | John Sheldon Furlong, M.D. | Surgeon | John Sheldon Furlong, M.D. (Surg.-Maj.) |

1868. Insp.-Gen. of Cavalry in India, 1887-93; in Great Britain and Ireland, 1895-98. Commanding Bengal Army, 1898-1903. Col., 15th Hussars, 1904. Served with the 15th Hussars in the operations against the Jowaki Afridis (Medal with clasp), Afghan War, 1878-80, including relief of Candahar (mentioned in despatches; Medal); commanded the 15th in the Boer War of 1881.

Besides those noted above, *Lieut.* F. Wise retired in 1866; *Captains* R. W. Renshaw exchanged to the 16th Lancers, J. Evans* retired, H. A. R. Revel went on h.p. (rest. f.p., 1869), and *Cornet* C. B. Creagh was promoted Lieutenant and exchanged to the 96th Foot in 1867; *Lieuts.* B. J. Daveney, M. R. Coleman, and *Cornet* Du Vernet retired, *Lieuts.* H. J. Wallace exchanged to the 16th Lancers, J. S. Grant Smith to the 67th Foot, *Cornet* J. J. H. Cottle to 3rd West India Regiment, and *Surgeon* Furlong† to 13th Hussars in 1868.

* Capt. Evans served as a volunteer on *Sir* W. Williams's Staff in Asia Minor, 1855-6 (Turkish Medal), and with the 9th Lancers during the Indian Mutiny, 1857-9 (Medal and clasps).

† Surgeon Furlong served in the Crimea, 1854-5 (Medal with 4 clasps; Turkish Medal; 5th Class Medjidie), and in the Indian Mutiny, 1857-8 (Medal and clasp).



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| 1869 | | 1870 | | 1871 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams,[1] (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. |
| Major | Theodore Wirgman.[2] | Major | George M Billington. | Major | George M Billington. |
| ,, | *Hon.* Edward Roden Bourke. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. |
| Captain | George M Billington. | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis. | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis. |
| ,, | Robert John Garnett. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. | ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell. |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | William John Wauchope. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. |
| ,, | William John Wauchope. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | Edward Berkeley Mansel. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | Edward Berkeley Mansel. | ,, | John Loftus Bland. |
| ,, | Edward Berkeley Mansel. | ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. |
| ,, | Hew Stevenson. | ,, | John Loftus Bland. | ,, | Vincent Thomas Eyre. |
| | | ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | ,, | Thomas Blackwood. |
| Lieut. | Denison Montagu M Inge. | Lieut. | Denison Montagu M Inge. | Lieut. | Albert Froom, Adjt. |
| ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Robert Davies. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| ,, | John Loftus Bland, Adjt. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | Henry John Mills. |
| ,, | St. Aubyn Henry Player. | ,, | Vincent Thomas Eyre. | ,, | John Baines. |
| ,, | William Joseph Power. | ,, | Thomas Blackwood. | ,, | Richard James Caldwell Young. |
| ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | Albert Froom, Adjt. | ,, | Asheton Tonge. |
| ,, | Vincent Thomas Eyre. | ,, | Sydney Robert Glennie Hobson. | ,, | Francis James David Reid. |
| ,, | Thomas Blackwood. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Henry John Peareth. |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Gage Charles FitzRoy. | ,, | William Johnson. |
| ,, | Sydney Robert Glennie Hobson. | ,, | Henry John Mills. | | |
| ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Arthur Carew Hunt. | | |
| ,, | Charles Francis Dixon Whish. | | | | |
| Cornet | Gage Charles FitzRoy. | Cornet | John Baines. | Cornet | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. |
| ,, | Henry John Mills. | ,, | Asheton Tonge. | ,, | John St. John Frederick. |
| ,, | John Baines. | ,, | Francis James David Reid. | ,, | William Henry Dawson. |
| ,, | Asheton Tonge. | ,, | Henry John Peareth. | | |
| ,, | Francis James David Reid. | | | | |
| ,, | Henry John Peareth. | | | | |
| Adjt. | John Loftus Bland, Lieut. | Adjt. | Albert Froom, Lieut. | Adjt. | Albert Froom, Lieut. |
| Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. |
| Surgeon | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D. | Surgeon | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D. | Surgeon | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D. |

[1] Cornet, 16th Lancers, 21 June, 1820; Cornet & Sub.-Lieut., 2nd Life Guards, 22 Dec. 1823; Lieut., 23 July, 1825; Capt., 15 July, 1828; Bt. Major, 23 Nov. 1841; Major & Lt.-Col., 2nd Life Guards, 30 Dec. 1845; Bt. Col., 20 June, 1854; Lt.-Col. & Col., 2nd Life Guards, 14 July, 1854; h.p. 27 Nov. 1857; Maj.-Gen., 5 May, 1860; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Nov. 1868; Lt.-Gen. in 1874. Died in Aug. 1874.

[2] Major, Inniskilling Dragoons (from h.p. unatt.), 1 Mar. 1864; Lt.-Col., h.p., 29 May, 1869. Served in Austrian Cavalry and Staff Corps, and was extra A.D.C. to Field-Marshal *Prince* Windisch-Gratz in 1840-1-2. Served with the 10th Hussars in the Crimea, 1855 (Medal and Clasp; Turkish Medal). Died in 1884.

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Nov. 1857; Lieut., 25 June, 1858; Capt., 30 Nov. 1860; Major, 2 Dec, 1868; 3rd Hussars, 8 Dec. 1869; Military Secretary to the Governor-General of India, 1869-72. Retired in 1872. Sixth son of Robert, 5th *Earl* of Mayo (Burke's *Peerage*—Mayo, *Earl* of).

Besides those noted above, *Capt.* R. J. Garnett died in 1885 and *Lieut.* W. J. Power retired, and *Lieut.* C. F. D. Whish exchanged to 50th Foot in 1869; *Captains* W. J. Wauchope, H. Stevenson, St. A. H. Player, *Lieuts.* D. M. M. Inge,* S. R. G. Hobson, and G. C. FitzRoy retired, and R. Davies* exchanged to the 14th Foot, and A. C. Hunt* to 5th Lancers in 1870; *Capt.* J. L. Bland and *Lieut.* A. Tonge retired in 1871.

* Lieut. Inge served, with the 8th Hussars, in Central India, 16 Feb. to Nov. 1858 (Medal with Clasp). Lieut. Davies served, with the 11th Hussars, in the Crimea, 1854-5 (Medal with 3 clasps; Sardinian and Turkish Medals). Lieut. Hunt served with the 50th Regiment in New Zealand, 1863-66 (Medal).



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| 1872 | | 1873 | | 1874 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Lewis Duncan Williams[2] (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger. | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger (Col.) |
| Major | George M Billington. | Major | George M Billington. | Major | George M Billington. |
| ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. |
| Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis. | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Major). | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Major). |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | Henry Albert Reade Revell.[1] | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. |
| ,, | Edward Berkeley Mansel | ,, | Thomas Blackwood. | ,, | Thomas Blackwood. |
| ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| ,, | Vincent Thomas Eyre. | ,, | George Hamilton Heaviside. | ,, | George Hamilton Heaviside. |
| ,, | Thomas Blackwood. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| Lieut. | Albert Froom, Adjt. | Lieut. | Henry John Mills. | Lieut. | Henry John Mills. |
| ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Henry John Peareth. | ,, | Henry John Peareth. |
| ,, | Henry John Mills. | ,, | William Johnson. | ,, | William Johnson. |
| ,, | John Baines. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. |
| ,, | Richard James Caldwell Young. | ,, | John St. John Frederick. | ,, | John St. John Frederick. |
| ,, | Francis James David Reid. | ,, | William Henry Dawson, Adjt. | ,, | William Henry Dawson, Adjt. |
| ,, | Henry John Peareth. | | | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean.[3] |
| ,, | William Johnson. | | | | |
| ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | | | | |
| ,, | John St. John Frederick. | | | | |
| ,, | William Henry Dawson. | | | | |
| Sub-Lt. | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | Sub-Lt. | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | Sub-Lt. | Andrew Green Thompson |
| | | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson | ,, | Duncan Matheson. |
| | | ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. |
| | | ,, | Henry Leslie Harris. | ,, | William Henry Mott. |
| | | ,, | Christopher Richard Taaffe. | ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. |
| | | ,, | William Henry Mott. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. |
| | | ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. | | |
| Adjt. | Albert Froom, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. |
| Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. |
| Surgeon | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D. | Surgeon | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D. | Md. Off. | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D., Surg.-Maj. |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 13 Aug. 1858; Lieut., 19 Mar. 1861; Capt., 20 Sept. 1864; h.p. in 1868; restored to f.p. in 1869. Retired in 1872. Capt. Revell served the China campaign, 1860, attached to the 1st Dragoon Guards, and was present at the surrender of Pekin (Medal with 2 clasps).

[2] Died in 1874. *Vide* List 1869, note 1.

[3] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 Oct. 1871. The last *Cornet* gazetted to the Regiment.

Besides the above-mentioned, *Captains* E. B. Mansell, V. T. Eyre, *Lieuts.* J. Baines, R. J. C. Young, and F. J. D. Reid retired in 1872; *Sub-Lieut.* C. R. Taaffe exchanged to the 16th Lancers in 1873.



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| 1875 | | 1876 | | 1877 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Henry Dalrymple White, C.B.[1] (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Henry Dalrymple White, C.B. (Maj.-Gen.) | Colonel | Henry Dalrymple White, C.B. (Maj.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger (Col.) |
| Major | George M Billington. | Major | George M Billington. | Major | George M Billington.[2] |
| ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. | ,, | Edward Arthur Gore. |
| Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Major). | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Major). | Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Major). |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. | ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. |
| ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | John Carter O'Neal. |
| ,, | Thomas Blackwood. | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | George Hamilton Heaviside (S). | ,, | George Hamilton Heaviside. |
| ,, | George Hamilton Heaviside (S). | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Henry John Mills. | ,, | Henry John Mills. |
| Lieut. | Henry John Mills. | Lieut. | Henry John Peareth. | Lieut. | Henry John Peareth. |
| ,, | Henry John Peareth. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. |
| ,, | William Johnson. | ,, | John St. John Frederick | ,, | John St. John Frederick. |
| ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | ,, | William Henry Dawson, Adjt. | ,, | William Henry Dawson, Adjt. |
| ,, | John St. John Frederick. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. |
| ,, | William Henry Dawson Adjt. | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson. | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson. |
| ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Duncan Matheson. |
| ,, | Andrew Green Thompson | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. |
| ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. |
| ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. | ,, | William Henry Mott. | ,, | William Henry Mott. |
| ,, | William Henry Mott. | ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. | ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. |
| ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. | ,, | Patrick John Waldron. | ,, | Patrick John Waldron. |
| ,, | Patrick John Waldron. | | | ,, | Willoughby Harford Hurt Sitwell. |
| Sub-Lt. | Edward Graham Pennefather. | Sub-Lt. | | Sub.-Lt. | |
| Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. | Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. |
| Rg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mg. | V.C. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. |
| Md. Off. | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D., Surg.-Major. | Md. Off. | Launcelot Armstrong, M.D., Surg.-Major. | | |

[1] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 11 May, 1838; Lieut., 8 Feb. 1839; Capt., 17 May, 1844; Major, 22 Dec. 1848; Lt.-Col., 1 June, 1854; Bt. Col., 28 Nov. 1854; h.p. unatt., 19 Feb. 1858; Maj.-Gen., 6 Mar. 1868; Col., 2nd Dragoon Guards, 6 Apr. 1873; Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 Aug. 1874; Lt.-Gen., 31 Mar. 1877; Gen., 27 May, 1879. Retired List, 1 July, 1881. C.B., 5 July, 1855; K.C.B., 2 June, '77. Commanded the Inniskillings in the Crimea, 1854–55, including battles of Balaklava (mentioned in despatches), Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol (C.B.; Medal with 3 clasps; 5th Class Legion of Honour; 4th Class Medjidie and Turkish Medal). Died at Bournemouth, 27 Mar. 1886, aged 65. Son of Vice-Admiral *Sir* John White, K.C.B. (*Vide* List, 1858, note 3.)

[2] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 4th Foot), 27 July, 1858; Capt., 19 Mar. 1861; Major, 12 June, 1869; h.p., 8th Hussars, 15 Sept. 1877; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1 Oct. 1877. Retired in 1878. Lt.-Col. Billington served with the 4th Foot in the Crimea from 18 Mar. 1856; also in the Indian Mutiny, 1857–58; and was seriously wounded in the attack on the fort on Beyt Island, 2 Apr. 1858 (Medal).

Besides the above-mentioned, *Capt.* T. Blackwood and *Lieut.* W. Johnson retired in 1875; *Surg.-Maj.* L. Armstrong went on h.p. in 1876; *Capt.* G. H. Heaviside went on h.p., and *Lieut.* H. J. Peareth retired in 1877.



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| 1878 | | 1879 | | 1880 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | *Hon.* Charles Wemyss Thesiger[1] (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Edward Arthur Gore. | Lt.-Col. | Edward Arthur Gore. |
| Major | Edward Arthur Gore (Lt.-Col.) | Major | Francis George Savage Curtis. | Major | Francis George Savage Curtis (Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain | Francis George Savage Curtis (Maj.) | Captain | Alexander Frederick Stewart (Maj.) | Captain | William Ward Bennitt. |
| ,, | Alexander Frederick Stewart (Maj.) | ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | | Albert Froom. |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. |
| ,, | John Carter O'Neal. | ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. |
| ,, | Frederick William Bloomfield. | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | John St. John Frederick. |
| ,, | Henry John Mills. | ,, | John St. John Frederick (S). | ,, | William Henry Dawson (Y). |
| | | ,, | William Henry Dawson (Y). | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. |
| | | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson. |
| Lieut. | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | Lieut. | Andrew Green Thompson. | Lieut. | Duncan Matheson. |
| ,, | John St. John Frederick (S). | ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. |
| ,, | William Henry Dawson, Adjt. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. |
| ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | William Henry Mott. |
| ,, | Andrew Green Thompson. | ,, | William Henry Mott. | ,, | Patrick John Waldron. |
| ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. | ,, | Willoughby Harford Hurt Sitwell. |
| ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. | ,, | Patrick John Waldron. | ,, | Charles William Crosse. |
| ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Willoughby Harford Hurt Sitwell. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. |
| ,, | William Henry Mott. | | | | |
| ,, | Reginald Henry Rimington Wilson. | | | | |
| ,, | Patrick John Waldron. | | | | |
| ,, | Willoughby Harford Hurt Sitwell. | | | | |
| | | Sub.-Lt. | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | Sec.-Lt. | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. |
| | | ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | Walter Hilyar Colquhoun Long. |
| | | Sec.-Lt. | Charles Henry Tye. | ,, | William Hamilton Brown. |
| | | ,, | Walter Hilyar Colquhoun Long. | ,, | Herbert Turner. |
| Adjt. | William Henry Dawson, Lieut. | | | Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Sec.-Lt. |
| Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. | Rdg. Mr. | V.C. Joseph Malone. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Mitchell. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. |

[1] Cornet, 5th Madras Light Cavalry, 27 Feb. 1849; 14th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 5 Aug. 1853; Lieut., 30 Dec. 1853; Inniskilling Dragoons, 17 June, 1857; Capt., 2 July, 1858; Major, 3 Dec. 1861; Lt.-Col., 2 Dec. 1868; Bt. Col., 2 Dec. 1873; h.p., 23 Jan. 1878; Maj.-Gen., 7 Oct. 1884; Lt.-Gen., 1 Apr. 1891; Col., 5th Lancers, 24 Jan. 1892; 14th Hussars, 4 Oct. 1896. Retired List, 1 Apr. 1895. Served as Orderly Officer to Brig.-Gen. Pattle, commanding Cavalry Brigade in China Campaign of 1860 (Medal with 2 clasps). Insp.-Gen. of Cavalry in Ireland and Brig.-Gen. at the Curragh, 1885-90. Second son of Frederick Thesiger, 1st *Baron* Chelmsford, Lord High Chancellor, raised to the Peerage in 1858 (Burke's *Peerage*—Chelmsford, *Baron*). Lt.-Gen. Thesiger died 29 July, 1903.

Besides the above-mentioned, *Captains* J. C. O'Neal and H. J. Mills retired in 1878; *Major* A. F. Stewart, *Lieut.* R. H. R. Wilson retired, and Qr.-Mr. T. Mitchell* (*Hon. Capt.*) went on h.p. in 1879; *Capt.* F. W. Bloomfield went on h.p., *Lieut.* W. H. H. Sitwell retired, and 2nd *Lieut.* W. H. C. Long exchanged to the 94th Foot in 1880.

* Qr.-Mr. and Hon. Capt. Thomas Mitchell served with the Royal Artillery throughout the Crimean Campaign, 1854-5 (Medal with 4 clasps; Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field; Knight of the Legion of Honour; Turkish Medal).



Digitized by Google

| 1881 | | 1882 | | 1883 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Edward Arthur Gore. | Lt.-Col. | Edward Arthur Gore (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Edward Arthur Gore[1] (Col.) |
| | | ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. | ,, | Francis George Savage Curtis. |
| Major | Francis George Savage Curtis (Lt.-Col.) | Major | William Ward Bennitt. | Major | William Ward Bennitt. |
| | | ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| | | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. |
| Captain | William Ward Bennitt. | Captain | William Henry Dawson (Y.) | Captain | William Henry Dawson (Y.) |
| ,, | Albert Froom. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. |
| ,, | George Gilbert Joseph Thackeray. | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson |
| ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | Duncan Matheson. | ,, | Duncan Matheson (Y.) |
| ,, | John St. John Frederick. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis (Y.) |
| ,, | William Henry Dawson (Y.) | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. |
| ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | | | ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas. |
| ,, | Andrew Green Thompson | | | | |
| ,, | Duncan Matheson. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Henry Leslie Ellis. | Lieut. | Patrick John Waldron. | Lieut. | Charles William Crosse. |
| ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. |
| ,, | William Henry Mott. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. |
| ,, | Patrick John Waldron. | ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. | ,, | William Hamilton Brown |
| ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | William Hamilton Brown | ,, | Herbert Turner. |
| ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | Herbert Turner. | ,, | William John Rant. |
| ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. | ,, | William John Rant. | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. |
| ,, | William Hamilton Brown | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Raleigh Grey. |
| ,, | Herbert Turner. | ,, | Raleigh Grey. | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. |
| | | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. |
| | | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | Richard Crawshay. |
| | | ,, | Richard Crawshay. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| | | | | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. |
| Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Lieut. | Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Lieut. |
| Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone. | Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone, Hon. Capt. | Rg. Mr. | VC. Joseph Malone,[2] Hon. Capt. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. |

[1] To h.p., 23 Jan. 1883. *Vide* List for 1905, note 1.

[2] Riding Master, Inniskilling Dragoons (from Sergeant, 13th Light Dragoons), 7 Sept. 1858; Hon. Capt., 1 July, 1881. Capt. Malone served with the 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars) throughout the Crimean War, 1854–5, including battles of the Alma, Balaklava (horse shot), Inkermann, and Tchernaya, and siege and fall of Sebastopol. On the 25 Oct. 1854, while returning on foot from the charge at Balaklava, Sergeant Malone went to the assistance, under a heavy fire, of Capt. Webb, 17th Lancers, and remained with him until others arrived to help remove him from the field, for which act of gallantry Malone received the Victoria Cross. (Medal with 4 clasps; V.C.; Turkish Medal) Died in 1883.

Besides the above-mentioned, *Captains* G. G. J. Thackeray, J. St. J. Frederick, and *Lieut.* W. H. Mott retired in 1881; *Lieut.* P. J. Waldron was promoted Capt., 15th Hussars, in 1882; *Capt.* W. H. Dawson and *Lieut.* R. Crawshay retired in 1883.



Digitized by Google

| 1884 | | 1885 | | 1886 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White, K.C.B. (Gen). | Colonel | *Sir* Henry Dalrymple White,[2] K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Francis George Savage Curtis (Col.) | Lt.-Col. | Francis George Savage Curtis (Col). | Lt.-Col. | Francis George Savage Curtis[3] (Col.) |
| ,, | William Ward Bennitt. | ,, | William Ward Bennitt.[1] | ,, | Albert Froom. |
| Major | Albert Froom. | Major | Albert Froom. | Major | Richard Edward Rowley Martin (B.P.F.) |
| ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. |
| ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson (Y). |
| Captain | Andrew Green Thompson. | Captain | Andrew Green Thompson (Y). | Captain | Duncan Matheson. |
| ,, | Duncan Matheson (Y). | ,, | Duncan Matheson (Y). | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis. |
| ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis (Y). | ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis (Y). | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. |
| ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas (S). |
| ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas. | ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas. | ,, | Charles William Crosse (Y). |
| ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. |
| ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. | ,, | Charles Henry Tye, Adjt. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. |
| ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | William Hamilton Brown |
| | | ,, | William Hamilton Brown | ,, | Herbert Turner. |
| | | | | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. |
| | | | | ,, | Raleigh Grey. |
| Lieut. | William Hamilton Brown | Lieut. | Robert Turner | Lieut. | Patrick William Forbes. |
| ,, | Herbert Turner. | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. |
| ,, | William John Rant. | ,, | Raleigh Grey. | ,, | Edward Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. |
| ,, | Raleigh Grey. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | Guy Lindsay Jennings-Bramly. |
| ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. |
| ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy. |
| ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. |
| ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. | ,, | Robert Merton Mann. |
| ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy. | ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. |
| Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Capt. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | Charles Edward Pierce. |
| Rg.-Mr. | Frederick G Hughes. | Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Capt. | Adjt. | Charles Henry Tye, Capt. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G Hughes. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G Hughes. |
| | | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver. |

[1] Ensign, 2nd Foot, 5 Aug. 1859; Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 10 Apr. 1860; Lieut., 17 Sept. 1861; Capt., 8 Feb. 1868; Major, 1 July, 1881; Lt.-Col. (2nd in command), 23 Jan. 1883; 5th Lancers (commanding regiment), 29 July, 1885; Bt. Col., 23 Jan. 1887; h.p., 31 Mar. 1889. Retired pay, 31 Mar. 1894. Col. Bennitt served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War, 1881; in command of a column and sub-commissioner for Zulu affairs during Usutu Raids, 1884; Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884.

[2] Died. *Vide* List, 1875, note 1.

[3] Cornet, 6th Dragoon Guards, 15 Dec. 1854; Lieut., 24 Sept. 1855; Capt., 5 Mar. 1858; Inniskilling Dragoons, 15 Nov. 1861; Bt. Major, 5 July, 1872; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Jan. 1878; Bt. Lt.-Col. 17 Nov. 1879; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 July, 1881; Bt. Col., 17 Nov. 1883; h.p., 13 Sept. 1886; D.A.G., South Africa, 13 Sept. 1886; Col. (subst.) on staff, Natal, 23 Oct. 1888; h.p., 15 Nov. 1891; ret. pay, 8 July, 1893. Served with the 6th Dragoon Guards in the Crimea, 1855 (Medal with clasp), and Indian Mutiny, 1858-9 (Medal with clasp); with the Inniskillings in Boer War, 1881; Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5 (honourably mentioned; C.M.G); also as Chief of the Staff in Zululand, 1888 (honourably mentioned). Eldest son of George Savage Curtis of Teignmouth, co. Devon, D.L. Col. Curtis died 30 June, 1906.

Besides the above-mentioned, *Lieut.* W. J. Rant was promoted Capt., 12th Lancers, 4 Oct. 1884; *Capt.* H. Turner exchanged to 1st Dragoons, and *Lieut.* R. M. Mann retired in 1886.



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| 1887 | | 1888 | | 1889 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | Charles Cameron Shute,[1] C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | Charles Cameron Shute, C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | Charles Cameron Shute. C.B. (Gen |
| Lt.-Col. | Albert Froom. | Lt.-Col. | Albert Froom. | Lt.-Col. | Albert Froom.[6] |
| ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin (B.P.F.) | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin. | ,, | Richard Edward Rowley Martin, C.M.G. |
| Major | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | Major | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | Major | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean (S) (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, | Andrew Green Thompson (Y) | ,, | Andrew Green Thompson (Y) | ,, | Arthur Green Thompson (Y) |
| ,, | Henry Leslie Ellis[2] (Y) | ,, | Duncan Matheson[3] (S) | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather (Lt.-Col.) |
| Captain | Duncan Matheson (S) | Captain | Edward Graham Pennefather. | Captain | Charles William Crosse (Y) |
| ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather. | ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas (S) | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson, Adjt. |
| ,, | Cecil Francis Johnstone Douglas (S) | ,, | Charles William Crosse (Y) | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. |
| ,, | Charles William Crosse (Y) | ,, | Charles Henry Tye.[4] | ,, | Raleigh Grey. |
| ,, | Charles Henry Tye. | ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. |
| ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | William Hamilton Brown[5] | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. |

[1] Cornet, 13th Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 19 July, 1834; Lieut., 10 May, 1839; Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Sept. 1840; Adjt., 18 Sept. 1840, to 27 Aug. 1846; Capt., 5 Mar. 1847; Major, 1 June, 1854; Bt. Lt.-Col., 12 Dec. 1854; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 Feb. 1858; Bt. Col., 21 Sept. 1858; h.p., 15 Feb. 1861; Lt.-Col., 4th Dragoon Guards, 30 May, 1862; Maj.-Gen., 6 Mar. 1868; Lt.-Gen., 1 Oct. 1877; Col., 16th Lancers, 15 Jan. 1878; Gen. (ret. list), 1 July, 1881; Colonel, Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 Mar. 1886. Served, with the 13th Light Dragoons, the campaign against the Rajah of Kurnool, 1839; Crimean War, 1854–56, as 2nd in command of the Inniskillings (Balaklava despatches; recommended for V.C.), and subsequently as A.A.G., Cav. Div. (mentioned in desps.; Medal with 3 clasps; Turkish Medal; 5th class Legion of Honour; 3rd class Medjidie; Bt. Lt.-Col.). Nominated C.B. in 1869; K.C.B. in 1889. D.L. and J.P. for Sussex, J.P. for Hants; M.P. for Brighton, 1874–80. Son of Thomas Deane Shute, D.L., J.P. (High Sheriff, 1821) of Fern Hill, I. of Wight, and Bramshaw, co. Hants. *Sir* Charles Shute died 30 Apr. 1904. *Vide* List for 1861, note 6.

[2] Sub-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 19 June, 1872; Lieut. (ante-dated), 19 June, 1872; Capt., 18 June, 1881; Major, 17 Aug. 1885; ret. pay in 1887. Adjt. Roy. Bucks Yeomanry, 1 Oct. 1882 to 1 Oct. 1887; Major, 3 Dec. 1887. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War, 1881. Eldest son of Robert Francis Ellis of Sea Park, co. Wicklow, J.P. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Ellis of Sea Park).

[3] Sub-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 24 Feb. 1872; Lieut. (ante-dated), 24 Feb. 1872; Capt., 16 Oct. 1880; Major, 26 Oct. 1887. Retired 25 July, 1888. Adjt., N. Devon Yeomanry, 29 Sept. 1881 to 6 Oct. 1885. A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen., Curragh Brigade, 7 Oct. 1885, until retirement.

[4] In ranks 19 yrs. 75 days. 2nd Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 25 May, 1878; Adjt., 24 May, 1879, to 27 Aug. 1886; Lieut., 25 Aug. 1880; Capt., 26 May, 1883. Ret. pay, 17 Oct. 1888. Served as Adjt. of the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881.

[5] 2nd Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 Jan. 1879; Lieut., 25 Aug. 1880; Capt., 10 Mar. 1884. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881. Died in South Africa, 9 Jan. 1888.

[6] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 Jan. 1862; Lieut., 11 Apr. 1868; Adjt., 12 June, 1869, to 9 Jan.



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| 1887 (*Continued*) | | 1888 (*Continued*) | | 1889 (*Continued.*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain | William Hamilton Brown | Captain | Charles Travers Breton. | Captain | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Raleigh Grey. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. |
| ,, | Raleigh Grey. | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. |
| ,, | Robert Robertson. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington, Adjt. | | |
| Lieut. | Patrick William Forbes. | Lieut. | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | Lieut. | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. |
| ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington, Adjt. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy. |
| ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. |
| ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. | ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. |
| ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy. | ,, | Charles Edward Pierce. (Z.R.P.F.) |
| ,, | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. |
| ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy. | ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. | ,, | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. |
| ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | Charles Edward Pierce. (Z.R.P.F.) | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. |
| ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. | ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | | |
| ,, | Charles Edward Pierce. | ,, | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. | Sec. Lt. | Charles Edward Malet de Carteret. |
| ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. |
| ,, | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. | | | ,, | Claud Francis Guy Chapman. |
| ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | | | | |
| Adjt. | Michael Frederic Rimington, Lieut. | Adjt. | Michael Frederic Rimington, Capt. | Adjt. | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson, Capt. |
| Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes, Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes, Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Lieut. |

1872; Capt., 10 Jan. 1872; Major, 1 July, 1881; Lt.-Col., 29 July, 1885; commdg. regt., 13 Sept. 1886. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884–5 (mentioned in despatches). Died at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, 4 Feb. 1889.

Besides those mentioned above, *Capt.* R. Robertson retired in 1887; *Capt.* C. F. Johnstone-Douglas exchanged to 5th Lancers in 1889 (served as Brig.-Maj. of Cavalry with the Khyber Field Force, 1879, and with the 15th Hussars in Southern Afghanistan, 1880 [Medal], and in the Boer War of 1881).



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| 1890 | | 1891 | | 1892 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Richard Edward Rowley Martin,[1] C.M.G. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean. | Lt.-Col. | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean, C.M.G. |
| Major | Alexander Chalmers M'Kean (S), (Lt.-Col.) | Major | Andrew Green Thompson. | Major | Andrew Green Thompson. |
| ,, | Andrew Green Thompson. | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather (Lt.-Col.) | ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, | Edward Graham Pennefather (Lt.-Col.) | ,, | Charles William Crosse. | ,, | Charles William Crosse. |
| Captain | Charles William Crosse (Y). | Captain | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | Captain | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson (Y). |
| ,, | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Charles Travers Breton. |
| ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Raleigh Grey (B.P.F. | ,, | Raleigh Grey (B.P.F.) |
| ,, | Raleigh Grey (B.P.F.) | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | Patrick William Forbes. |
| ,, | Patrick William Forbes. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. |
| ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Adjt. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Adjt. |
| ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Adjt. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. |
| ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. |
| ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox.[3] | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. |
| ,, | Henry Bagwell-Purefoy.[2] | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley (S). |
| | | | | ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders-Knox-Gore.[4] |

[1] Afterwards *Sir* R. E. R. Martin, K.C.B., K.C.M.G. Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 77th Foot), 16 Feb. 1878; Major, 1 July, 1881; Lt.-Col., 13 Sept. 1886; commdg. the regiment, 5 Feb. 1889; Col., 13 Sept. 1890. Retired pay, 13 Sept. 1890. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881 (C.M.G.). Employed with Bechuanaland Border Police Force, 17 Aug. 1885, to 30 Apr. 1887; British Commissioner in Swaziland, 1890–5 (K.C.M.G.); Dep. Commr. and Commdt.-Gen. British Protectorate and Rhodesia, 1896–8 (K.C.B.). Fourth son of Richard B. Martin, late 5th Dragoon Guards, of Hemingstone Hall, co. Suffolk. Died at Hemingstone, co. Suffolk, 15 May, 1907, aged 59.

[2] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Aug. 1884; Capt., 27 Mar. 1889; 5th Dragoon Guards, 15 Oct. 1890. Retired 30 Aug. 1899. Served with Inniskillings in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884–5. Second son of Lt.-Col. E. Bagwell-Purefoy, of Greenfields, co. Tipperary, J.P., Hon. Col. Tipperary Artillery Militia, formerly Capt. 3rd Dragoon Guards. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Purefoy of Greenfields.)

[3] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 30 Jan. 1884; Capt., 25 Apr. 1890. Retired pay, 23 May, 1891. Capt. Cox served with the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884–5.

[4] Cecil Henry Saunders assumed additional surnames of *Knox-Gore* in 1891. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from West India Regiment), 4 Nov. 1885; Capt., 23 May, 1891. Exchanged to 2nd Dragoon



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| 1890 (*Continued*) | | 1891 (*Continued*) | | 1892 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Captain Charles Edward Pierce Z.R.P.F.) |
| | | | | ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. |
| Lieut. | John Hawtrey Reginald Cox. | Lieut. | Arthur Rowland Mosley (S) | Lieut. | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. |
| ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. |
| ,, | Cecil Henry Saunders. | ,, | Charles Edward Pierce (Z.R.P.F.) | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. |
| ,, | Charles Edward Pierce (Z.R.P.F.) | ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. |
| ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | ,, | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. | ,, | Wilfred Stanley Sharpe. |
| ,, | George Ernest Prideaux-Brune. | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, | Cecil Arthur Hope. |
| ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | | |
| ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | | | | |
| Sec.-Lt. | Charles Edward Malet de Carteret. | Sec.-Lt. | Charles Edward Malet de Carteret. | Sec.-Lt. | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. |
| ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. |
| ,, | Claud Francis Guy Chapman. | ,, | Claud Francis Guy Chapman. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. |
| ,, | Jonas Michael Frederick Hiddingh. | ,, | Jonas Michael Frederick Hiddingh. | ,, | Arthur Francis Morse. |
| | | ,, | Wilfred Stanley Sharpe. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Johnson. |
| | | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | | |
| Adjt. | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Capt. | Adjt. | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Capt. | Adjt. | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Capt. |
| Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes, Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Frederick G. Hughes, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Capt. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Capt. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Capt. |

Guards in 1892. At the outbreak of the Boer War in 1899, Capt. Saunders-Knox-Gore joined Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Spion Kop, 24 Jan. 1900.

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Besides those mentioned above, *Sec.-Lieuts.* C. E. Malet de Carteret, C. F. G. Chapman, and J. M. F. Hiddingh retired in 1891; *Lieuts.* G. E. Prideaux-Brune* and W. S. Sharpe retired, and *Rdg. Mr.* F. G. Hughes went on h.p. in 1892.

* Lieut. Prideaux-Brune served with the Imperial Yeomanry in the Boer War, 1899-1900.



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| 1893 | 1894 | 1895 |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Alexander Chalmers M'Kean, C.M.G. | Lt.-Col. Alexander Chalmers M'Kean, C.M.G. | Lt.-Col. Alexander Chalmers M'Kean,[2] C.M.G. (Col.) |
| Major Andrew Green Thompson | Major Andrew Green Thompson | Major Andrew Green Thompson |
| ,, Edward Graham Pennefather (Lt.-Col.) | ,, Edward Graham Pennefather, Lt.-Col. | ,, Edward Graham Pennefather[3] (Lt.-Col.) |
| ,, Charles William Crosse. | ,, Charles William Crosse.[1] | ,, Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson (Y). |
| Captain Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson (Y). | Captain Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson (Y.) | Captain Charles Travers Breton (B.S.A. Co.) |
| ,, Charles Travers Breton. | ,, Charles Travers Breton (B.S.A. Co.) | ,, Raleigh Grey (B.P.F.) |
| ,, Raleigh Grey (B.P.F.) | ,, Raleigh Grey (B.P.F.) | ,, Patrick William Forbes[4] (B.S.A. Co.) |
| ,, Patrick William Forbes (B.S.A. Co.) | ,, Patrick William Forbes (B.S.A. Co.) | ,, Michael Frederic Rimington. |
| ,, Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| ,, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Adjt. | ,, Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, John Watkins Yardley. |
| ,, John Watkins Yardley. | ,, John Watkins Yardley. | ,, Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly (A.P.D.) |
| ,, Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly. | ,, Camborne Haweis Paynter. |
| ,, Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, Arthur Rowland Mosley. |

[1] Sub.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 1st Dragoon Guards), 2 Mar. 1878; Lieut. (ante-dated), 2 Mar. 1878; Capt., 14 Mar. 1883; Major, 17 Sept. 1890. A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen., Curragh, 5 June, 1885; Adjt., Roy. N. Devon Yeomanry, 30 Sept. 1885, to 14 Nov. 1890. Ret. pay, 26 Sept. 1894. Major Crosse served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881.

[2] Cornet, Inniskilling Dragoons, 28 Oct. 1871; Lieut. (ante-dated), 28 Oct. 1871; Capt., 12 Nov. 1878; Major, 23 Jan. 1883; Bt. Lt.-Col., 18 Oct. 1888; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 17 Sept. 1890; Bt. Col., 17 Sept. 1894; h.p., 17 Sept. 1895. Retired in 1898. D.A.A. and Q.M.G. S. Africa, 2 Sept. 1884 to 4 Feb. 1885; A.M.S. and A.D.C. to Gov. and Com.-in-Chief, Malta, 16 Nov. 1888, to 1 Dec. 1889. C.M.G. in 1891. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and on the Staff during operations in Zululand, 1883–8 (despatches; Bt. Lt.-Col.). Assistant Commissioner Nqutu District, Zululand, 1887–8. Son of Major Robert M'Kean.

[3] Sub.-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Apr. 1873; Lieut. (ante-dated), 23 Apr. 1873; Capt., 18 June, 1881; Major, 25 July, 1888; Bt. Lt.-Col., 18 Oct. 1888. Retired pay, 6 Mar. 1895. Served with the 1st Dragoon Guards (attached) in the Zulu Campaign, 1879 (Medal with clasp), with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and operations in Zululand, 1888 (despatches; Bt. Lt.-Col.). Son of the *Rev.* William Pennefather, Rector of Callin, co. Kilkenny, and grandson of the *Rt. Hon.* Edward Pennefather, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

[4] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 Oct. 1881; Capt., 26 Oct. 1887. Special Service under British South Africa Company, 30 Nov. 1890. Retired in 1895. Capt. Forbes served with the Inniskillings in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884–5, and in the operations in Zululand in 1888.



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| 1893 (*Continued*) | | 1894 (*Continued*) | | 1895 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain | Arthur Rowland Mosley (S.) | Captain | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | Captain | John Christian Appold Anstice, Adjt. |
| ,, | Charles Edward Pierce[1] (Z.R.P.F.) | ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock. |
| ,, | Adam Brack-Boyd-Wilson. | ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice, Adjt. | | |
| ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | Lieut. | Edmund Arthur Herbert (S). | Lieut. | Edmund Arthur Herbert (S). |
| ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. |
| ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. |
| ,, | Cecil Arthur Hope. | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. |
| ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. |
| ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. | ,, | Arthur Francis Morse. | ,, | Arthur Francis Morse. |
| | | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Johnson. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Johnson. |
| | | | | ,, | Francis Salisbury Atkinson. |
| Sec. Lt. | Arthur Francis Morse. | Sec. Lt. | Francis Salisbury Atkinson. | Sec. Lt. | Ewing Paterson. |
| ,, | Cuthbert Francis Johnson. | ,, | Ewing Paterson. | ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell. |
| | | | | ,, | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. |
| Adjt. | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby, Capt. | Adjt. | John Christian Appold Anstice, Capt. | Adjt. | John Christian Appold Anstice, Capt. |
| Rg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Capt. | Qr.-Mr. | William Oliver, Hon. Capt. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Humphreys, Hon. Lieut. |

[1] Lieut. (from the Ranks), Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 Dec. 1885; Capt., 8 June, 1891. Retired in 1893. Employed with Zulu Res. Police Force, 4 May, 1887.

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Besides those mentioned previously, *Lieut.* C. A. Hope retired in 1893; *Capt.* A. Brack-Boyd-Wilson* exchanged to the 19th Hussars, and *Qr.-Mr.* W. Oliver* went on ret. pay in 1894; *Lieut.* F. S. Atkinson was appointed to the A. S. Corps in 1895.

* Capt. A. B. Boyd-Wilson served with the 1st Yorkshire Regiment during the Nile Expedition, 1884-5, and with the Soudan Frontier Field Force, 1885-6 (Medal and Khedive's Star). Capt. and Qr.-Mr. W. Oliver served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5.



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| 1896 | | 1897 | | 1898 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G. (Gen.) |
| Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Andrew Green Thompson. | Lt.-Col. | Andrew Green Thompson. | Lt.-Col. | Andrew Green Thompson. |
| Major | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | Major | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | Major | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. |
| ,, | George O'Connor. | ,, | George O'Connor. | ,, | George O'Connor. |
| ,, | Charles Travers Breton. | ,, | Charles Travers Breton.[2] | ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington (Remnt. Estab.) |
| | | | | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| Captain | Raleigh Grey[1] (B.P.F.) | Captain | Michael Frederic Rimington. | Captain | John Watkins Yardley. |
| ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly (A.P.D.) |
| ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. |
| ,, | John Watkins Yardley. | ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly (A.P.D.) | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. |
| ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly (A.P.D.) | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice (Y). |
| ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock. |
| ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice (Y). | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. |
| ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice. | ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock. | | |
| ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Edmund Arthur Herbert (S) | Lieut. | Edmund Arthur Herbert (S) | Lieut. | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. |
| ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton |
| ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer (S). |
| ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig (S). |
| ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. | ,, | Arthur Francis Morse. |
| ,, | Arthur Francis Morse, Adjt. | ,, | Arthur Francis Morse, Adjt. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. |
| ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. | ,, | Ewing Paterson. |
| ,, | Ewing Paterson. | ,, | Ewing Paterson. | ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Adjt. |
| ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell. | ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell. | | |
| Sec. Lt. | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. | Sec. Lt. | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. | Sec. Lt. | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. |
| ,, | Edward Maunsell Bruce. | ,, | John Harris. | ,, | John Harris. |
| | | ,, | John Lawrence Lawlor. | ,, | John Lawrence Lawlor. |
| Adjt. | Arthur Francis Morse, Lieut. | Adjt. | Arthur Francis Morse, Lieut. | Adjt. | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Lieut. |
| Rdg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rdg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rdg. Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Humphreys, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Humphreys, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Humphreys, Hon. Lieut. |

[1] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Apr. 1881; Lieut., 1 July, 1881; Capt., 29 July, 1885. Retired, 19 Sept. 1896. Reinstated h.p., 23 Nov. 1898; f.p., 10 Mar. 1900 (Special Service Rhodesian Field Force); Bt. Major, 24 Mar. 1901; h.p., 21 Sept. 1901. Employed with Bechuanaland Border Police Force, 11 Jan. 1889 to Dec. 1895; Rhodesian Field Force, 10 Mar. 1900, to 22 Sept. 1901. C.M.G. in Jan. 1896. Major Grey served in the operations in Zululand, 1888 (honourably mentioned); accompanied Dr. Jameson in his raid into the Transvaal in 1896; served as Special Service Officer, Rhodesian Field Force, in the South African War, 1899-1901 (despatches *Lond. Gaz.* 23 Apr. and 10 Sept. 1901; Bt. Maj.).

[2] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 Jan. 1881; Lieut., 1 July, 1881; Capt., 5 June, 1885; Maj., 17 Sept. 1896. Employed under British South Africa Company, 30 Sept. 1893, to 28 Feb. 1895. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and operations in Zululand, 1888. Died in 1897.

Besides those mentioned above, *Sec. Lieut.* E. M. Bruce retired in 1896, and *Lieut.* A. F. Morse in 1898.



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| 1899 | | 1900 | | 1901 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (Gen.) | Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (Gen.) | Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (Gen.) |
| Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel | *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Andrew Green Thompson.[1] | Lt.-Col. | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson.[3] | Lt.-Col. | Michael Frederic Rimington. |
| Major | Henry Cockcroft Page-Henderson. | Major | Michael Frederic Rimington. | Major | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. |
| ,, | George O'Connor. | ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey. |
| ,, | Michael Frederic Rimington (Remnt. Estab.) | ,, | Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey. | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter.[4] |
| ,, | Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby. | ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. |
| Captain | John Watkins Yardley.[2] | Captain | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | Captain | John Christian Appold Anstice (Y). |
| ,, | Guy Lindsey Jennings-Bramly (A.P.D.) | ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice (Y). | ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock (Y). |
| ,, | Camborne Haweis Paynter. | ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock (Y). | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. |
| ,, | Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson (S). |
| ,, | John Christian Appold Anstice (Y). | ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson (S). | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. |
| ,, | James William Gully Philip Jeffcock (Y). | ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer (A.P.M., S. Af.) |
| ,, | Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer (A.P.M., S. Af.) | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. |
| ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | John Watkins Yardley (Reserve). |
| ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | | | | |
| Lieut. | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer (S). | Lieut. | Neil Wolseley Haig. | Lieut. | Neil Wolesley Haig. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. | ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. |
| ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig (S). | ,, | Ewing Paterson. | ,, | Ewing Paterson. |
| ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. | ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Adjt. | ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Adjt. |

[1] Sub-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 30 Dec. 1871; Lieut. (ante-dated), 30 Dec. 1871; Capt., 1 Mar. 1879; Major, 29 July, 1885; Lt.-Col., 17 Sept. 1895. Adjt., 2nd West York Yeomanry, 10 Mar. 1884, to 9 Mar. 1889. Retired pay, 17 Sept. 1899. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881.

[2] To Res. of Offrs. *Vide* Lists, 1901, and 1902, note 2.

[3] Sub-Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 11 Sept. 1876; Lieut., 11 Sept. 1878; Capt., 20 Oct. 1883; Adjt., 24 Oct. 1888, to 16 Mar. 1889; Major, 26 Sept. 1894; Lt.-Col., 17 Sept. 1899; h.p., 29 Sept. 1900; retired pay, 29 Sept. 1905. Adjt., Worcestershire Yeomanry, 8 June, 1891, to 30 Sept. 1895. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5; South African War, 1899-1900, with the Inniskillings, and as Commdt. Cavalry Depôt (Queen's Medal with 2 clasps). Of Oswald Kirk Hall, co. York, J.P.; eldest son of Robert H. Page-Henderson.

[4] Capt., Inniskilling Dragoons (from 5th Dragoon Guards), 15 Oct. 1890; Major, 17 Sept. 1899. Retired pay, 10 July, 1901. Capt., Royal Monmouth Militia Engineers, 10 July, 1901. Served in the South African War, 1901-2.



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| 1899 (*Continued*) | | 1900 (*Continued*) | | 1901 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lieut. | Ewing Paterson. | Lieut. | Chippendall Holmes Higgin. | Lieut. | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. |
| ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Adjt. | ,, | John Harris. | ,, | John Harris. |
| ,, | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. | ,, | John Lawrence Lawlor.[1] | ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson. |
| ,, | John Harris. | ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson. | ,, | Charles Edward Amphlett. |
| ,, | John Lawrence Lawlor. | | | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. |
| | | | | ,, | George Hughes Earle. |
| | | | | ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis. |
| | | | | ,, | Seymour Clarke Bull. |
| | | | | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. |
| | | | | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. |
| Sec. Lt. | Raymond Bazley Johnson. | Sec. Lt. | Charles Edward Amphlett. | Sec. Lt. | Anthony Edmund Gibbs. |
| ,, | Charles Edward Amphlett. | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. | ,, | Herbert Dixon. |
| | | ,, | Alexander John Grant Meek.[2] | ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. |
| | | ,, | George Hughes Earle. | ,, | Frederick Close. |
| | | ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis. | ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. |
| | | ,, | Seymour Clarke Bull. | ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon. |
| | | ,, | Francis Noel Dent.[3] | ,, | Richard Morton Wood. |
| | | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. | | |
| | | ,, | Arthur William Swanston.[4] | | |
| | | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. | | |
| | | ,, | Anthony Edmund Gibbs. | | |
| Adjt. | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Lieut. | Adjt. | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Lieut. | Adjt. | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Lieut. |
| Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | Thomas Humphreys, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. |

[1] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 9 Dec. 1896; Lieut., 4 Mar. 1898. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, and died of wounds received in action at Waterval Onder, 30 Aug. 1900.

[2] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 4 Jan. 1899; Lieut., 24 Oct. 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, and died of wounds received in action, 6 June, 1900, at Pretoria, 7 June, 1900.

[3] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 18 Oct. 1899. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, and was drowned while bathing in the Orange River, Norval's Pont, 15 Mar. 1900.

[4] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 29 Nov. 1899; Lieut., — Oct. 1900. Served in the South African War, 1899-1900, and was killed in action, 16 Oct. 1900.

Besides those mentioned above, *Major* G. O'Connor and *Qr.-Mr.* T. Humphreys went on retired pay, and *Capt.* G. L. Jennings-Bramly was transferred to the Army Pay Dept. in 1899.



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| 1902 | 1903 | 1904 |
|---|---|---|
| Col.-in-Chf. H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (Gen.) | Col.-in-Chf. H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.) | Col.-in-Chf. H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.) |
| Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B. (Gen.) | Colonel *Sir* Charles Cameron Shute, K.C.B.[6] (Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. Michael Frederic Rimington, C.B. | Lt.-Col. Michael Frederic Rimington, C.B.[4] (Col.) | Lt.-Col. Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey.[7] |
| Major Edmund Henry Hynman Allenby[1] (Lt.-Col.) | Major Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey (Lt.-Col.) | Major Edmund Arthur Herbert. |
| ,, Thursby Henry Ernest Dauncey. | ,, Arthur Rowland Mosley.[5] | ,, Edmund Sylvester Jackson. |
| ,, Arthur Rowland Mosley. | ,, Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, James Stevenson-Hamilton. |
| ,, John Watkins Yardley[2] (Reserve). | ,, Edmund Sylvester Jackson. | ,, Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. |
| ,, John Christian Appold Anstice[3]. | ,, James Stevenson-Hamilton. | |
| Captain James William Gully Philip Jeffcock (Y). | Captain Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | Captain Neil Wolseley Haig (Y) |
| ,, Edmund Arthur Herbert. | ,, Neil Wolseley Haig (Y). | ,, Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (Y). |
| ,, Edmund Sylvester Jackson (S). | ,, Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (Y). | ,, George Kirkpatrick Ansell. |

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[1] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 10 May, 1882; Capt., 10 Jan. 1888; Adjt., 27 Mar. 1889, to 26 Mar. 1890; Major, 19 May, 1897; Bt. Lt.-Col., 29 Nov. 1900; Lt.-Col., 5th Lancers, 2 Aug. 1902; Bt. Col., 22 Aug. 1902; Subst. Col., 19 Oct. 1905; Brig.-Gen. (*temp.*), 4th Cavalry Brigade, E. Command, 19 Oct. 1905. Served with the Inniskillings in Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5, and operations in Zululand, 1888; South African War, 1899-1902, in command of a column, 17 Jan. 1901, to 31 May, 1902. (Three times mentioned in despatches; Queen's Medal with 6 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; Brevets of Lt.-Col. and Col.; C.B.) P. S. Coll. 1897. Son of Hynman Allenby (*Vide* Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Allenby of Walsoken).

[2] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 10 May, 1882; Capt., 17 Oct. 1888. Ret. pay (Res. of Offrs.) in 1899. Attached to the regiment during S. African War; Major, 29 Nov. 1900; Lt.-Col., Res. of Offrs., 18 Oct. 1902. Lt.-Col. Yardley served with the Inniskillings in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5, and operations in Zululand, 1888; South African War, 1899-1900, severely wounded (despatches, 16 Apr. 1901; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; promoted Major and Lt.-Col. Res. of Officers).

[3] Capt. Inniskilling Dragoons (from 2nd Dragoon Guards), 17 Aug. 1892; Adjt., 12 July, 1893, to 14 May, 1895 Major, 10 July, 1901. Adjt., 11th Yeomanry Brigade, 1 Oct. 1896, to 23 Nov. 1900. Ret. pay (Res. of Offrs.), 15 Mar. 1902. Major Anstice served in the South African War, 1901; severely wounded (Queen's Medal with clasp).

[4] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 22 Oct. 1881; Adjt., 28 Aug. 1886, to 23 Oct. 1888; Capt., 26 Oct. 1887; Major, 3 Apr. 1897; Lt.-Col., 29 Sept. 1900; Bt. Col., 26 June, 1902; Subst. Col., 26 Jan. 1903; Brig.-Gen., Cavalry 3rd Army Corps, h.p., 26 Jan. 1907; Brig.-Commdr., India, 17 Sept. 1907. Served with the Inniskillings in the Bechuanaland Expedition, 1884-5, and operations in Zululand, 1888; South African War, 1899-1902—Spec. Serv. Offr. and command of 'Rimington's Guides.' (Five times mentioned in despatches; Queen's Medal with 8 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; Bt. Col.; C.B.) Son of Michael Rimington, of Tynefield, Penrith.

[5] Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 12 Nov. 1884; Capt., 23 May, 1891; Major, 29 Sept. 1900. Ret. pay (Res. of Offrs.), 7 Jan. 1903. Major Mosley served in the operations in Zululand, 1888; South African War, 1900-02, severely wounded. (Queen's Medal with 3 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps.)

[6] Died. *Vide* List, 1887, note 1.

[7] Major, Inniskilling Dragoons (from Capt., 21st Lancers), 2 Aug. 1899; Bt. Lt.-Col., 22 Aug. 1902; Lt.-Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 26 Jan. 1903; h.p., 2 July, 1904. Lt.-Col. Dauncey served with the Egyptian Expedition, 1882 (Medal with clasp for *Tel-el-Kebir*; Bronze Star); Nile Expedition, 1898 (Egyptian Medal with clasp; Medal); South African War, 1899-1902 (mentioned in despatches; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps; Bt. of Lt.-Col.)

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Besides those mentioned above, *Capts.* J. W. G. P. Jeffcock, E. C. Holland, C. F. Dixon-Johnson, and *Lieut.* F. Close retired in 1902; *Capts.* C. H. Higgin, J. Harris, *Lieut.* A. E. Gibbs, and *Sec.-Lieuts.* R. G. D. O'Callaghan, G. K. Smith, and R. B. T. Cliff retired in 1903; *Capt.* C. E. Amphlett and *Sec.-Lieut.* H. T. Peareth retired in 1904.



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| 1902 (*Continued*) | | 1903 (*Continued*) | | 1904 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain | James Stevenson-Hamilton. | Captain | George Kirkpatrick Ansell. | Captain | Willliam Henry King. |
| ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | ,, | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. | ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson, D.S.O. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Holland. | ,, | John Harris. | ,, | Charles Edward Amphlett. |
| ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig (Y). | ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson, D.S.O., Adjt. | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. |
| ,, | Cuthbert Francis Dixon-Johnson. | ,, | Charles Edward Amphlett. | ,, | George Hughes Earle. |
| ,, | Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (Y). | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. | ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis. |
| ,, | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Adjt. | | | | |
| ,, | Chippindall Holmes Higgin. | | | | |
| Lieut. | John Harris. | Lieut. | George Hughes Earle. | Lieut. | Seymour Clarke Bull. |
| ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson. | ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis. | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. |
| ,, | Charles Edward Amphlett. | ,, | Seymour Clarke Bull. | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. |
| ,, | Thomas George Gibson. | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. | ,, | Herbert Dixon. |
| ,, | George Hughes Earle. | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. | ,, | Cecil Francis Wilkins. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis (I.Y.) | ,, | Anthony Edmund Gibbs | ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. |
| ,, | Seymour Clarke Bull. | ,, | Herbert Dixon. | ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. |
| ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. | ,, | Cecil Francis Wilkins. | ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Adjt. |
| ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. | ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. | ,, | Richard Morton Wood. |
| ,, | Anthony Edmund Gibbs | ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. | | |
| ,, | Herbert Dixon. | ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon. | | |
| ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. | ,, | Richard Morton Wood. | | |
| ,, | Frederick Close. | | | | |
| ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates | | | | |
| Sec. Lt. | Cecil Francis Wilkins. | Sec. Lt. | Henry Metcalfe Appleton. | Sec. Lt. | Henry Metcalfe Appleton. |
| ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon. | ,, | Richard Grainger Denison O'Callaghan. | ,, | Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgewater. |
| ,, | Richard Morton Wood. | ,, | Henry Delamore Stride. | ,, | Henry Twisden Peareth. |
| ,, | Henry Metcalfe Appleton. | ,, | George Kennedy Smith. | ,, | Edward Claude Baverstock Merriman. |
| ,, | Richard Grainger Denison O'Callaghan. | ,, | Reginald Bertram Talbot Cliff | ,, | Charles Alfred Fleury. |
| ,, | George Kennedy Smith. | ,, | Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgewater. | | |
| | | ,, | Henry Twisden Peareth. | | |
| Adjt. | George Kirkpatrick Ansell, Capt. | Adjt. | Raymond Bazley Johnson, D.S.O., Capt. | Adjt. | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Lieut. |
| Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Lieut. | Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Capt. |
| Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. |



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| 1905 | | 1906 | | 1907 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.) | Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.) | Col.-in-Chf. | H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.) |
| Colonel | Edward Arthur Gore[1] (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | Edward Arthur Gore (Lt.-Gen.) | Colonel | Edward Arthur Gore (Lt.-Gen.) |
| Lt.-Col. | Edmund Arthur Herbert, M.V.O. | Lt.-Col. | Edmund Arthur Herbert, M.V.O. | Lt.-Col. | Edmund Arthur Herbert, M.V.O. |
| Major | Charles James Briggs (Lt.-Col.) | Major | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | Major | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. |
| ,, | Edmund Sylvester Jackson.[2] | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. | ,, | Neil Wolseley Haig. |
| ,, | James Stevenson-Hamilton.[3] | ,, | Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (I.Y.) | ,, | Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (I.Y.) |
| ,, | Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer. | | | ,, | p.s.c. George Kirkpatrick Ansell (S). |
| Captain | Neil Wolseley Haig. | Captain | p.s.c. George Kirkpatrick Ansell (S). | Captain | William Henry King (Egyptian Army). |
| ,, | Ewing Paterson, D.S.O. (I.Y.) | ,, | William Henry King. | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. |
| ,, | p.s.c. George Kirkpatrick Ansell (S). | ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson, D.S.O.[4] | ,, | George Hughes Earle (I.Y.) |
| ,, | William Henry King. | ,, | Thomas George Gibson. | ,, | Herbert Dixon. |
| ,, | Raymond Bazley Johnson, D.S.O. | ,, | George Hughes Earle (I.Y.) | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot (I.Y.) |

[1] Cornet, 3rd Light Dragoons (now Hussars), 25 Aug. 1858; Lieut., 12 June, 1860; Capt., 19 Apr. 1864; Major, 29 May, 1869; Inniskilling Dragoons, 8 Dec, 1869; Bt. Lt.-Col., 1 Oct. 1877; Inniskilling Dragoons, 23 Jan. 1878; Bt. Col., 1 Oct. 1881; h.p., 23 Jan. 1883; Lt.-Col., Provisional Cavalry Depôt, 19 June, 1885; Subst. Col., 1 Apr. 1887; h.p., 1 Apr. 1892; Maj.-Gen., 2 Nov. 1892; Lt.-Gen., 1 Apr. 1900; Retired List, 1 Jan. 1904; Col., Inniskilling Dragoons, 1 May, 1904. Received 'Reward for Distinguished and Meritorious Service [R],' 1 Jan. 1901. Served with the Inniskillings in the Boer War of 1881, and was twice in temporary command of Cavalry Brigade. A. A. G., N. Dist., 1 Apr. 1997; N.W. Dist., 1 July, 1889; Insp.-Gen. of Remounts, 1 Jan. 1894, to 31 Dec. 1898. Of Derrymore, co. Clare, J.P., D.L. Only son of Joseph Gore, of Derrymore (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Gore of Derrymore). *Vide* List for 1883, note 1.

[2] Lieut., North Staffordshire Regiment, 29 Aug. 1885; Inniskilling Dragoons, 6 Feb. 1889; Capt., 4 Mar. 1898; Major, 2 Aug. 1902. Ret. pay (Res. of Offrs.), 14 Oct. 1905. A.D.C. to the Lt.-Gov. of Burmah, 25 Feb. 1899 to 13 Sept. 1899. Major Jackson served in the South African War, 1900–01; Assist. Prov. Marshal—severely wounded (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

[3] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 14 Mar. 1888; Lieut., 20 Feb. 1890; Capt., 1 June, 1898; Bt. Major, 29 Nov. 1900; Major, Inniskilling Dragoons, 12 Nov. 1902. Ret. pay (Res. of Offrs.), 29 Mar. 1905. Employed under Transvaal Government, 28 June, 1902. Served with the Inniskillings in the operations in Zululand, 1888; with the Inniskillings and Colonials in South African War, 1899–1902 (despatches, 10 Sept. 1901; Bt. Major; Queen's Medal with 5 clasps and King's Medal with 2 clasps). Took part in Gibbon's Expedition to Central Africa, 1898–1900. Of Fairholm and Kirkton, co. Lanark, J.P., D.L., F.R.G.S. Eldest son of Col. James Stevenson, of Braidwood, late 12th Lancers. Assumed the additional name of *Hamilton* on succeeding his mother in estates of Fairholm and Kirkton. (Burke's *Landed Gentry*—Stevenson-Hamilton, of Fairholm.)

[4] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 4 May, 1898; Lieut., 5 July, 1899; Capt., 15 Mar. 1902; Adjt., 3 Apr. 1902, to 1 Mar. 1903; h.p., 17 Mar. 1906. Retired in 1907. Served in the South African War, 1899–1902 (despatches, 10 Sept. and 3 Dec. 1901; Queen's Medal, with 5 clasps; King's with 2 clasps; D.S.O.). Son of the late Capt. William Johnson, formerly of the Inniskilling Dragoons.



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| 1905 (*Continued*) | | 1906 (*Continued*) | | 1907 (*Continued*) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Captain | Thomas George Gibson. | Captain | Herbert Dixon. | Captain | Seymour Clarke Bull.[2] |
| ,, | George Hughes Earle. | | | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. |
| ,, | Ernest Charles Scott Jervis.[1] | | | ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. |
| Lieut. | Seymour Clarke Bull. | Lieut. | Seymour Clarke Bull. | Lieut. | Cecil Francis Wilkins. |
| ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. | ,, | John William Francis Tarleton. | ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. |
| ,, | Charles Russell Terrot. | ,, | Charles Russell Terrot (I.Y.) | ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Adjt. |
| ,, | Herbert Dixon. | ,, | Cecil Francis Wilkins. | ,, | Richard Morton Wood. |
| ,, | Cecil Francis Wilkins. | ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. | ,, | Henry Metcalfe Appleton |
| ,, | Stuart Lund Holland. | ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. | ,, | Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgewater. |
| ,, | Lawrence Edward Grace Oates. | ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Adjt. | ,, | Edward Claude Baverstock Merriman. |
| ,, | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Adjt. | ,, | Richard Morton Wood. | ,, | Charles Alfred Fleury-Teulon. |
| ,, | Richard Morton Wood. | ,, | Henry Metcalfe Appleton | ,, | Edward Crowther Bowen |
| | | ,, | Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgewater. | | |
| Sec. Lt. | Henry Metcalfe Appleton | Sec. Lt. | Edward Claude Baverstock Merriman. | Sec. Lt. | Abel Edward Smyth. |
| ,, | Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgeman. | ,, | Charles Alfred Fleury. | ,, | George C. Neilson. |
| ,, | Edward Claude Baverstock Merriman. | ,, | Edward Crowther Bowen | ,, | Gordon Le Roy Burnham. |
| ,, | Charles Alfred Fleury. | ,, | Horace Charles Greer. | | |
| ,, | Edward Crowther Bowen | ,, | Abel Edward Smyth. | | |
| Adjt. | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Lieut. | Adjt. | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Lieut. | Adjt. | Fergus Brinsley Nixon, Lieut. |
| Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Capt. | Rg.-Mr. | Alfred Charles Shawyer, Hon. Capt. | Rg.-Mr. | George Henry Beale, Hon. Lieut. |
| Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. | Qr.-Mr. | John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut. |

[1] Sec. Lieut., Inniskilling Dragoons, 4 Feb. 1899; Lieut., 10 May, 1900; Capt., 14 Feb. 1903; Adjt., 8th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry, 16 May, 1901, to 27 Sept. 1902. Retired pay (Res. of Offrs.), 28 Oct. 1905. Served in the South African War, 1899–1902; slightly wounded (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps). Son of Capt. Ernest Scott Jervis, late 106th Light Infantry. (Burke's *Peerage*—St. Vincent, *Viscount.*)

[2] Killed by villagers near Tantah, Upper Egypt, while out shooting, 14 June, 1906. Served with the Inniskillings in the South African War, 1900–1902 (Queen's Medal with 4 clasps).

Besides those mentioned above, *Maj. and Bt. Lieut.-Col.* C. J. Briggs went on h.p., 20 May, 1905 (formerly 1st Dragoon Guards; served in South African War, 1899–1902, on the Staff); *Sec. Lieut.* H. C. Greer exchanged to 3rd Hussars, and *Rdg.-Mr.* (*Hon. Capt.*) A. C. Shawyer retired in 1906; *Capt.* H. Dixon* went on h.p., and *Lieut.* C. F. Wilkins* retired in 1907.

* Capt. Dixon served in the South African War, 1901-02 (Medal with 3 clasps); Lieut. Wilkins, South African War, 1899-1902 (Queen's Medal with 5 clasps; King's Medal with 2 clasps).



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Col.-in-Chf. H.R.H. the *Duke* of Connaught, K.G., &c. (F.M.)
Colonel Edward Arthur Gore (Lieut.-Gen.)
Lt.-Col. Edmund Arthur Herbert M.V.O. (Col.
Major Frederick Arthur Bashford Fryer.
,, Neil Wolseley Haig.
,, Ewing Paterson, D.S.O.
,, p.s.c. George Kirkpatrick Ansell (Brig.-Maj. 3rd Cav. Brig. Irish Command).
Captain William Henry King (Egyptian Army)
,, Thomas George Gibson.
,, George Hughes Earle (Adjt. 4th County of London I.Y.)
,, Charles Russell Terrot (Adjt. North Devon I.Y.)
,, John William Francis Tarleton.
,, Edward A. Fitzgerald.
,, Stuart Lund Holland.
,, Fergus Brinsley Nixon.
,, Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, Adjt.
Lieut. Richard Morton Wood.
,, Henry Metcalfe Appleton
,, Clement Joseph Bentley Bridgewater.
,, Edward Claude Baverstock Merriman.
,, Charles Alfred Fleury-Teulon.
,, Edward Crowther Bowen
,, Geoffrey W. Herringham
,, Valerio A. Magawly-Cerati de Calry.
Sec. Lt. Abel Edward Smyth.
,, George C. Neilson.
,, Gordon Le Roy Burnham
,, Henry Francis Slattery.
,, John A. Brook.
Adjt. Lawrence Edward Grace Oates, Captain.
Rg.-Mr. George Henry Beale, Hon. Lieut.
Qr.-Mr. John Rupert Siddall, Hon. Lieut.



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# APPENDIX II.

## RECORD OF THE SERVICES OF GENERAL SIR HENRY DALRYMPLE WHITE, K.C.B.

Henry Dalrymple White, who was born July 5th, 1820, was the eldest son of Vice-Admiral Sir John Chambers White and of Charlotte Elizabeth, his second wife (daughter of Sir Hew Whiteford Dalrymple, Bart., who commanded the army in Portugal at the time of the Convention of Cintra).

With sixteen years' service, all passed in the Inniskilling Dragoons, during which he had at different times been present at manœuvres in Russia, Austria, and Germany, he succeeded to the command of the regiment on the death of Colonel Willoughby Moore, at the commencement of the Crimean War. At the battle of Balaklava he had a narrow escape, early in the day, from a shell which burst close to his horse; in the charge he had his helmet cleft with a sword-cut; and afterwards, when the Heavy Brigade moved up the North Valley in support of the Light Cavalry charge, a musket-ball cut his saddle-flap and passed between his leg and his horse without injuring either.

Colonel White came home from the war with the reputation of being one of the best cavalry officers in the Crimea, and, at his levée soon afterwards, H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief said to him, 'I must compliment you in the highest manner about your regiment. There is not a better in the whole army, or one better commanded.'

In January, 1857, he was selected to accompany General Sir Colin Campbell to Berlin for the investiture of the Prince of Prussia (afterwards first German Emperor) with the Order of the Bath. In May, Lord Cardigan, Inspector-General of Cavalry, reported: '. . . . I have the honour to add that I consider the Inniskilling Dragoons to be one of the finest and most perfect regiments in the Queen's service;' and H.R.H. the Commander-in-



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Chief assured Colonel White that the report was quite confirmed by his own knowledge of the regiment.

When Her Majesty Queen Victoria held her first distribution of the Victoria Cross in June of this year, the Inniskilling Dragoons were brought up to London from Shorncliffe to be present as a special compliment to their efficiency, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge saying he 'wished it to be known that they were a model to the British Cavalry.'

In 1858, Colonel White retired from the command of the regiment; in 1863 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-General for Cavalry; in 1866 he was appointed to command the Cavalry brigade in Ireland, and in 1868 the Aldershot Cavalry brigade, with which he combined the office of Inspector-General of Cavalry in Great Britain.

In 1870, his health failing, he retired from the Service with the rank of Major-General. He was gazetted to the Colonelcy of the regiment in 1874. In 1877 he was promoted Lieut.-General, and was made a Knight Commander of the Bath (he had been made a Companion of the Order for his services in the Crimea). He was promoted General in 1879, and died in 1886.

General Sir Henry White was twice married. His second wife, Alice Elizabeth, daughter of Neill Malcolm of Poltalloch, survives him, and recently presented 100*l.* to the Union Jack Club to endow a bed for the Inniskilling Dragoons in memory of her distinguished husband.



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# APPENDIX III.

## SOME OLD MESS RULES.

### Rules for the Mess of the Inniskilling Dragoons.

Each Officer coming into the Regimental Mess shall pay the sum of £6 6*s*. and one dozen of Claret. *Oct.* 11*th*, 1798.

Each Member of the Mess, on being promoted in the Regiment, shall pay £2 2*s*. and one dozen of Claret. *Oct.* 11*th*, 1798.

Each Officer inviting a Friend shall contribute his full share to the evening's Wine, tho' he should retire at an early hour, unless his Friend also retires; but any Officer leaving his Friend shall be fined, unless he procures some person to take the Chair for him, or shews some good cause for retiring. *Oct.* 11*th*, 1798.

No less than two-thirds of the Mess shall be able to alter the Rules and Regulations, and each Member absent and present shall be consulted. *Oct.* 11*th*, 1798.

Three guineas to be paid to the Treasurer from each Member in lieu of a dozen of Claret. *June* 29*th*, 1802.

All dogs to be excluded the Mess; any dog belonging to a Member appearing in the Room, whether absent or present the Owner to be fined one bottle of Port Wine.

Any Officer going to an Out Quarter of the Regiment, where a Mess is held, to pay his share of the Bill. *July* 24*th*, 1804.

Nobody to exceed the '*Line of Prudence*.' *April* 11*th*, 1805.

Agreed that for the future the allowance of Wine shall be one Pint for each Member per diem, exclusive of White Wine, any Members wishing to call for more shall be charged with it.

*May* 14*th*, 1805.

All Officers leaving the Regiment without paying their Mess Bills to be fined one dozen of Wine. *May* 14*th*, 1805.



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Any Member neglecting to pay his Mess Bill on or before the 1st of each month shall be fined one dozen of Port, for the benefit of the Mess. *Sept. 7th*, 1805.

The Mess Plate to be given up weekly to the next Officer in succession to receive it, in non-compliance of which by either party the fine to be three bottles of Port. The person to receive the Plate, etc., to be warn'd the day before by verbal or written notice. *Sept. 8th*, 1805.

Order'd, that all Fines at the Mess be converted into money, and go to the fund for Plate and Glass. *May 7th*, 1806.

Order'd, that if any two Members make a Bet of less value than one bottle of Wine, each Member so betting to be fined one bottle of Wine—order'd also, that a fine be attach'd to any Member betting with a stranger in the Mess Room, *in case he wins*, in the proportion of six bottles of Wine for every Five Guineas. The same Fine to attach, in proportion, to any sum under Five Guineas. *July 20th*, 1806.

Order'd, that in future the Boots, and the Officer who has the charge of the Plate for the week, shall attend two days previous to a March to the Plate, etc., etc., being properly packed; any deviation from this order, by either party, to be punish'd by two dozen of Port Wine. *July 20th*, 1806.

Order'd, that any President fining any Member, contrary to the Mess Rules, the President, on its being so proved, to pay the Fine instead of the Member. *May 15th*, 1809.

Order'd, that all lost Bets be charg'd before the allowance of Wine is out. *May 23rd*, 1809.



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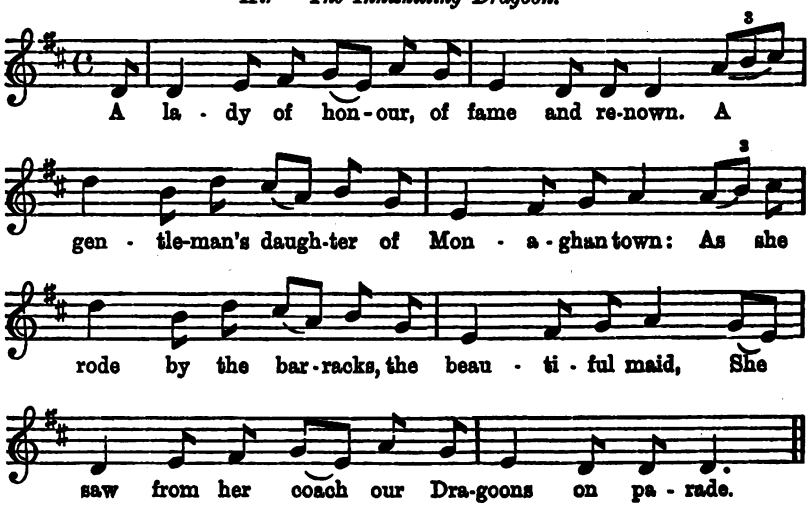
# APPENDIX IV.

## THE INNISKILLING DRAGOON.

*Air—'The Inniskilling Dragoon.'*

A la - dy of hon - our, of fame and re-nown. A
gen - tle-man's daugh-ter of Mon - a - ghan town: As she
rode by the bar - racks, the beau - ti - ful maid, She
saw from her coach our Dra-goons on pa - rade.

They were dressed all as gaily as gentlemen's sons;
And their bright shining blades, and their carabine guns,
And their brass-mounted pistols she noted full soon,
For her love was a bold Inniskilling Dragoon.

'O bright Son of Mars, you that stand on the right,
Your arms shining out like the stars of the night,
Oh, Willie! dear Willie! you've 'listed too soon,
To serve as a brave Inniskilling Dragoon.'

'Oh, Flora! dear Flora! your pardon I crave!
'Tis now and for ever that I am your slave;
But your parents upbraid you from morning till noon
For loving your true Inniskilling Dragoon.'

'Oh, Willie! dear Willie! don't mind what they say!
Sure maidens must ever their parents obey.
When the foe you are fighting they'll soon change their tune,
And cry, "God send you safe, Inniskilling Dragoon!"'

'Farewell, Inniskilling! farewell for a while
To all your fair waters and every green isle!
When the war's at an end we'll turn home again soon,
And they'll welcome the bold Inniskilling Dragoon.'



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UNITED

NETHERLANDS

HANOVER

BRUNSWICK

HANOVER

HESSE CASSEL

FRANCONIA

R. Ems

R. Rhine

R. Lippe

R. Ase

HAARSTRANG

Salzbrook

R. Weser

R. Diemel

DESENBERG

R. Eder

R. Fulda

R. Werra

R. Schwalm

R. Ohm

R. Lahn

R. Moselle

R. Maine

R. Rhine

R. Queich

Lingen

Emsbühren

Osnabrück

Diesen

Münster

Koesveld

Telgte

Warendorf

Hervorden

Lohe

Stolzenau

Petershagen

Todtenhausen

Hille

Minden

Gohfeld

Bielefeld

Alverdissen

Ohr

Hämelschenburg

Detmold

Blomberg

Horn

Rheda

Rietberg

Delbrück

Neuhaus

Paderborn

Brakel

Höxter

Corvey

Beverungen

Borgholz

Sabbaburg

Eissen

Korbeke

Hofgeismar

Rhoden

Warburg

Wildal

Liebenau

Grubenstein

Kalle

Immenhausen

Volksmarsen

Wilhemsthal

Zierenberg

Ober Velmar

Lütternberg

Wolfhangen

Cassel

Corbach

Sachsenhausen

Naumburg

Guntershausen

Gudensberg

Fritzlar

Milsungen

Wildungen

Frankenburg

Homberg

Frielendorf

Halsdorf

Ziegenhain

Wetter

Emsdorf

Schönstadt

Neustadt

Hersfeld

Marburg

Nieder Weimar

Kirchain

Niederklein

Brückemühl

Alsfeld

Homburg

Schlitz

Salzschlirf

Kroffdorf

Giessen

Grünberg

Fulda

Hildesheim

Alfeld

Ammenteen

Vorwohle

Einbeck

Salzderhelden

Grubenhagen

Göttingen

Hanover

Brunswick

Emmerich

Cleves

Klein-Recken

Dülmen

Brünen

Schermbeck

Haltern

Olfen

Wesel

Hamm

Hohenover

Herefeld

Kirchderkern

Lippstadt

Wambeln

Gesecke

Lünen

Hilbeck

Soest

Büren

Haaren

Geldern

Rheinberg

Kloster-kampen

Dortmund

Uina

Werle

Düsseldorf

Cologne

Neuwied

Coblentz

Friedburg

Johannisberg

Rödelsheim

Bergen

Hächst

Hanau

Wiesbaden

Hofheim

Frankfort

Seligenstadt

Dettingen

Klein Ostheim

Aschaffenburg

Gr. Ostheim

Maintz

Darmstadt

Oppenheim

Worms

Spires

Germersheim

*Map to illustrate the Dettingen Campaign (1743) and Seven Years War.*

Scale = $\frac{1}{1,000,000}$

*English Miles.*

5 0 5 10 15 20 25 30

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EAST FRIESLAND
Aurich
Emden
Jemgum
Leer
Filsum
Detern
Westerstede
Weener
R. Leda
Windschoten
Bellingwolde
Rhede
Aschendorfen
Bourtange
R. Ems
Meppen
Lingen
Emsbühren
Bremerlehe
Neuenkirchen
Oldenburg
R. Weser
Bremen
Delmenhorst
A
B
February to December
1795.
1
1,000,000
THE NORTH SEA
Niekerk
Groningen
Eelde
WEST
FRIESLAND
Beetsterzwaag
Tjongerbeek
Steenwijk
ZUIDER
ZEE
Hasselt
Kampen
Zwolle
R. Yssel
AMSTERDAM
Nijkerk
Amersfort
Zutphen
Utrecht
Zeijst
Driebergen
Houten
Wijk
Rhenen
Wageningen
Arnheim
R. Leck
Asperen
Buren
R. Linge
Canal
Pannerden
Heukelum
Geldermalsen
Tiel
R. Waal
Bommeler
Waart
R. Maas
Nijmegen
Wychen
Grave
R. Rhine
Wesel
R. Lippe
Willemstad
Terheyden
Bois-le-Duc
Breda
Bokstel
Roosendaal
Tilburg
Bergen
-op-Zoom
Eyndhoven
Venlo
Turnhout
Hamont
Roermund
Ostend
Bruges
ANTWERP
Moerbake
Nieuport
A U S T R I A N
Contich
R. Rupel
Brey
Furnes
Thourout
Ghent
Dixmuyden
Dunkirk
Hoondschoote
R. Iser
Malines
Deynze
Dendermond
Bergues
Rexpoede
Esquelbecq
Bambecque
Rouselaer
R. Lys
Alost
Vilvorden
Assche
Saventhem
Poperinghe
Ypres
Harlebecke
R. Scheldt
Oudenarde
Lombeek
Louvain
Bilsen
Maestricht
Courtrai
BRUSSELS
Looz
Loffeldt
Vlytingen
Tongres
Aix-la-Chapelle
Werwick
Menin
Avelghem
Grammont
Tourcoing
Mouscron
Renaix
Halle
Espierres
Mouveaux
Roubaix
Lessines
Lannoy
Liers
Rocoux
Liege
R. Jaar
Lille
Blandain
Willems
Baisieux
Maulde
Ath
Tournai
Leuze
Maulbaix
Cysoing
Bouvines
Antoing
Cambron
Soignies
Rumes
Fontenoy
Vezon
Wiers
Brissoel
R. Marc
R. Maese
Huy
Mazy
Fleurus
Namur
Orchies
Vieux Condé
St Amand
Mons
Charleroi
Marchiennes
Douai
Valenciennes
Famars
Caesar's
Camp
Villers-en-
Cauchies
Maubeuge
Marquion
Le Quesnoy
Wattignies
Cambrai
Englefontaine
Masnieres
Landrecies
Le Cateau
Catillon
Busigny
Premont
Vaux
Le Nouvion
Le Catalet
Wassigny
Bohain
Etreux
Guion
Vendeuil
F R A N C E
N E T H E R L A N D S
LIMBURG
LUXEMBURG

*Map to illustrate the Wars of the Austrian Succession (1744-8) and French Revolution (1793-5)*

Scale - 1/1,000,000.
English Miles.
0 5 10 15 20 25 30

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